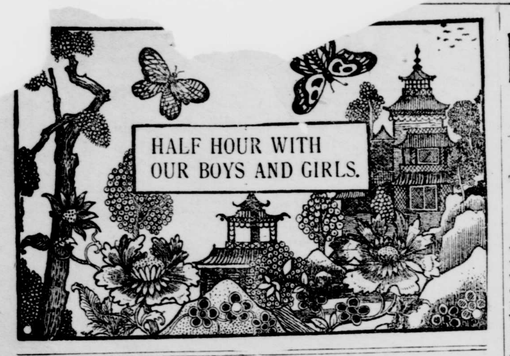


TOM'S GREAT MISTAKE.

He Forgot That the Man Who Succeeds Must Use His Head as Well as His Hands.

On the station platform two men stood waiting for their train. Another man, with a pick and shovel on his shoulder, was passing, on his way to work.

He was not more than 50 or 55 years old, but his gait was stiff and labored, and there was a pronounced stoop in the figure. His overalls, once brown, were lime-bleached and faded to a soft "old rose," and bagged dejectedly at the knees. The face under the weather-beaten cap was stolid and listless.

As he clumped along in his heavy cowhide boots, he apparently embodied that most persistent and most pathetic figure which medieval Europe called the serf, and more modern Europe calls the peasant, and the census enumerator of free America to-day sets down as "unskilled labor."

As he crossed the track, the elder of the two men on the platform pointed him out to his companion.

"That man and I," he said, "were schoolmates. He was not dull at his books, and ought to have made a better condition for himself in life."

"What's the matter with him? Does he drink?" asked the younger man.

"No. Nothing of that kind has hindered him. When he was about 15 years old he was offered a dollar a day to dig on a cellar. This seemed large wages to him, and he left school and took the job. He was proud of his size and strength, and this offer made him feel so independent that he rather looked down on the rest of us boys. He never went back to school. He found work to do that required no skill or technical knowledge, only muscle used under an overseer's direction, and he kept at it.

"I remember Judge Haines, one of the school committee, met Tom—his name is Tom Mahan—and said to him: 'My boy, you're making a mistake and doing a foolish thing. If you must work, why don't you learn a trade?'

"'I'd have to give my time for three or four years for nothing. What would be the use of that? I'm as strong as a man, and I'm getting man's wages now,' said Tom.

"'Strong?' said the judge. 'Are you as strong as one of my horses? They



MUST USE HEAD AS WELL AS HANDS.

work for their keep, but I have to pay the man that drives them $30 a month besides his keep; and the man who shoes them gets three dollars a day. If strength counts for so much, I wonder the horses don't strike and look for a job laying brick or carpentering.'

"But Tom thought the judge was only joking with him. He couldn't see why he should give his time to learn a trade or some profitable business, and work for nothing, as he said, when he could work for wages, and so he went his own way."

"There are thousands like him," said the other man. "They never learn to do any special kind of business, and never seem to realize that the reason the trained blacksmith or the skilled carpenter or the salesman gets higher wages than they do, is because he has given time to learning to use his head, as well as his feet and hands.

"If boys would only keep the important fact in mind, that muscle—mere physical strength—is always one of the cheapest things in the labor market, and that so far as price is concerned it matters little whether a man furnishes it or a horse, there would be fewer men to be classed as 'unskilled labor.'"—Youth's Companion.

A Suggested Remedy.

Small Tommy had the toothache one day and his mother, after examining it, said it was hollow, and must be pulled. A few days later the mother complained of a headache. "I guess it's hollow," said Tommy. "You ought to get it pulled."

Bobby's Modest Request.

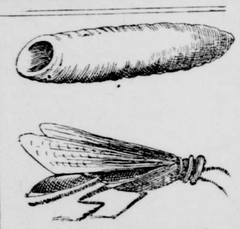
"Are you an old sea dog?" asked four-year-old Bobby of his sailor uncle, whom he had just met for the first time. "Yes, that's what they call me," was the reply. "Well, then," continued Bobby, "let me hear you bark."

WISE MEXICAN WASP.

How It Manages to Provide a Fine Meal of Fresh Meat for Its Young.

