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THE WAYS OF MEN.

Some people do not like this world.
They sigh, they are unhappy, and
find things, with few exceptions, here
To have been miserably planned;
The weather does not suit them, they
Are always vexed with sorrow,
And sigh for things of yesterday,
Or dread things of to-morrow.

Some people find this world of ours
A place of pure serene delight,
To them the weeds are fragrant flowers
And unto them all days are bright;
They wait for at the gate of God
To open to their raving,
They seem to find a spread abroad
The promises of heaven.

No, they are not the ones who smile,
Nor are the changing years enough
Encouraging to hope or plan
Or make them glad by;
There are no days to them or duty here
For they are blind to light or cheer,
And have no heart to make it.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago News.

AGUINALDO'S WAY.

Fate of One Who Foiled Him.

THE story of Attacio is not a strange one for the Philippines, but to us in far away America it possesses many features which render it surprising.

Attacio was of the North. That is, he came from that section of Luzon which lies, as the sailor would say, to the northward of Manila.

Attacio was a mestizo, or half-caste Tagalo. He was educated and possessed of both money and ambition. He lived in the Spanish style usually which the people were toiling. Rebellion was in the air, and one Emilio Aguinaldo was the chief disciple. Attacio liked the idea. He could be a warrior, a general, perhaps, and when the struggle was over he would be of the elect to share in the spoils of conquest.

Perhaps away down in his heart Attacio did not think so much of reforming the people of their burden as he did of increasing the profits of that burden from the Spanish rulers to himself. He could maintain a position of influence.

But it is not to say that Attacio became a patriot. He was not alone in possessing that class of patriotism which has a quantity of revenue closely allied. There were others who, too, began to dream of wealth and a residence success, and Attacio was one. Aguinaldo was an unknown quantity—in financial matters. There was Paterno, in whose breast gleamed the jewel of the Cabinet office. Truly, there were the elements for a Northern leader to follow and Attacio became a patriot. His appearance was given to the cause and in return he became an aide to General Aguinaldo. He labored diligently to further the cause of the mustered men. He told them of the joy of liberty, and it is to his credit that he did not tell them of the wealth to come when Manila should fall and the Filipino would be free to loot the storehouses of the fated Spaniard.

Then came a lull in the revolutionary affairs. Negotiations were in progress. Paterno, as Aguinaldo's emissary, was dealing with the Spanish. The old prospered. Aguinaldo sold his cause, stripped off his coat of patriotism and for the yellow gold of the Castilian agreed to lay down his arms and take himself with his ally, Biacle-bato into exile.

Attacio was one of those whom the treaty called upon to depart from his native isle.

Gifts of the building of his master and joined Aguinaldo's colony at Hong Kong.

Attacio knew that money had been paid. Close to a half million had passed from Spain to Aguinaldo. Attacio had no intention to occupy his mind and become commercial. He discovered that all this coin was banked in Aguinaldo's name. Why had there been no division of the spoils? Was not each exile entitled to his share? So thought Attacio and he demanded his share.

Of course, he was refused. Then he set about to find out why. He knew a bit of English law and English law prevails in Hong Kong.

It was an English court which gave to the Filipino an injunction which restrained the bank from honoring any more of Aguinaldo's checks until Attacio's claim was satisfied.

Aguinaldo was inclined to take the law upon himself. Attacio must be silenced, said the would-be dictator. A few inches of cold steel and there would be no Attacio to prosecute the case. It took a lot of counsel to convince Aguinaldo that he was no longer in a land where murder settled lawsuits. But the white man's advice gained the day, and I know it was a white man who advised, for I have had the story from his own lips.

Attacio was negotiated with. His demand was 100,000 of the dollars for which Aguinaldo had buried his patriotism and sold his cause to Spain.

While Aguinaldo was debating as to whether he should yield to Attacio's demands or risk a trial before an English court, into the harbor came the fleet of the gallant Dewey. From the snowy white of peace to the leaden gray of war were these ships quickly changed, and then it became known that to the Philippines their orders led them.

The fleet departed and then came the story of Cavite and the awful havoc of that Sunday's dawn.

Once more did Aguinaldo's patriotism burn. He would go back to Luzon and organize again for the overthrow of the Spanish. The Spanish fleet, which had been such a menace, was gone beneath the sea, and his dream of lost might become a reality.

But he must have money, and Attacio's injunction bound up his funds. Then came diplomacy. Attacio's commercial instinct must be buried beneath his patriotism. The argument succeeded and Attacio waived his claims, so that the funds might as a whole be devoted to the common cause of breeding another revolution with the ruin which had been paid to smother the last.

And white men advised the move. White men preceded on Admiral Dewey to go again to the interior and give to Aguinaldo Attacio, Paterno and their allies safe transport to Cavite. White men are not wont to do such things for love, but they did it, and to Dewey was sent a round dozen of Filipino chiefs who went on shore ostensibly to harass the Spaniard, but in truth to be in telling their people that the big, grand warships had only come to establish Aguinaldo as dictator. But in the tale of revolution I am forgetting Attacio.

