SPAIN'S OLD QUEEN.

A Paris Correspondent Praises the Much-Abused Ruler of the Spanish.

Her Love for the People and Her Admiration for Her Son.

A Woman of Great Tenderness of Heart and Real Royal Dignity.

Her Imprudence and How She Has Borne Her Many Reverses.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—New York Sun: Of the women who at one time occupied an envied position on the throne, none perhaps has been more severely judged at the time of her prosperity and made more completely responsible for her misfortunes than Queen Isabella of Spain. One of the "Rois en exil" of Paris, she was viewed at first with distrust and even with contempt; then, when Spain was opened once more to the exile, some of the prejudices against her began to fade, and now, as she still spends a great deal of her time at the Palais de Castille, the Parisians finally have adopted her, and her receptions, chiefly sumptuous dinner parties, are attended by the representatives of the highest French and Spanish aristocracy.

Without any pretense to the historical fame of a Catherine II., or an Elizabeth, without the halo of beauty and tragic death of a Mary Stuart, without the prestige of widowhood of the Regent Christina and Queen Emma, Isabella of Bourbon has a claim of no mean importance. She has borne her reverses with dignity, patience, gentleness and an utter absence of rancor; she was irresistibly attracted toward France as the cradle of her race, and during her exile she has won the hearts of the French by a certain passive quiet self-concentration which disarmed criticism and commanded respect.

Withal she has remained distinctly Spanish, alike in tastes, mind, habits, and an ardent love for the land over which she once ruled. She has behind her a long record of joys and sorrows. When a mere baby of three she lost her father, King Ferdinand VII., and the fiery wrath of the parties contending for supremacy in Spain deprived her of the support of her mother, the clever and energetic but ambitious and unpopular Queen Christina. Alone she had to pass through the troubled times of the long warfare between "Christinos" and "Carlists" and nominally a sovereign, she was in fact, the toy and tool of political intriguers. Luckily for her, she was morally and physically brave, and possessed of considerable presence of mind, which rendered her good service on many memorable occasions. When still quite a young girl she was driving in the country in a little open trap drawn by two Andalusian cobs. Suddenly a man springing from the hedge threw himself upon the horses, shouting "Liberty! liberty!" in threatening accents. The little queen fixed upon him the undismayed glance of her blue eyes and said, coolly, "Some one must command; I command you to let me pass." The man lost countenance, fell back, lifted his hat, and let the carriage proceed on its way. Isabella's son inherited his mother's sang froid. Only a few weeks after an attempt against his life Alfonso XII. was seen following the procession of Shrove Tuesday on foot, bareheaded, without any escort, through the most populous streets of Madrid, between serried ranks of spectators, who could almost touch him as he passed, serene and unconscious.

It is only too certain that in the queen's youth, without guidance, advice, or support, married to a man much her inferior in intellect, encouraged in her waywardness by those whose interest it was to discredit her, she committed acts of imprudence, but they were chiefly errors of etiquette, of judgment, of appearances neglected and impulses too freely followed, never errors of heartlessness. She was always generous, charitable to prodigality, slow to take offense, quick to pardon and forget. The loss of her throne was a blow less severe than the disaffection of her people in which she had never been able to believe; but both these wounds were as nothing compared to the crushing pain she experienced at the loss of her son; the death of Alfonso XII. is a life-long grief. She worshiped him as a baby, admired him as a youth, and respected him as a man and a king. She had the maternal instincts of ardent devotion; she gave her son all the advantages of a solid, sound, and thorough education, such as would best fit him for his future destinies; he was sent to study in England, France and Austria; she selected his second wife for him, and the wisdom of her choice has been made apparent by the admirable way in which the Regent Christina governs during the minority of the infant king. Numerous instances are recorded of her unvarying tenderness and goodness of heart, both while she reigned after her abdication. The first time that she was compelled to affix the words of her royal signature, "Io la Reina," to a sentence of capital punishment she trembled so much that the cabinet minister had to guide her unwilling fingers; they shook so they could hardly hold the pen. Later, when a messenger was sent to the Palais de Castile to bring her the news of her son's victory over the Carlists, after the first moment of triumphant pride in the success, her eyes filled with tears, and she murmured in broken tones: "Oh, those unhappy Carlists!" and then, answering the astonishment she read in the looks of those around her, she added: "They are all Spaniards, alas!"

On one occasion the Duke de la Conquista, a valued and faithful friend, being seriously ill, she went to visit him in his room on the fourth floor of a tall house. She paused on the landing, begging that she should not be shown into his apartment till she had recovered her breath, "because," she said, "it might spoil his pleasure in seeing me if he thought it had tired me to come up so many stairs." In a thousand little unostentatious ways, by delicate attentions and tactful kindness, she has endeared herself to those around her and made herself beloved. She talks well, rapidly, sometimes wittily, always sincerely. She used to be fond of hunting and traveling, two characteristic tastes of the Bourbons, and in her journeys was chiefly delighted by majestic and wild scenery. In her frequent visits to Germany she contracted ties of cordial friendship with the late Empress Augusta. Dissimilar as the two women were, it is not the less true that the aged, serious and sad elder sovereign took a strong liking to the younger one, with her half-French, half Spanish vivacity and spontaneity. Her quiet, unguarded repartees amused the empress, who seemed at other times entirely given up to abstruse and mystical philosophy; they had yet another bond in common, their womanly sympathy for every form of suffering and their earnest endeavors to relieve it.

In the spring of every year Queen Isabella goes to Munich to pay a visit to her daughter, Princess Paz, who married Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria; she rejoices in the sights of an idyllic couple equally engrossed by philanthrophy, which they practice in perfect unity of tastes and purpose. The prince is a distinguished medical student, and in his broad benevolence personally assists and tends the sick and wounded.