Here is a picture of a Mexican wasp and its nest, or rather the nest in which it lays its eggs. The natural specimens from which the artist made the pictures were sent to John Dean, the well-known Brooklyn naturalist, and when asked to tell about the habits of this wasp he said:

"The wasp is not a vegetarian like the bee, and our cement maker has before her the problem of supporting her young with meat, rather than with bread. As her eggs are laid out in hot weather, and as enough food must be stored in the cell with the egg to mature the young insects, the question is how to preserve the meat fresh for so long a time. She meets the difficulty thus: After a tube is finished, except at one end, which is left open, she flies off on a hunt for spiders. She finds a fat, healthy one, pounces upon it, stings it and carries it off



MEXICAN WASP AND NEST.

til she has placed as many spiders in the tube as, according to her judgment, will be needed. She then lays an egg in the cell and walls up the opening.

"The remarkable thing about this performance is the magic effect of her sting. Whether it is the result of a subtle poison or whether it is a special spot in the spider's nervous system where the sting is inserted we do not know. Certain it is that after being thus stung the spider lives on in a paralyzed condition for weeks and even months. It can move only slightly, and remains helpless in its mud sepulcher until the wasp egg hatches into a voracious grub, which at once falls to and eats with great relish the meat thus miraculously preserved.

"Another remarkable thing is that the wasp knows that the spider is a great glutton and can eat in one day 26 times its own weight in food, and when it wants to can go weeks and even months without eating at all. Now, how does the wasp know this?

"Another equally remarkable thing is that the spider is the only animal that is rendered unconscious by the wasp's sting. The wasp does know it, for she invariably selects the spider to provide food for her young. She knows that when she stings the spider it is not killed, but will live without food long enough to be fresh meat for the young wasp when it is hatched and until it liberates itself from the cocoon. But what kind of an instinct or sense that tells all this to Mme. Wasp we do not know.

"Whether the wasp sting renders the spider insensible to pain or not is a question not yet settled. However, the chances are in favor of the theory that it does. Anyway, we need waste no sympathy on the spider, the most bloodthirsty of all the little people of the woods. There is a sense of retributive justice in the thought of a spider helpless at the mercy of a small insect which it would have mercilessly devoured had it been able.

"So we need not accuse our alert, industrious cement maker of any unreasonable cruelty if she, like us, insists upon a meat diet for her young, nor need we have any fear of her sting, for she seldom uses it as a weapon of offense or defense."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Two Extraordinary Cats.

Dulcinea and Trilby are the names of a pair of cats distinguished in their neighborhood. Dulcinea's specialty is the catching of small, green snakes, which she invariably brings home, mewing persistently until some member of the family appears. Some of the ladies of the family rather recoil from these gifts of friendship, but Dulcinea is certainly sincere. This cat always goes to a pond, and, sitting on the edge, very frequently whips out a fish with her paw. Another of her feats is fighting for Trilby, who is a great coward where dogs are concerned, whereas Dulcinea will tackle the largest mastiff. Then she comes back, washes Trilby's face, and winds up by giving her a smart slap. Trilby's specialty is bathing. Incredible as it may seem, this cat regularly gets into a bathtub, waits until the water is turned on, rolls over and over until thoroughly soaked and then jumps out and shakes herself dry.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Irene Feodossowa, the Russian peasant poet, who died recently, could recite from memory over 20,000 verses of poetry.

A new book by Ignatius Donnelly is to be called "The Cipher in the Plays and on the Tombstone;" and there are other indications of increased activity among the holders of the Baconian theory.

Tennyson one day talked to a friend about a poem he intended to write or a nightingale. Some months after the friend asked: "Now, Alfred, how about that nightingale?" "Oh, it's dead long ago!" was the poet's half-amused, half-petulant reply.

Charles Grant Blairfinde Allen, better known as Grant Allen, who died recently in London, was a prolific author. Twice a year during his adult life he produced a book of some sort. His novels were written as money-makers merely to enable him to prosecute scientific study, particularly in the field of natural history.

Mrs. Joubert is rather an educated woman for a Boer vrouw, and as a girl was remarkable for her musical accomplishments. She is known to have possessed one of the first pianos ever seen in Pretoria. She, like her friend, Mrs. Kruger, revels in domesticity, and once boasted that she had always cooked her husband's Sunday dinner.

