

MAKING OF FARM WIVES

is found one of the most valuable features of the school Experience has proved that annoyances and worry were more than work, and a system of living that can reduce worry to a minimum will have its peculiar value. Not only is theory of living in all its ramifications taught, but the theory is also exemplified. The cost of living has much to do with the course, and Mrs. Meredith gives frequent lectures on that subject. The advisability of buying certain goods in quantity, the season for purchase, the cash and credit system are given full consideration.

AS SEEN BY OTHER EYES

Girls Taught the Management of the Farm and Home—Every Household Duty Receives Its Share of Attention.

The following article on that branch of the agricultural school work at St. Anthony Park devoted to the training of girls recently appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

It would seem that the subject of education had received all the consideration it required, yet there is a school of thinkers, rapidly increasing in numbers, who urge a more practical education and the adoption of the principle of "learning by doing" in our educational institutions. An educational movement has been started in the Northwest that embodies the very principles named. The movement is unique and unlike any other in the educational world. The University of Minnesota has established a school of agriculture and dairy school. The essential relation between the scheme of education and the future life of the student is the one governing idea in the conduct of the school, and from its very start there has been no question of its success. There is a young ladies' department, which has already proved very popular, and the benefit of instruction to young women, who, through force of circumstances or preference, expect to lead useful, practical lives is immeasurable.

Virginia C. Meredith, of Cambridge City, Ind., is preceptor of the girls' school. Mrs. Meredith does not instruct in the academic course, but centers two lectures a week upon subjects of special interest. The instruction in this girls' school is a secondary school, run in connection with the agricultural college proper. It is a school where every lesson is taught by example. The text book is not eliminated, but the instruction therein are every one illustrated by actual experiment, either in the college work rooms or out in the open fields. Every step taken in the instruction of education is toward an actual result. She is at no time separated from her most probable future, when she will be called upon to superintend a home of her own. Every household duty receives its share of attention, and a broad foundation is laid for the important household arts upon which experience can build surely and accurately. In this new scheme of education for girls the idea gives special prominence that the home merits woman's best endeavor, and every branch of household art is not only studied, but actually practiced with real necessities. In order to establish an intelligent basis upon which to begin instruction, it is necessary to adopt an ideal home and pattern after that model. It is an undoubted fact that the idea of home life is the expression in the farm home, and the course of instruction was arranged with reference to the successful organization and management of such a home. Another reason for the adoption of the farm home as a model is the fact that the future of the girl reared on a farm is not so speculative as is that of almost any other. In this country the smokes and frowns of fortune mean much to the existence of the members of a household, but the girls on a farm will in all probability continue to live on the farm. This reasonable certainty furnishes sufficient cause for making the farm home the basis for instruction. The family life on the farm is closely related to the business of the farm. In order to be entirely successful the two must be responsive. The recognition of this apparently not too generally accepted truth prompted the movement for education in the school of agriculture and naturally suggested the course of study to be followed by the young women students.

This new idea of practical education of girls contemplates the acquirement of enough instruction related to soil, plant growth and animal life to enable her to understand to a degree the marvel of nature's partnership in the farm. She is given the opportunity to see the processes and attack and the refining processes which convert the raw material of the soil into the finished forms of butter, meat, milk, etc. She thereby acquires a sympathy for the farmer, and her efforts to work with or his patient persistence in working against nature. She acquires the inestimable quality of sympathy and intelligence, a bond that gives radiance to family life on the farm. By nature and a long course of actual experience, Mrs. Meredith is fitted for the office of preceptor in such a school. It is the cause of the instruction in the curriculum for girls the fortunate combination of the practical science of living with the harmonizing essentials of culture. The course of study is laid out for the student to be sure, but she must apply their energies, but the privilege of selecting related branches is extended. Especial emphasis is laid upon the scientific side of farm operations. The students are instructed in the selecting and planting of seeds and the cultivation of plants. Germination is watched through all of its stages, and the necessity of fertilization demonstrated. Artificial fertilization is effected in the plants under glass, the necessity for so doing being explained by the absence of bees and other insects, man's yoke follows in the scheme for existence. All science is taught with the view to its practical application in the affairs of the farm, the idea being at all times advanced that the information should be stored up for possible future emergencies.