Nowhere less than in Spain has royalty lost the outward prestige of rank, and the old forms of respect and homage are reverently observed by the grandees when they are honored by a visit from their sovereign. When Isabella first accepted the invitation of Napoleon III. to meet him at Biarritz, her reception seemed a revival of medieval splendor. She entered the cathedral of Bayonne under a dais; she was attended by a numerous cortege composed of nearly all the grandees and dignitaries of Spain; immediately behind her walked the emperor and empress of the French; she was the only one wearing the national mantilla, and, seeing her pass thus in her long black robes studded with steel, even compared with the radiant beauty of Eugenie she stood the test so well that the enthusiastic Spaniards exchanged congratulations, saying proudly: "She is the queen! Here and always a right royal one!"

Isabella was fond of dress and has remained so, but she has a keen sense of what is befitting her rank and position, and has never offended by outrageous singularity or display. Possessing the finest pearls in the world and parures of priceless diamonds, she arrays herself in all the wealth of her magnificent jewels only on special occasions and official ceremonies; at other times she is content to let them remain undisturbed in their cases and to appear becomingly, but less ostentatiously, appareled. Never handsome or even pretty, the rare sweetness of her smile lightens and animates the somewhat heavy and expressionless features. A critical Frenchman once said of her: "When the queen speaks to you you forget entirely that she is ugly, and afterward you do not remember her ugliness."

The receptions at the Palais de Castille are conducted according to the rules of Spanish ceremonial, and even in the midst of Democratic Paris, shorn of all its past splendors and brilliancy, the ancient courtly traditions are preserved by the queen and observed by her guests without demur or opposition, perhaps because the hostess is never remiss in that exquisite politeness and affability which seem only the more gracious set off as they are by the stately frame which it is her pleasure not to overstep.

FARM VS. CITY LIFE.

A Little Experience That May Be of Service to Many.

The following sketch, taken from an unknown writer, is in line with much observation:

"Farming is just abominable," I said to myself one fine June morning. "Here I go from 4:30 a. m. until 8 p. m.. just as fast as I can fly, and what does it amount to? Plain clothes, plain food, no social advantages, no excursions, no parties and very little cash in the bank. I am just tired of worrying with contrary hens and ailing chickens, with the messing of milk and butter, with trying to be cook, housewife, seamstress, nurse, dairy maid, poultry keeper, and a multitude of other things. There is no time for dress up in the afternoon, no time for social reading or mental advancement. When evening comes every one is too tired to do aught but drop into a chair, lazily run over the weekly news, then off to bed. It's stagnation itself. I wish we lived in town."

I thereupon began to dream how lovely things would be there. My husband would find work at a good salary, or meet with a congenial partner in some business. I'd take boarders, and make ten times as much money as I could fussing with chickens. I would grow intellectual and so would the children, and life would be worth living.

Well, we left the farm and went in town to live, and this is how it all turned out. The city was one of the big ones, so big we had to rent a house three miles from the center to avoid being squeezed into no space at all, and to have the rent reasonable.

I soon found that my shopping trips must be well considered, for car fare soon amounted to a neat little sum. Our mother church was located near the business portion of the town; after walking the distance one Sunday with the children and paying 30 cents in car fare the next, we concluded to give up the long-wished-for privilege and attend a church nearer home.

I began to be told how unhealthy it was. I had not thought of sickness; at once I was sure one of our family would be laid away in the cemetery on the hill. I begged to move back to the farm, but just then the children came down with the whooping cough, and so the poor dears had to be isolated. There was only a small yard, with no resources; their only amusement was to sit on porches and watch what was passing. How they longed for the freedom of the farm, where they could shout, chase the pigs and chickens, ride horseback, build forts, dig wells, do so much that suited their active nature. The plaintive cry was, "I don't know anything to do." The little boys around would swear and play so roughly I found I could not encourage their coming, and when I heard how little ones were treated at school by the older scholars, I groaned and declared they should not go.

My neighbors were very pleasant, and, not being on a farm, I supposed they were all happy—one especially, who was the owner of a pretty house, well furnished, a nice turnout, and her children near by; surely, I said, she must be happy; yet, when I remarked the same to her, she replied, with a sad smile, "I'm far from being happy. I lie awake many nights planning how to make money. I wan't to be rich, and I can't be; so I am just miserable."

The husband of my next door neighbor was a bookkeeper, so, having a certain sum to depend upon, I concluded he was satisfied, but when I learned that he left at 6 a. m., and did not return until 10 p. m., eating a cold dinner, I did not wonder that he preferred farm life; and later they rented a farm.

Another was distracted because he had mortgaged his farm to buy city lots. Dull times and no business had used up everything, and he, too, went back to the farm. Many others were similarly situated. I found even those in well-established businesses worried by failure of health and the perplexities of hard times.

The partner my husband sought could not be found, nor the salary. I didn't think, when it came to the point, that taking boarders would be any more agreeable or as profitable as raising poultry. I was surprised at the rigid economy my neighbors practiced. They dressed well, but had to deny themselves things I considered essential. Butter, eggs and milk, though so poor, cost so much when used as freely as I was accustomed to.

We returned to the farm a wiser and a more contented family, and have endeavored to remedy the evils, instead of running away from them.

WESTERN RURAL POINTS.

Don't let a dairy meeting in your neighborhood get away from you, whether you know much or little about the science of dairying.

Several correspondents have incidentally said recently that they are warming the water this winter for their cows and are pleased with the result. We are not surprised.

Once in a while, and oftener, somebody gives the public the benefit of his belief about abortion in the herd, and, when we get through reading it, we know just as much as we did before.

Some of the milk producers around Chicago have organized for self-protection, and now a howl will go up from consumers, among whom are all the fellows who run big combinations of various kinds.

The butterine makers kick like a "bay steer" at the idea of preventing them by legislation from cramming their dirty product down the throats of those who eat at public eating houses, but they must be made to be decent.