George Wyndham, the under secretary of state for war in Great Britain, though only 35 years old, has been in parliament several years and has won a reputation as a strong debater. He entered the army in his twentieth year and saw hard service in Africa. He also found time to edit an edition of Plutarch, as well as a volume of Shakespeare's poems.

Bolton Stafford Bird, the new premier of Tasmania, presents the rare sight of a Congregationalist clergyman at the head of a British colony. Fifty-nine years old and a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, he settled in Hobart in 1879 as minister of that city's leading Congregationalist church. Three years later he entered parliament and later became colonial treasurer. He has represented Tasmania in two Australian federal conventions.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

PLANTING ROAD TREES.

Timely Suggestions Offered by Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Vermont Experiment Station.

The distance between trees in the row will be influenced somewhat by the width of the street. In a wide street, where there is room enough for the full development of each tree, they will be planted further apart. If the street is wide enough, the trees should always stand between the walk and the curb. It is wide enough if, from curb to curb, the width is one and a half times the distance recommended for the trees in the rows. On a narrower street, trees should stand between the walk and the buildings or should be dispensed with. There are many beautiful streets in this country which support four rows of trees. Such streets should have the central avenue twice as wide as the distance between trees in the row; and the distance between the two rows on



PALM AVENUE AT HAVANA.

either side should be somewhat less than that between trees.

The American elm is doubtless the commonest street tree in America. It has many undeniably good qualities to recommend it. And yet there are serious objections to the elm as a street tree, besides the fact that it is often defoliated by caterpillars of various species, as, indeed, are many other trees. The elm varies greatly in size and form, and it is almost impossible to find a long street of old elms which does not suffer from the sad neglect of uniformity which this variability introduces. The elm is also one of the least formal of our trees, and so detracts from the unity of the geometrical idea in street planting. It would be silly to advise planters to discard the elm altogether; but it will not be too much to suggest that some other species should always be duly considered.

The maples are excellent street trees, especially the sugar maple, and many admirable examples of their effectiveness are to be found in the northern states. The sugar maple is a strong, healthy grower, with a regular, clear-cut outline, and has the advantage of a very tidy appearance through the winter months. In southwestern states the soft maple, or silver maple (Acer dasycarpum), takes the place of the sugar maple, but is not so good a tree.

The American sycamore is one of our finest street trees in many situations. Anyone who does not know how beautiful this species is should study the effects produced by it in Washington, especially in the magnificent avenue just west of the capitol. The sycamore does not succeed north of Massachusetts and central New York, but for the greater part of the United States it is worth careful consideration.

Other species which are sometimes used with happy results are honey locust, Kentucky coffee tree, pines and spruces. There is a most striking and beautiful avenue leading to the department of agriculture; and there are some pretty rows of ailanthus about the Temple square in Salt Lake City. Occasionally one will find an avenue of oaks, and if it is a good one there are few trees more satisfactory. Poplars, especially the cottonwood, are used in the trans-Mississippi states, but they are usually a poor makeshift. It is always very gratifying to find a good street of trees of an unusual species, and this is a thing which the street makers might well hold in remembrance.

In tropical and subtropical countries, some species of palms are unexcelled as street trees. Our engraving presents a view of one of the grandest avenues of this kind in the world, the royal palm avenue near Havana, Cuba.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Crime Against America.

The scientific attache of the United States embassy at Berlin, Germany, Prof. Stiles, recently discovered evidence that several prominent Antwerp firms were doing an immense business in inferior or diseased beef and pork, putting the same in American packages and giving them an American brand. He is now traveling through Germany, Denmark and Switzerland in order to gather evidence to enable him to prosecute these firms. This is an old trick practiced by certain firms who take advantage of the reputation established by American goods and sell inferior articles under American brands, thus destroying the reputation of our exports and causing much damage to our trade.—Farmers' Review.

The quince, rather more than any other kind of fruit, requires severe pruning. It is a safe rule to go over the tree after the leaves fall and cut back every shoot about half.

Mushrooms Stewed.