The subject of cooking is treated comprehensively. The chemistry of heat is investigated and the manner in which various articles of food may be best prepared. The kitchen in the school is not fitted with immense ranges, with electric and gas heat, but several ranges of cook stoves are disposed about the large room, and individuals are trained in the actual preparation of the food. The instruction does not end with lectures and demonstration by an expert, followed by a general tasting and prating, but the actual work is done by the students, under the direction of the instructor. Many questions arise in the department of the unique interest. Why the fire burns brightly; the effect of cooking upon the digestibility of food; the relation of taste and nourishment. The why of everything is illustrated. While the purpose of the school is essentially practical, it is not considered impractical to discover to the mind of the pupil that the beautiful is an available asset. Landscape gardening is taught, and the practical truth emphasized that a farm house with beautiful surroundings will bring a higher price than the same place without embellishments.

A thorough course in botany is given, and horticulture, grafting and plant propagation are actually illustrated in the greenhouses. The students are instructed in the selecting and planting of seeds and the cultivation of plants. Germination is watched through all of its stages, and the necessity of fertilization demonstrated. Artificial fertilization is effected in the plants under glass, the necessity for so doing being explained by the absence of bees and other insects, man's yoke follows in the scheme for existence. All science is taught with the view to its practical application in the affairs of the farm, the idea being at all times advanced that the information should be stored up for possible future emergencies.

The subject of textiles receives its full consideration, and while pursuing the general theme the cotton plant and various species of cotton are studied and compared so that the most durable and varying grades may be selected. Woolen fabrics are examined with the same care. The use of the practical application of the use of which will tend to facilitate housework and promote domestic health is experimented with. The value of such appliances in preventing petty annoyances is also taught, and therein

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Old Sol Blakeman was an Indian fighter and a hunter before he turned his attention to smuggling goods across the Rio Grande, writes the Del Rio correspondent of the New York Press. He has been tramping through the mountains of Western Texas for more than half a century, and he is perfectly familiar with every old Indian trail, every cave and every hiding place on the border, and he knows every crossing on the Rio Grande from Brownsville to El Paso. During the last thirty years he has

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CHARACTER IN LEXINGTON

An Interesting Story in a Medical Journal About the Claims the Old Man Had Made About His Pets.

B. N. Shiddell, who died in Lexington, Ky., a few days ago, was a man of most eccentric habits. When a young man he swore he would not shave until Henry Clay was elected president of the United States, and he never did. He wore his long beard, several feet in length, knotted and tucked up in a queue to keep it out of the way. He was known among the scientists of the world by announcing that he had bred the tails of white mice. His claim provoked much discussion among medical men, many of whom believed his statements.

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Advertisement for Baker's Choice Premium Coffee. Text: "AT LAST YOUR TASTE IS SUITED WITH Baker's Choice Premium Coffee A Luxury! Sold at a generously low price by grocers everywhere. If you does not keep it write BAKER & CO., Importers and Roasters, Minneapolis Minn."

of the tails to their ultimate extinction; but to suppose for a moment that while the tails suddenly disappear in a whole litter, except as a teratological freak due to causes we know nothing about, is the height of absurdity. It is likely that the estimate of Mr. Shiddell formed by his friends was entirely accurate. At least, no one has been found to accuse him of deliberate deception. It is likely that the estimate of Mr. Shiddell formed by his friends was entirely accurate. At least, no one has been found to accuse him of deliberate deception. It is likely that the estimate of Mr. Shiddell formed by his friends was entirely accurate. At least, no one has been found to accuse him of deliberate deception.

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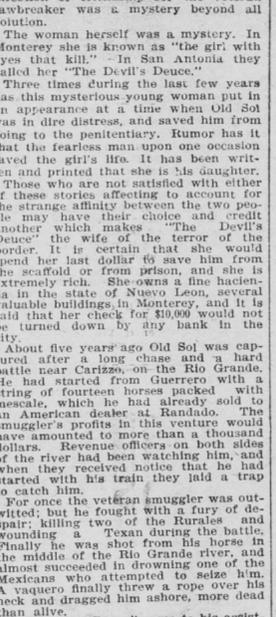