Every pound of oleomargarine that is sold takes the place of a pound of genuine butter, and for that reason, if for no other, hotels and boarding houses should be forbidden by law to feed it to their patrons without their knowledge.

The practice of the golden rule toward the herd is just as important as is its practice toward our fellow men. Do unto the cow as you would be done by, if you were in her place, is about all there is to the proper management of the herd.

SWEDISH GIRLS' WAYS

How They Have Worked for Freedom Without Saying Much.

Statement of the Condition of Scandinavan Women by One of Them.

They Go to the Colleges, Practice the Professions and Vote,

But They Didn't Get Their Rights by an Excess of Talk.

"A Swedish Lady" in London Queen.

It is characteristic that, in the work of the Swedish women for justice and independence, there has been no fighting nor struggle of any kind. We have had no heroes and heroines who, by their eloquence and persevering exertions, have succeeded in overcoming the stubbornness of man. Had that been the case we should have been better known amongst our struggling sisters in other countries. But, though slow, our progress is steady, and we have hitherto gained our aims ere the demand for heroes and heroines made itself evident. We do not want to fight with the men. We do not believe, with John Stuart Mill, that it is the mere selfishness of man and the abuse of his strength that have been the cause of the subjection of women; but, rather, that it is the subjection of woman that has been the cause of the selfishness of man and the abuse of his strength. The fates of man and woman are so closely bound together that every act of justice, every real benefit gained by the one half of humanity, will, by the force of an irresistible law of nature, also benefit the other half in equal measures. And, thinking thus, we women of Sweden did not begin by fighting for political rights, but by trying to widen our education and attain more general freedom, believing this to be not only the more important, but also the key to the other. In trying to convey, shortly, some idea how far we have come in our work, and to what of this work we at the present moment particularly are directing our attention to, I will consider our progress under four headings—educational, economical, social and political.

The universities of Sweden were open to women in 1870. Had this been done under any restrictions whatever, I think we should have preferred not to enter at all, but we obtained at once all the privileges enjoyed by the men, both as regards degrees and scholarships; and we work in perfect harmony with the men. This concession to justice by the men—if I can so express myself—is worthy of praise, because in Sweden the universities, like most other educational establishments, are free, or supported by taxes, so that admitting the women was a pecuniary loss instead of a gain. What we at present are directing our attention to most strongly is to get the girls into the public boys' schools, because, although we always work together at the universities and other higher establishments, "mixed schools" for the children are rather an exception than otherwise, and we most strongly believe that reforms must be rational—must be started from the root, so to say—and before the boys have been accustomed to associate with us on the school bench, the men will scarcely consent to be associated with us in the riksdag.

When we have left the universities we cannot complain that the men treat us badly in the professions. Our first lady doctor, for instance, immediately after having qualified, was made house surgeon at the gynæcological ward in our greatest hospital, and the demonstrator in the same subject at the university, as well as member of the Medical Society of Sweden. Mme. Kavalewsky, the distinguished mathematician, who two years ago won the Prix Bordin pour les Sciences Mathematiques in the Academy of Science in France for a mathematical essay, is professor at the college in Stockholm.

Our commercial colleges are now also open to women, and the Swedish women are already largely competing with the men in the practical trades and professions. In the postoffice they have been employed since 1863. A Swedish woman can now also become postmaster. In the railway and telegraph offices they have been employed since 1863. Besides, in almost every office and bank female clerks may be found, but they are especially intrusted with the important part of cashier. Their work in the banks has been so satisfactory that the bank directors have been lately trying to get women employed in the great national banks. A woman has also been elected as one of the directors of the People's bank in Stockholm. This summer, whilst paying a visit to my native country, I took an Englishman round to see the sights of Stockholm. While passing through a public park he was very much struck by the sight of women employed in cutting the grass with scythes, but when we passed a house that was being built, and he saw the women employed in carrying mortar up and down a ladder, he indignantly exclaimed, "But are there then no men in Sweden?" Yes, there are men in Sweden, men who understand that what we women want is not to be protected from the hardships of life, but to have an equal share with the men in the great struggle for existence, and the same right as they to development, independence and culture.

What we are now working for in this—the great economical side of the woman question—is equal wages with men, because there are still many employers who are unjust enough to pay their female workers less than the male, from the too common principle not to pay for work according to its value, but according to the minimum income the worker can exist on. Our social position is as yet unsatisfactory. A Swedish woman is of age at twenty-one in the eyes of the law. She has, however, according to an old law, the right to marry at fifteen, although the man must wait till he is twenty-one. Lately very much has been written and talked about the marriage age for women, and the result has been that a motion was brought forward in the riksdag this year in order to make it illegal for women to marry under twenty-one. The motion fell through, but it got more support than was expected, there being in the first chamber only two votes against it, so that we can hope for success another year. The chief argument advanced in support of this proposed law was the strengthening of the race, but I cannot help thinking that such a law would have another important effect upon women—I mean upon that class of women who look upon marriage as their only profession. Knowing that they cannot marry till they are twenty-one, they would earlier take up a trade or profession, and perhaps by the time they were of age they would be so absorbed and delighted in their work as to change their minds about marriage. It is true, laws that so deeply encroach upon the liberty of the individuals are not desirable, and in the happy future that we like to picture to ourselves may be quite unnecsesary; but in a transition age like ours they are useful in leading hesitating individuals on the right track. We have a kind of married woman's property act, but the contract to this effect must be made before marriage. We are now doing our best in trying to get rid of this unnecessary restriction, and to place the woman as a property holder and as an individual on exactly the same footing as the man—I mean, by abolishing his guardianship over her, as well as giving her an equal share in the guardianship of the children. In this respect the women of Norway are ahead of us, as this restriction as to the marriage contract does not exist there. They are, however, behind us in everything else, and perhaps the reason is that they have absorbed themselves in useless fights for political rights. A Swedish widow is the guardian of her children, even if she is not of age. As regards the divorce law there are not any such great difficulties in obtaining a divorce as in England, and the law is in this respect equal for men and women.