Peel and scrape the inside of the flaps and rub the buttons with a piece of flannel and salt, sprinkle salt over them, and put in a sauce pan with some whole pepper; simmer over a slow fire, and when done, stir in a little butter and flour, and two tablespoonfuls of cream, and boil together for a moment or two, and serve with sippets of toast.—Boston Globe.

Disheartening Advice.

"Mercy, Louise, what a doleful expression your photograph has on."

"Yes; I was feeling all right until the photographer told me to look pleasant."—Detroit Free Press.

Discrimination.

A bridegroom has to be worth at least $50,000 to be of as much interest to people as his bride's $50 gown.—Atchison Globe.

What He Was Trying to Catch.

Curate—Cruel boy! Are you trying to catch those poor little minnows?

Boy—No, sir, the big 'uns!—London Judy.

ROADSIDE FRUIT TREES.

An Instructive Letter from Hilary S. Brunot, American Consul at St. Etienne, France.

The cultivation of fruit trees along the highways of France is being extended each year. The government having first set the example, the communes in certain departments adopted this practice as a source of revenue, so that now roadside fruit cultivation has become an important branch of national industry.

It is not, however, only in France that fruit trees have been planted along the roadside; in Germany, Belgium and the duchy of Luxemberg the system has been greatly developed, giving satisfaction to the state as well as to local interests. On the routes of Wurtemberg, for instance, the fruit harvest from this source produced in 1878 over $200,000, and last year, the return had more than trebled. The annual revenue derived from the national roads of Saxony planted with fruit trees rose from $9,000 in 1880 to $42,000 in 1892, furnishing a total sum of $340,000 for the 13 years. In Belgium, according to the statistics of 1894, over 4,630 kilometers of roads were planted with 741,571 fruit trees, which furnished the almost incredible sum of $2,000,000. In France the production of fruit trees is estimated at $60,000,000.

In Westphalia, in the duchies of Baden and Saxe-Weimar, in Alsace-Lorraine, Switzerland, etc., the employes of the administration of roads and bridges and the road supervisors are instructed in fruit arboriculture. In some of the southern departments of France the roads are bordered with cherry trees, producing the small fruit called merise (wild cherry) much appreciated for making wine sui generis, preserves and even alcohol.

In the Tourain, plum trees dominate; while in the Allier and the Limagne the walnut trees transform the roads into shady walks. In Auvergne the chestnut tree flourishes; while in Normandy place is naturally given to the apple tree.

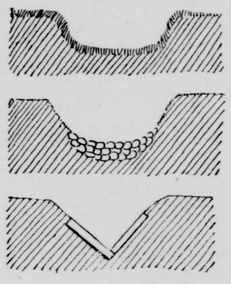
Some 20 years ago the picturesque roads of the northeast of France were lined with stately poplars; but, although ornamental, their roots went far and wide, rendering the adjacent meadows sterile, and plows were continually stopped by offshoots lying almost at the surface of the soil. The farmers appealed in such strong terms that the communes decided the fall of the poplar, and soon axes and saws were brought into requisition and the ronds cleared of these trees in favor of the humble, but more useful, mirabelle (small plum) to the great satisfaction of the villagers. Thousands of baskets of this fruit are shipped to Paris daily.

Some 30 years ago the distillation of the mirabelle was unknown in the country districts; the people plucked it as food for their swine; but to-day they have learned to make more profitable use of it. They distill it in large quantities and find a ready market for it. A quart of this alcohol, slightly perfumed, sold five or six years ago for only 20 or 30 cents; to-day it brings not less than 50 or 60 cents, while in Paris the best kind cannot be obtained under one dollar.

PERMANENT DITCHES.

The Only Way of Carrying Off Water During a Heavy Rain or a Spring Freshet.

One must have more or less of open drains about the farm to carry off the sudden rush of water during a heavy shower or a spring freshet. A narrow ditch that is not sodded is sure to be badly washed. Make it wider and flatter, and have it sodded over, as shown



PERMANENT DITCHES.

in Fig. 1, and there will be no washing. In places where the water runs violently for a short distance the plan shown in Fig. 2 is excellent, small stones forming the bottom of the ditch. A similar result is attained by using two boards, as shown in Fig. 3. Such open ditches about the farmhouse and the farm buildings keep the soil dry and save much unpleasant walking during wet weather. There are many situations subject to a sudden rush of water, where ridges of earth or stones need to be put across the open ditches at frequent intervals to check in part the swift flow of the water that otherwise would wash the earth seriously, even when sodded over.—N. Y. Tribune.