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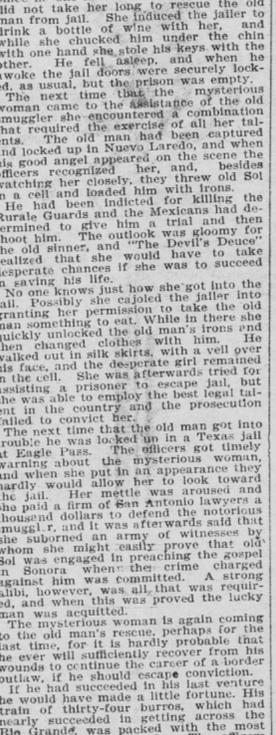
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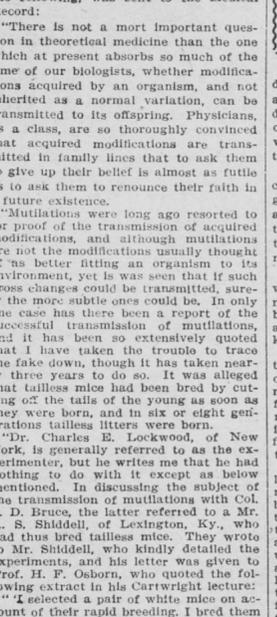


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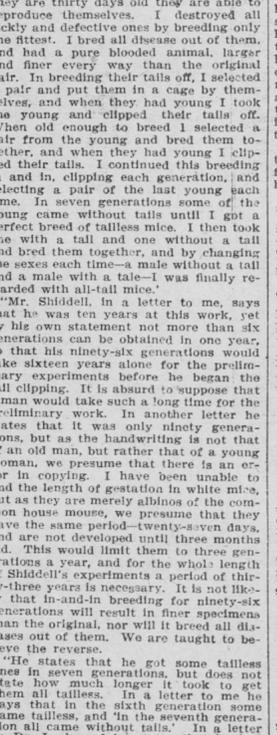
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New Story of Grant's Memory and Kindness.

Stories of heroes, especially after their death, are most likely to be taken with a grain of salt, but here is one of President Grant, or rather, a continued story of Grant as general and as president, which is altogether new, and is committed to type for the first time. It would be a characteristic story except for the modesty which veiled the grim warrior's gentler deeds; but as rare as may be the public knowledge of such, this one must pass unchallenged on the testimony of living and credible witnesses. "Little Sad-faced Mary," the apple girl, was a well-known figure to the busy grocer, and throughout of Washington before Gen. Grant became president, but a short time afterward she and her basket were seen no more together. Mary was not an unattractive girl, and the perpetually sad expression of her face caused all who saw her to give her more than a passing notice, and to this fact is due the details of this little romantic story. The gentleman who tells it is a government employe, whose office was then, as it is now, on a level with the street. One bleak, wintry day he happened to look out on a street and saw a gentleman examining a basket of apples held by a little girl, but, instead of purchasing, the man passed on, and for the first time the government official saw Mary's face and noticed its sad expression. He attributed to disappointment over the loss of an anticipated customer. To compensate her, he called to her, bought some apples, took her into his office and induced his employee to do the same, and then told her to come every day and he would buy apples. In this way he became acquainted with her history. She was an orphan, and was selling apples to support herself and her customers were Gen. Grant, who lived then on Seventeenth street, as she told her new-found friend, D. R. Swingle, in the Treasury department. He bought apples from Mary every day, became interested in her, supplied her with pens, ink and paper, sent copies for her and taught her how to write. In their early acquaintance she had told Mr. Swingle, in connection with the fact that Gen. Grant bought apples from her, that he had once said to her: "Presiding over the nation, I shall give you an appointment." Some years later, when Mary was about fifteen, and Gen. Grant was president, he said to her: "Mary, you are getting too big now to be selling apples on the street." "Yes," she replied, "but what shall I do?" "Go and see the president and remind him of his promise. Here, I will write you a card, and you take it right up to him." The card was written and "little sad-faced Mary" went to the White House, where she delivered the card to a messenger, who handed it to the president. "I'll be glad to see you," said the president, "but what shall I do?" "I'll be glad to see you," said the president, "but what shall I do?" "I'll be glad to see you," said the president, "but what shall I do?"