And now for our political rights. It is in this particular branch, where the English women have so entirely absorbed themselves, that we in Sweden have been less strenuous in our efforts to make progress. Women were given in 1861 the municipal vote, and through this vote we have indirectly, equally with the men, a vote for first chamber, because it is only the two corporations—the town and county council—which can elect members for the first chamber.

Perhaps it sounds rather incredible, but though we have possessed this privilege for more than a quarter of a century—this privilege, which the women of Norway, France and America are still working enthusiastically for, and this privilege which the Englishwomen glory in and look upon as highly important—it is only within this last three or four years that our women have ever made use of it! This shows at once our lack of public spirit. Of course, I am not speaking of a few women whose minds have been widened by university education nor of women who, in some way or other, have suffered through old, unjust laws, but of the women as a whole. So it will take some time before we start a "Woman's Suffrage society." And, after all, if we, after a struggle of more than twenty years, had not come further than to be the more respected and useful servants of political parties, I think we are better off never to have begun the fight. Just there lies the danger, which one cannot avoid without a good deal of political self-education, a thing that few women, as yet, have attained. In addition to this municipal vote, our women can sit on the school board, and as poor law guardians.

If I, then, should sum up what we are at the present moment particularly working for on these four sides of the woman question—educational, economical social and political—it would be mixed schools, equal wages, independence of women in marriage and restriction of the marriage age. But we are not at present working for any political right, though there is a party which does some work in trying to show the women the importance of making use of their municipal vote, and it is due to them, perhaps, that the votes are now increasing with every year.

And thus we work on, slowly and steadily, in the hope that one day the existing false relations between the sexes will be replaced by a perfect brotherhood and sisterhood. We believe that thus will the woman question be solved; gently and gradually, by patience and policy, will we at last attain to perfect equality.

RAISING BROILERS.

Suggestions by Fanny Field in the Chicago Prairie Farmer.

P. H. Jacobs, a well known editor and poultry writer, condenses an epitome of chicken lore, as follows:

If the chicks do not come out of the eggs until the twenty-second day, or longer, it indicates that the temperature of the egg drawer was too low. They should begin to pip on the twentieth day.

If they begin to come out on the eighteenth day it indicates that the average temperature was too high.

If chicks come out weak it indicates either too high or too low temperature, or that the eggs were from immature pullets or overfat hens.

Give no food for thirty-six hours after the chicks are hatched.

They should then be fed every two hours until one week old. After that time feed them four times a day until a month old; then three times a day will suffice.

Keep a little box of ground charcoal, one of clean, ground bone, and one of small, sharp flint before them, and plenty of course, sharp sand on the floor; also a box of ground oyster shells or grit. But in recommending these substances, it may be stated that any kind of sharp, small grit will do.

The first feeding may be of rolled oats (dried slightly on the stove if the weather is damp) rubbed between the hands to crumble it. The rolled (or flake) oats are ready prepared, cooked, and can be had of any grocer, being the prepared oatmeal for instantaneous preparation of oatmeal gruel. Feed this to the chicks dry. Stale bread moistened with milk may also be given. On the third day after beginning to feed, vary the feed by giving the rolled oats one meal and prepared cake the next. The prepared cake is made by using equal parts of bran, ground corn and oats (corn and oats are usually ground together) and middlings (shipstuff), which should be salted to season it, intimately mixed, and cooked in a pan in the stove oven. Sift the corn and oats first, and feed the coarse parts to the fowls. If fresh milk can be had, the food may be mixed with it before cooking; if not, use water. Crumble the cake fine when feeding. It should be fed dry.

Ground meat is sometimes used for chicks, but results show that too much of it causes bowel disease. If a piece of lean meat be cooked to pieces (or chopped fine after cooking) and fed twice a week, it will be sufficient. A gill of linseed meal to every quart of the dry mixture (for making the prepared cake (given once a week, will be beneficial.

After the first week any kind of food, such as mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, crumbled bread of any kind, or any wholesome food, will be of advantage.

When ten days old the rolled oats may be omitted, and wheat one day and cracked corn the next may be used. Begin to teach chicks to eat wheat and cracked corn early by sprinkling a little on the floor (about a tablespoonful daily) after they are a week old.

Young chicks do not eat much at a time, but they eat often. Do not omit a meal. Feed at regular hours.

THE SUGAR BEET.

Experiments in Wisconsin Reported by the Farmers' Review.