How to Build Grain Bins.

Considerable labor may be saved by proper construction of grain bins. No work is more disagreeable than that of shoveling grain out of a bin, frequently the work being done by getting into the bin when the grain is low. This labor can be saved by attaching a spout to the lower portion of the bin, or the front boards may be made removable. The removable boards should be preferred if bins are used for the storage of roots. It is much easier to take roots from bins than from pits in the open air, and by properly packing the roots in the bins they can be kept in good condition until spring.

CUBAN MAHOGANY.

The Continuous Cutting of Hardwood in This Country Creates a Fresh Demand.

Hardwood importers of this country are at present exceedingly interested in the prospective development of a trade with Cuba in hardwood, and particularly mahogany, vast tracts of which cover the mountains there.

The interest comes from the fact that to the trade it has long been known that the American source of hardwood supply began long ago to wane and before long the chief source of supply must be by import from foreign forests.

For half a century American walnut reigned supreme, and supplanted to a vast extent mahogany. To-day this famous hardwood is passing. Where great forests of the tree once spread, barren or cultivated acres extend, and year by year the supply which at one time seemed inexhaustible has lessened, until the end is in sight.

The west coast of Africa is to-day virtually monopolizing the world's mahogany trade, and a tremendous industry, still in a crude state of development and method, is destined to result. The African mahogany long ago entered the American market, and tremendous quantities are now being used, through necessity, despite the many disadvantages of so remote a source.

It is, therefore, a welcome prospect that promises a speedy development of the Cuban forests as a source of supply, and with the nearness to this country it is regarded as probable that Cuban hardwood, for a time, at least, will exclude from the American market the African wood.—Baltimore American.

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Van Piper—What! you 70, major? You don't look it.

The Major—And I don't feel it, madam. When I look at those daughters of yours I feel ten years younger.—Town Topics.

Sam Jones on Democracy.

Rev. Sam Jones, the evangelist, was in Baltimore a few days ago and says he has entirely recovered from the accident that befell him some weeks ago in Cartersville, his home, and says that it was a benefit to him. He had been in very poor health, and the accident, he thinks has toned up his system. For the past few days he has been traveling through the West.

"Everywhere," he said, "the country is aglow with prosperity, and there seems to be a hustle and go about thing that we have not experienced for years. I was speaking out West some days ago to a Western audience and was telling them about this prosperity. 'Prosperity is with us again,' I said. Just then some old silverite arose in the back part of the hall and said, 'It h'aint struck me yet.' 'Well,' I said, 'my friend, it is pretty hard to hit nothing.' He sat down

"Bryan and McKinley are the two logical candidates for the Presidency and it is difficult to see how you are going to iliminate either. The Democracy can always be depended upon to make a fool of itself at the critical moment. Last year it had only one leg, and that was free silver. This time it has three—free silver, anti-imperialism anti-trust—but the trouble is they can't tell which is the fore leg and which is the hind leg. It is just the sort of a three legged stool. One thing is certain, the country is properous now, and the people may be thankful for that."

The Vice-President's Will.

The will of Vice-President Garrett A. Hobart was filed in the Passaic county surrogate's office to-day. The value of the estate is not given but it is understood to be about $2,5000,000.

Of the estate, Mrs. Jennie Hobart, the widow, receives $1,000,000, and one half of the remainder after a number of bequests are paid, and the son, Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., inherits the other half when he attains his majority.

St. Joseph's Hospital, the General Hospital, the Children's Day Nursey, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and Paterson Orphan Asylum, all of Paterson, receive $5,000 each.

Hobart Tuttle, private secretary to Gov. Vorhees and a brorher-in-law of Vice-President, receives $20-000.

A. A. Wilcox, a close friend of Mr Hobart, receives $10,000.

David Hobart, a brother of the late Vice-President, receives $20,000 and each of his two children receives $10,000.