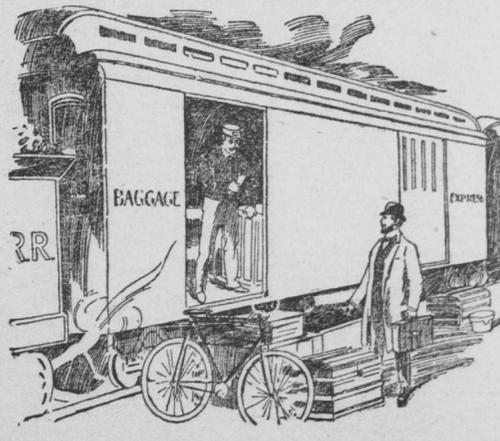
KILLED THREE MEN.

Relief From Cuban Fierces Received by a Helena Alderman.

HELENA, Mont., July 23.—Ald. H. J. Zayas, of this city, has just been made the recipient of the hands of Cuban friends in recognition of his services in behalf of that land, of a large number of relics, one of which, a Spanish coat-of-arms, possesses a very interesting history. This coat-of-arms hung for sixty-seven years over the oldest market in Havana, known as the Plaza Vieja. It was secured through the courtesy of Mayor Perfecto Lacoste, Alfredo Zayas and Onofre Gomez, the latter two councilmen. On March 27, 1885, at the beginning of the last revolution, it was taken down and thrown into the street by a Cuban named Jose Gonzalez. He was captured after a hard chase and shot the next morning at Cabanas for the crime of insulting the Spanish crown. Seventeen years previous a Spanish colonel was detailed by the captain general to inspect all the Spanish property within the city limits. On entering the Plaza Vieja the colonel observed that the crown coat-of-arms was hanging from the eaves of the building, and he ordered the porter of the market to clean it. A ladder was immediately secured, while the colonel stood under watching that the work should be thoroughly done, and while so directing, the copper wire parted which held the crown in position and struck Col. Ramon Perez Novas over the temple, breaking his skull and killing him instantly. The porter was sent to the jail and died there about a year ago. Fully half a hundred other interesting mementoes of the Cuban campaign are in the collection presented to Mr. Zayas including machetes worn by Spanish officers during engagements, and in many cases taken from the dead bodies of their owners; hats, caps, clothing and medals worn by men who lost their lives in the defense of a lost cause, arms of all kinds, bullets taken from captured soldiers and the handcuffs which conveyed to death Col. Perez Coloma, of the Cuban army, at Cabanas.

Binding Twine Shipped on Telegraph Orders

at 80c for New Standard and 100c for Manila Mixed. TWINE IS FULLY GUARANTEED and is ready to be shipped within a few hours after the order is received. When you get your twine of us you get the best. Although our stock is getting low, we expect to be able to have sufficient to fill all orders that come in. T. M. STOKES' SUPPLY HOUSE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



A Boston shipping clerk, now employed by a Tremont Street firm, describes an experience which seems rather out of the ordinary. "For ten years," he says, "I had stomach pains which could only be relieved by the application of hot-water bandages, and as these pains captured me at times when it was impossible to procure hot water, life seemed to me hardly worth living. I was at that time a messenger for the American Express Co. on a long run. The continual riding made the trouble worse, and I was obliged to leave. I consulted a number of physicians without any good results. I had about concluded that nothing would help me, when six months ago I saw some advertisements of the Ripans Tablets, and as some of the cases sounded like my own, I thought I would try the Tablets. Since almost the first dose, I have had no trouble with my stomach, and my appetite is excellent. I believe I am actually cured, but I want to keep the Tablets on hand in case of need."

THE NEW MOTORMAN.

Lewiston Journal. The new motorman was strong and willing, but he hadn't been in a city very much. He had done farm work up in Northern Aroostook. The other motorman was instructing him. "A fire alarm rings in," said the oil hand, "remember that the department, the fire engine and the rest have the right of way. Hold right up and let 'em pass. If you don't they'll run you down."

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JUKES AND EDWARDS.

Significant Statistics of Two American Families. About the year 1720 one Max Jukes was born. Very little is known about him, but his descendants, who have managed to keep themselves constantly in the eyes of the public. Some expert student of heredity devoted the family, and located about 1,200 of them, every one of whom was either a criminal or a pauper, whom was either a criminal or a pauper, whom was either a criminal or a pauper, whom was either a criminal or a pauper.

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