A dispatch from Washington says Secretary Rusk has received from Prof. W. A. Henry, director of the agricultural experiment station at Madison, a very interesting report on the sugar beet investigations conducted at that station under the general direction of the chemical division of the department of agriculture. The investigations included the growing of nearly three acres of beets at the station, and the growth of beets of several varieties, but on a more limited scale at five substations throughout the state. F. W. Roberts, of Woodwater, Pierce county; Paul M. Pierce, of Germania, Marquette county; Fred Burton, of Janesville, Rock county; L. F. Noyes, of Hudson, St. Croix county, and A. L. Grengo, of Colgate, Waukesha county, were selected as the farmers to take charge of these five substations. Prof. Henry reports that at the stations the yield was very satisfactory, while the amount of sugar was from fair to excellent. Owing to a bad season there was a failure at Hudson. In addition to the work of the home station and the five substations in question, a supply of sugar beet seed was distributed through the Madison Station among farmers who could be depended on to give the beets the necessary care and thus determine the adaptability of the soil for sugar beet culture, and to send samples of the beets grown to the stations for analysis. Samples of beets from no less than seventy farmers in twenty-eight counties were received and analyzed, of whom about half received their seed from the station, while the others were supplied directly from the department here. Prof. Henry states in his report to the president that from these analysis Calumet county would seem to be particularly worthy of further investigation the coming season, as a suitable selection for beet culture. The percentage of juice in the beets received from the four farmers at New Holstein, Calumet county, who produced the best results, were as follows: Henry N. Peterson, 17.91; Hermann Kroehnke, 16.20; Claus-Edens, 18.40; A. A. Paulsen, 18.79. Thus Mr. Paulsen bore off the palm of the seventy or more farmers who made reports. Mr. Paulsen planted his seed on clay soil, while the other New Holstein farmers put theirs on loam soil. He also planted later than they did, June 15, while none of the others planted later than May 20 and two had their crop in by May 15. The analysis of sugar beets grown in the state showed a very wide range, i. e., from 6.25 to 8.79 per cent in sugar; in the juice of 95 analyses only 9 were below 10 per cent, 56 exceeded 12, 38 exceeded 13, while 16 exceeded 15 per cent. Bearing in mind that very few of the farmers who sent in beets for analysis had had any experience in growing them, and further that some of the beets tested were grown from stock food with no intention on the part of the grower of testing their sugar-producing capacity, the showing must be regarded as a very creditable one. Where grown for sugar, and where care was bestowed, the beets contained a high percentage of sugar. On the whole, the report concludes that of the different portions of the state the eastern portion seems better adapted to sugar beet culture than the western. Prof. Henry says three regions are undoubtedly good. The best localities are New Holstein, Calumet county; South Germantown, Washington county, and Kewaunee, Kewaunee county. The latter point showed 12 out of 14 samples that yielded 12 per cent saccharine matter, and some samples went above 14. The average per cent at New Holstein was 17.03. Besides these regions Prof. Henry thinks Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties are likely to prove good beet counties.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

FARM EXPERIMENTS.

Every Farmer Should Contribute to the Gathered Experience.

With the beginning of spring, and as early as possible, the matter of making experiments on the farm should receive consideration on the part of every farmer. The experiment stations are doing valuable work in giving facts and in educating the farmers to a knowledge of the requirements of crops, but all the work that can be performed by the stations is but an insignificant factor compared with that which can be done by the farmers themselves. The stations are limited to certain climates and soils, and many of them can only give their attention to a few important subjects, but the farmer can test for himself in many directions, as his work pertains to his own farm only, and he is in no manner dependent on the conditions that affect the farms of his neighbors.

Experiments With Crops.

There are annually introduced upon the market varieties of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, and the farmer is puzzled more over the large number than from a lack of knowledge of those that are superior to the older kinds. To substitute some new variety for one that has been tried may largely affect the crop, either by increasing production or entailing a loss, and in no case can the results be anticipated by comparison with crops grown elsewhere, owing to the variations of soils and other causes. The farmer should never venture too largely with new substitutes, but should test all seeds and plants not only as to their advantages as varieties, but on different soils, different modes of cultivation and different kinds of manures and fertilizers. He must learn the requirements of the variety, for it is the key to success. No matter how superior a variety may be, it demands certain methods of treatment that are necessary to a realization of all the claims that may be made in its favor. A single point gained by observation may be the turning from loss to success.

Feeding Experiments.

There is work abundant in the matter of testing and feeding of stock. The individual characteristics of the animals, and even their physiological conditions, cannot be studied too closely. A year's experiment may demonstrate that a mistake has been made in the selection of the breeds, and that certain changes will be advantageous. But tests are not conclusive when made for a short period only. Some animals are more profitable at certain seasons than at others, and some will give better results on green or dry foods than may be apparent. Tests in feeding different foods, and for certain results, as well as giving due consideration to the breeding of each animal, when carefully conducted, will give more valuable information to the farmer than can be gained for him by experiments made elsewhere at the experiment stations.

A POOR UNFORTUNATE.

He Has Plenty of Money, But He Is Always Afraid of Being Poor.

New York Weekly.

We know a man who deserves a great deal of pity.

He is possessed of houses and lands, and stocks and bonds, and horses and cattle, and the world calls him rich.

Almost everybody envies him.

He wears his broadcloth and diamonds every day, and drinks good wine, if somebody else will pay for it.

But this rich man feels very poor. His whole life is a round of direst apprehension. He is afraid the banks will break. He studies the financial record as if his life depended on what he read. He cannot sleep if he hears that any one of the railroads whose bonds he holds is not paying expenses.

He lies awake nights and worries about fire, and if he hears the alarm he is out of bed and dressing with lightning speed. He is afraid it may be some of his buildings.

If anybody talks about murrain he grows pale; he has thousands of dollars invested in cattle.

He is always talking about hard times. It is difficult, he says, for him to make accounts balance at the end of the year. He is at such an expense and so little coming in. Taxes are enormous, outrageous, in fact, and how he is going to pay them is more than he knows. There ought to be something done to lower this tax rate; it is eating everybody out of house and home.

His family are under the cloud of his poverty continually. He buys the cheapest steak and the strongest butter, and suggests to his wife that they should use molasses instead of sugar, times are so hard. He wonders where on earth that barrel of flour has gone to. He never saw anybody use so much flour as they do. If they are not careful they'll have to go to the almshouse yet.

He is always cutting down his wife's supply of pocket money; he knows she is not so careful about her expenditures as she might be, and he says he wishes he could be a woman for a spell. He'd see to those swindling dressmakers and milliners in a way they would not relish.

If any of his workmen are two minutes behind time in the morning, he groans and feels bitterly aggrieved, and vows he will cut them down 10 per cent if such a thing occurs again. He'll let them know that he's not going to pay them for loafing up and down the streets. No, sir.

He beats everybody down. If only a few cents can be saved, he says, it is worth while. He wants to try and get enough together to take him through. But times are so hard, and investments so ticklish.