Proposed Gold-Standard Law.

Speaking of the financial bill prepared by the Republican caucus committee in Congress, and which will be passed at the coming session, with perhaps some modifications by the Senate, Hon. John Van Lear Findley said:

"Such a law will place the Republicans squarly in a position which it has maintained so successfully. In 1896, Bryan and his followers could argue that gold was not the sole standard; that it was made the money of final redemption by stealth I have no doubt that they will next year furiously attack the Republicans upon the money issue, and the fact that our party will enact legislation making gold the standard will contribute to strengthen the position we have maintained under the McKinley campaign and Administration. The law is demanded as a matter of public policy as well as a matter of party policy."

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the right thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease of life." Only 50 cents, at George & Redden's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed. 3

Negro Disfranchisement.

It has been more than suspected that the Democratic majority in Maryland was gained by the aid of the colored vote. The Negro Appeal of Baltimore, the organ of the colored people of Maryland confirms this suspicion by its comments on the election. It says: "Thousands of negroes in this state wanted Governor Lowndes defeated. They made no outward display and took no active part in the campaign. Yet many in the city of Baltimore and the counties manfully broke away from the G. O. P. and voted the straight Democratic ticket. Others scratched, some voted the Prohibition ticket, while others remained from the polls, absolutely refusing to participate in any respect." There are about 45,000 colored voters in Maryland, and if only one in three voted the Democratic ticket they would contribute more votes than the Democrats had majority. No one will question the colored man's right to vote according to the dictates of his own reason. But it sounds a little ludicrous to hear the Negro Appeal rejoice over the Democratic victory and say that the colored people are pleased with the result of the election, when the first move made by the Democrats, since it become sure that they would control the legislature, is to propose a bill for the disfranchisement of the colored voters, the same has been done in Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana. If such a law is passed the colored people will find that they made a miscalculation and brought about their own undoing.—Philadelphia Press.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land that is not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on George & Redden, druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded. 3

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There is no comparison between former editions, and this splendid Almanac for 1900, now ready. Printed in beautiful colors, on much finer paper, its 196 pages are packed with invaluable information on storms, astronomy and meteorology. It is illustrated with nearly 200 finest half tones and other engravings. This superb book will sell anywhere for fifty cents, but it costs only 25c a copy, and every subscriber to Rev. Irl R. Hicks' now famous paper, Word and Works, at $1.00 a year, receives this elegant Almanac as a premium. Word and Works is a recognized leader among the best family and scentific journals, while no thing of its kind can compare with Hicks Almanac. One dollar a year is nominal price for such a unique and useful publication. Professor Hicks has justly, and of necessity, withdrawn his storm and weather forecasts from all free almanacs, having generously given his time and labor free for nearly twenty years. Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

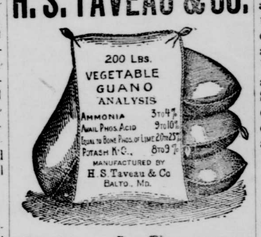
"It did me more good than anything I ever used. My dyspepsia was of months standing; after eating it was terrible Now I am well," writes S. B. Kneer, Hoisington, Kas.; of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. George & Redden.

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7 25	3 46	Phila.	10 46	5 43
9 38	5 47	Clayton	8 45	3 43
9 47	5 56	Kenton	8 36	3 34
f9 55	f6 04	Hartley	f8 26	f3 24
f 9 57	f6 06	Slaughter	f8 23	f3 21
10 03	6 12	Marydel	8 17	3 15
f10 10	f6 19	Henderson	f8 10	f3 08
f10 17	f6 26	Goldsboro	f8 03	f3 01
10 27	6 36	Greensboro	7 52	2 50
10 37	6 46	Ridgely	7 42	2 40
10 46	6 55	Queen Ann	7 31	2 29
f10 53	f7 02	Cordova	f7 24	f2 22
f10 59	f7 08	Chapel	f7 18	f2 16
11 11	7 20	Easton	7 08	2 06
f11 28	f7 37	Trappe	f6 55	f1 53
11 38	7 47	Oxford	6 45	1 43

"f" stops to leave or take passengers on notice to conductor.

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