Ask him for charity and he will look at you as if he deemed you mad. Want him to give something for Smith's family of children, ten of 'em! Why, good heaven! what ever could Smith be a thinking of to raise so many children. Didn't he know he was poor? Didn't he know it costs money to feed so many mouths?

For his part, he has ways enough for what little spare cash he gets to go without feeding those ten children that had no business to be born. What if Smith did get killed by falling from the roof of one of his buildings that he was repairing? That wasn't his lookout, it was Smith's. He hadn't any business to fall; he was paid for staying up there and laying shingles, not falling down and getting killed.

Ask him for money for the minister. He will laugh in your face, and instance St. Paul and several other ancient worthies, who preached for nothing and found themselves. He doesn't want any minister. If everybody behaved as well as he does, there would be no need of ministers.

And we quite agree with him; for if all the world were like him it certainly would not be worth saving. It would not be a paying investment.

Three Remarkable Women.

New England Magazine.

Moreover, where women find themselves possessed of exceptional ability in any one line of science, motherhood need not necessarily deprive them of continuing their interest or progress in that line.

Laura Bassi, for thirty years occupying the chair of professor of physics at Bologna university, was only twenty-one years of age when she was called to it, and she married and became the mother of twelve children, without interruption of her university duties. Her home, where she carried on many scientific experiments, was beautiful in its orderliness, and was the resort of the lovers of learning.

Mrs. Somerville was the mother of five children by her two marriages, yet found time for study and writing her famous works on astronomy. Harriet Martineau writes of her home life: "It was delightful to see her, always well dressed and thoroughly womanly in her conversation and manners, while unconscious of any peculiarity in her pursuits. It was delightful to go to tea at her house in Chelsea, and find everything in order and beauty—the walls hung with fine drawings, her music in the corner, and her tea-table spread with good things."

Erminie Smith, the eminent American ethnologist and mineralogist, used often to set out on her scientific expeditions accompanied by her four boys.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Only City Ticket Office

Of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in St. Paul is at 184 East Third street, Drake Block; F. H. Thorn, Ticket Agent. People wishing to patronize this strictly first-class line should bear this fact in mind. It is the only road running vestibuled, steam-heated and electric-lighted trains between St. Paul and Chicago. Tickets and time tables may also be procured at the Union depot.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion. Ask your druggist for the genuine, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Use Pillsbury's Best.

Receives the highest award everywhere

Important Announcement.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is arranging to secure ten or twelve couples to go to Old Mexico via Grafton's Superb Tours. The route is via Chicago & Alton Railroad, from Chicago. The plan is to furnish a Pullman Car to run from St. Paul on the entire tour and back to St. Paul. The excellence of these personally conducted tours is so well known that further comment is unnecessary. For further particulars call at ticket offices, 184 East Third street, St. Paul, or Guaranty Loan Building, 119 Third street south, Minneapolis, or address W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 184 East Third street, St. Paul.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

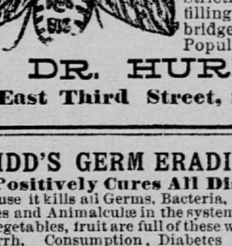
A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17. 1889.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the St. Paul Gas Light Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the company, New York Life Insurance Company's Building, St. Paul, Minn., at 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 16th day of February, 1891. B. F. Ellison, Secretary. St. Paul, Feb. 2, 1891.

Health Is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteric Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5 sent by mail prepaid. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if it does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Hippler & Collier druggists, 7th and Sibley sts., St. Paul, Minn



Dr. Hurd's Patent System of Extracting Teeth Without Pain. Twenty years successful use in thousands of cases Positively painless and harmless. Strictly first-class fillings, crowns, bridges and plates Popular prices.

DR. HURD,

24 East Third Street, St. Paul.

"KIDD'S GERM ERADICATOR"

Positively Cures All Diseases.

Because it kills all Germs, Bacteria, Parasites, Microbes and Animalculæ in the system. The air, water, vegetables, fruit are full of these worms, causing Catarrh, Consumption, Diabetes and Bright's Disease, Cancers, Tumor (never known to fail to cure Catarrh and Syphilis), and all so-called incurable diseases; retailed in $2, $3 and $5 sizes; sent on receipt of price. This is the only genuine article. Am. Pill and Med. Co., Props., Spencer, Io. We issue guarantees to cure. Faber & Co., Cor. 7th and Wabasha sts.; Lyons' drug store, 227 E. 7th st., St. Paul, and in Minneapolis by Weller's drug store, corner Sixth and Nicollet avenues.

N. LEHNEN, Ph. D., Anaytical and Technical Chemist; Office and Lab. No. 133 E. Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn. Personal attention given to all kinds of Assaying, Analyizing and Testng. Chemistry applied for all arts and manufactures.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

L. N. SCOTT, - - Manager

TO NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Matinee Wednesday.

The Most Remarkable Comedy Success on Record. First Time in St. Paul of

CHARLES HOYT'S SATIRICAL COMEDY,

A TEXAS STEER!

A Study of Political and Social Development. Ran Three Months at the Bijou Theater, New York.

Original Cast!--------Original Scenery!

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Secure seats early to-day.

STEPNIAK!

The Great Russian Revolutionist.

Metropolitan Theater, Thursday Evening, Feb. 19

Subject—"NIHILISM."

Prices, 75c, 50c, 25c, $1. Seats selling.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

To-Night and All Week,

THE SPIDER AND FLY! | The Radiant Climax of Pantomime. Elaborate Scenery. Brilliant Electric Effects. Sparkling Music.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH!

LYCEUM COURSE.

FAMOUS LUTTEMAN SEXTETTE.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 17.

Finest Male Singers in the world. Great success in Italy, Germany, Russia and all Europe.

Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c. For sale at Dyer's, 148 East Third street, and at K. Wallen's, 1833 East Seventh street.

ST. PAUL MUSEUM

10c Kohl & Middleton. 10c

Week beginning Monday, Feb. 16.

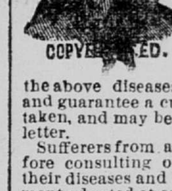
SOUTH SEA ISLAND WARRIOR. | BIG ALICE, FATTEST FAT WOMAN. | LE VARDE, SWORD WALKER.

Theater No. 1—Scheidler, Conjurer.
Theater No. 2—Bijou Comedy Co.
Theater No. 3—Keene & Bartlett's "High Lights."

6-DAY RACE—72 hours, Go-as-You please, at LOWRY ARCADE, St. Paul, beginning Feb. 24 at noon, and continuing six days, from noon to midnight daily. FINEST BUILDING and TRACK IN THE WORLD. Splendid music. World's great walkers competing: $1,000 to each contestant breaking the record. Bids for privileges of programme, refreshments, etc., may be made to H. A. Davis, Manager, at the Arcade. Admission to the race, 25 cts.

Galenic Medical Institute

No. 67 E. Third St., St. Paul, Minn.



Established in 1861 for the cure of private, nervous and chronic diseases including spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Diseases of Women, etc.

The physicians of the old and Reliable Institute especially treat all the above diseases—are regular graduates—and guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, and may be consulted personally or by letter.

Sufferers from any of these ailments, before consulting others, should understand their diseases and the latest improved treatment adopted at our institute by reading our books.

The Secret Monitor and Guide to Health, a private Medical Treatise on the above diseases, with the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual System in Health and Disease, containing nearly 300 pages and numerous illustrations, sent to any address on receipt of reduced price, only Twenty Cents, or value in one or two-cent stamps.

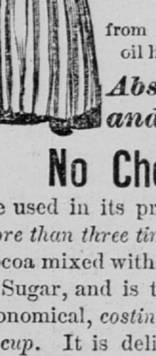
Pamphlet and chart of questions for stating case sent free.

All business strictly confidential. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sundays excepted.

Address letters thus:

GALENIC INSTITUTE,
St. Paul, Minn.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & Co.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ST. PAUL Foundry Company,

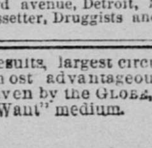
MANUFACTURERS OF

Architectural Iron Work!

Founders, Machinists, Blacksmiths and Pattern Makers. Send for cuts of columns. Works on St. P., M. & M. R. R., near Como avenue. Office 102 E. Fourth street, St. Paul. C. M. POWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



Used for 35 years by thousands successfully. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all the effects of Youthful folly and the excesses of later years. Gives immediate strength and vigor. Ask druggists for Wood's Phosphodine; take no substitute. One package $1; six, $5, by mail. Write for pamphlet. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sold by L. & W. A. Mussetter, Druggists and Chemists, St. Paul, Minn.

Best results, largest circulation, the most advantageous rates are given by the GLOBE, the great "Want" medium.

PLANS OF THE MANHATTAN!

The most complete and conveniently arranged office building in the city, may now be seen at our office. This building, situated at the corner of Fifth and Robert streets, will be ready for occupancy May 1st. For full particulars call on

SMITH & TAYLOR,

333 Robert Street.

ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice, St. Paul, February 16, 1891.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

First—Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Second—Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answers to be directed accordingly.

Third—Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Fourth—Place the postage stamp on the upper right hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and directions for postmarking without defacing the writing.

Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised; otherwise they will not receive them.

WILLIAM LEE, Postmaster.

Ackerman Louis	Anderson N
Acklin J C	Anderson O S
Adams W H	Angel Geo F
Allen & Duncanson	Ashby Jas
Allison Miss Martha 2	Ashinger Anthony
Anderson Miss Hannah	Atkinson F W
Anderson J C	
Baker Mrs I 2	Borst Miss Nellie
Banker Mrs I 2	Bouncelle May
Banks Walter S	Bower E S
Bardeau F X	Boyd E A
Barnhart Mrs Wm	Bradley Mr or Mrs Alva
Barrett Andrew S	Bransom James H (colored)
Battes Peter Jos	
Beden A Y	Braten Peter
Bell Mr (Bicycle Repairer)	Braun Florence
	Brear S D
Beardsley Mrs	Brewer S E
Belden Miss Annie	Brock Mrs Anna
Bellcort Jos	Brown Mrs Joseph
Berg Ole P	Bruer Pat
Berke Miss Mary	Buckman Frank P
Betts Samuel	Bunker Miss Emma
Beyer Mrs Charlotte	Burger Miss Vesonik
Bjelde Iver S	Burnstein Abe
Bod Christian	Byron Mrs Kate
Belton S H	
Cain H R	Coock Ernest
Callahan Miss Minnie	Cooper T W
	Cornell Ray
Carter E D (2)	Costello Miss May
Casey Jas H	Coster D H
Chester Oria	Cotter J H
Christaforson Miss Mattie	Couns Miss Mary
	Covill C M
Clark Jno	Cram Miss Mae
Clark Mrs Cora or A R	Croker Mrs Jno
Cole G W	Cumming Wm
Connell Wm	Currier Mrs D G
Conner C H	
Daniels J S 2	De Marco Pietro
Dankin Miss Lucinda	Doering Miss Anna
	Donnelly Patrick
Davis E N	Donovan Frank
Deals Harry	Dorgan Chas
Decamp Mrs Ardelia	Duncalf J P
Delong H W	Dyckman W F
Eckeles C D	Emmert Dr Jno W
Egger Christian	Eudale Miss Lucy
Eklund G A	Engebretsen Miss Carolina
Elkins N L	
Ellero Max F	Erlandson Otto
Fahmer Mrs Mary 2	Fhuertle Chas W
Farnum Miss L D	Finalson Ada
Faulkner J E	Fitz Miss Bertha
Ferrey R E	Frary Miss Andrew T
Ferris L M	Frazer Miss Jessie
Farmers Traders National	Freund G 2
	Fulton J B 2
Ganyaw Miss Marquerite	Goodrich Judge or Aaron
Garber A	Graham Miss Bessie
Gardner J F	Graves Master Nathan
Garrett Mollie B	Green Miss Amelia
Geer Chas C	Green Miss Katie
Gelson Mrs A J M	Gregotsch An Paul
Gemmel J G	Griffin Miss Artie
Glieman Paul	Griffin F F
Gankan-Ahnamaul	Griswold R H
Godfrey Miss M	Gross Mrs Mariana
Goldstein D I	Gross Frank A
Goodsell Geo	Grover W T
Goodrich Miss Alice P	Grub & Ershinger J W
Hall B A	Hession Jimmie
Halvorson P H	Hesslen J
Halley J H	Hill Mrs Chas
Hassemer Miss Mary	Hill Miss Carrie
Hanee Dr S F	Haines Geo W
Hanson Thornold W	Haus Miss Emma V
Harrington Thomas H	Holiday Mrs Frank
Haren G G Jr	Holmgrun Jno
Hayes J C	Holmes Mrs
Harvey Mrs D	Hamilton Mrs Wm
Heil Miss Clara	Holtman John
Helgmoe Miss Bell	Howard Mrs C
Henrichsen Alfred	Howard Mrs Hattie
Hepburn W J	Howard J M
Inglas David	
Isacksen Mrs Emelia	
Jackson J J	Jensen Christian
Jackson Bob	Jones C A
Jackson Charley	Jones Miss A
Jackson Miss Annie L	Johnson Prof G
Jackson Mrs Fred	Johnson Albert
Jackson Willie	Johanson Miss Tina
James Joe	Jordan Catlett
Jakobsen Ludwig	Julen Marie
James C J W	
Kaloie Geo	Kirnan Mrs F
Kane J J	King H M
Kelley J M B	King James P
Kennedy Wm I	King Miss Gertrude
Kennedy T D	Knauff August
Keutz Josef	Knauff Mrs Louisa
Kimball C G	Krueger Johan
Lanpher Marion & Adde	Lempa Miss Annie
	Le Roy Laura
Larsen O M	Lewis Miss Grace
Larsen Andrew	Leband Charles
Lehman W N	Lockwood Mrs Wm
Lehr Jos	Love G W
McCloskey Jas P	Metzger Carl
McCoy Miss Mattie	Millar W B
McGuire S A	Moninger Miss Addie
McHenry Hon W H Jr	Moore Miss Winnie
McKay Sarah	Moore J M
McKenzie Rod	Mortimer Miss Vic
McKinstry W P	Morley Mrs A E
McKivitt Wm	Morris T M
McMullen Wm	Morris Mrs Leonard
Manzer Mrs Mable J	Moss Mrs Henry L
Marvin Dr E L	Munger Mrs Martha
Marshall Thos	Murphy Lincoln
Maring H L	Murphy L P
Maxwell W Y	Murray O K
Niel Mory	Newman Miss
Nelson Miss Mary	Nithrow Mrs Fannie
Netter Mrs W H	Nolan Miss Celia A
Olsson Emma	Over Julius
Ostman Peter	
Parent Chas	Person Mrs Hanna
Parsons Miss Alice	Peterson K E
Parso F L	Petterson F
Patterson Victoria	Phillips Miss Letta
Patson Mrs Sadie	Platt Miss Katie
Paulin Mrs D	Platfous Mrs Cate
Pedersen Anna	Powers Thos K
Rafferty Miss Mary	Remsen Geo
Randall Miss	Richard G A
Raverty Peter E	Rosenberger Prof A
Raymond L	Rulsaamer Morris
Regan Mrs Jenney	Randlsom Belle
Reidtinger Jan	Ryan Miss Mary
Sacket & Wiggins	Simpson Miss Minnie
Sargent Mrs Mary	Smith E W
Sawyer Frank	Southworth O T
Seibert Mrs E J	Spencer W L
Sengun Fred	Svanson Miss Mathilda
Shanly John T	Svenmingson Teodor
Shannon Mrs Rose	Sweed Jas H
Shaw W A	Stewart Mrs Kate S
Shawitz Mrs I	Stine A
Showalter Con	Stindt Mrs Delia
Shook Drug & Mfg Co	Stoker Mrs Kate
Silber N C	Stuart Miss Carmen
Simerson Jaeph	Stumm Samuel
Smith Mr and Mrs W H H	Suna Mike
	Sumbury Mrs
Taylor Mrs Mary A	Thompson Miss Julia
Temple Mrs L A	Thomas H M
Temple Miss Fay	Tibbetts Miss Ella A
Vagner James	Van Gilder Miss Kittie
Wagner Chas W	Wheeler O
Wagner Miss Barbora	White C A
	White Mr
Welsh T E	White Mrs Lydia M
Walbrich Peter	Whitney Miss Ida
Waldon Miss Mamie	Wicker Mrs Lena
Walton Willie C	Wilson L E
Ward Helen	Willis Add
Warner J H	Wilson Miss Lena E
Warren Albert	Williams C R
Watters E C	Winans Miss Winifred
Way Mrs J W	Wirth Miss Emma
Webster Abbie C	Woodward Miss Fannie L
Welch Albert	
Welch Mrs Ann	Wrisley Mrs Emily
Zychminski William A	

LIST OF UNPAID.

Forsberg Miss Emma	Meurling Miss T C
Janson Frank	Rydberg Miss Emelia
Kvick August	Schipper Julius
Moe Ola P	Soll Sarah A