For a time he was allowed to come and go among the staff of Aguinaldo, but there was a glitter in the leader's eye which told that the financial incident at Hong Kong was not forgotten.

One day the glitter turned to hatred and Aguinaldo prepared to act. Next day Attacio disappeared. The trap was set to catch another also, but Attacio proved the only game it held.

On the corner of a street leading to the landing at Cavite stood a house guarded by Filipino sentinels. I did not venture there one day, but was roughly ordered back. It was a house of mystery. I longed to learn its story. As I was watching it one sultry afternoon I saw a head at one of its upper windows. It was a pale, drawn face, not at once Attacio's. It was in view but a moment, when the head was withdrawn by a quick pull and away from the window. Then I knew why Aguinaldo had so thoroughly guarded that house, for Attacio's appearance was assured.

Just as the sun was setting over the blue hills beyond Manila on the day after I had seen the face of Attacio at the window the gateway to the strange house was thrown open and a group of men emerged. All were armed save one, who walked in the center. That one was Attacio. Down through the narrow streets went the little cavalcade of dusky warriors. Through the gates of Cavite's wall and out to the landing place the party marched. There a native launch with sail already set awaited them.

Attacio was the most quiet of all, but it was a sullen quiet. None of the Filipinos would look him in the face.

Out on the waters of the bay lay the "Baco," headed toward Corregidor. Toward the mouth of Iloilo, where Aguinaldo had command. There against the sail on the horizon had other aboard the launch fallen from a file of Filipinos. Aguinaldo had learned the Spanish style of execution, and at once he had put it into practice.

The next day the boat's occupants was without its guards and a Filipino woman sold provisions [illegible]—New York Journal.

A Man's Wife Sues Him for Wages.

An extremely interesting case has lately been decided by the Indiana Supreme Court, establishing a new principle regarding the rights of a wife. A man in that State who kept a shoe store employed his wife as a saleswoman and paid her weekly wages, which she used and invested.

When his business declined he borrowed her money, and also failed to pay her wages. Then he became bankrupt. His wife presented her claim because of the preference he had borrowed money and owed unpaid wages. In the old times the claim would have been thrown out at once. The theory of the common law made the wife no more an entity than her husband. Her property was his. She could not testify for or against him in court in any case civil or criminal. There would be no valid contract between the two for the payment of money.

The situation has been greatly improved by statute and by the change in sense decisions of modern jurists. One of the last of the ancient disabilities of the wife is removed by the Indiana decision. The court holds that an agreement to pay wages for services of a domestic character would not stand. It would be against public policy that a man should—by promising to pay his wife for washing the dishes and for seeing on his buttons—withhold money from his ordinary creditors.

But the wife was under no obligation to become a saleswoman for her husband. He paid—or rather did not pay—to her what he would have had to pay to another, and therefore his creditors were not injured by his employing her. Consequently her claim was a good one and was allowed.—Youth's Companion.

The Bishop Has Many Strings.

Bishop Mitchinson, who has been elected master of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been Ramsden preacher at Cambridge, select preacher at Oxford, and has published a standard work on the Greek syntax. He is an enthusiastic botanist, geologist, antiquary and musician, and has been heard to boast that he can carry his episcopal robes and an evening suit in a smaller compass than any bishop.

Eskimo Dog Mail Carriers.

The Canadian Government has purchased 140 Eskimo dogs for shipment to the Klondike region, where the canines will be used to carry the mails. The animals were imported from Greenland and Labrador, at a cost of $30 each, and were selected for their superiority in speed, training and weight.

AGRICULTURAL.

Repairing Earthen Pools.

Mostly when a pool rots in the ground it is not at the surface, where the combination of moisture, air and soil make the conditions right to rotting. Often both ends for two and a half or three feet will be found sound enough to use. Such pools can be made serviceable by cutting away one-half of each post, leaving a flat surface, and putting two or three bolts and nuts through to hold them together, and then setting the posts in the ground again. A post thus repaired will often last as long in the fence as it did when originally set and new. In most places, unless a man is very handy with tools, the labor of splicing two old posts would be worth as much if not more than the cost of buying a new one.

The Care of Poultry.

To keep up the vitality of a flock—necessary for a steady supply of eggs—all roosters must be disposed of every second year at least. Procure a new lot from unrelated stock. This is one of the essentials. When spring comes and hens grow broody, remove each one to a small house prepared for hatching. Never leave sitting hens among the layers. Around the floor of the hatching and brooding houses build a rim of earth and secure in each corner one of the china eggs. Keep a supply of shelled corn constantly in the sitting house that hens may feed at their pleasure and get back to nest before they are chilled. The result is much more satisfactory. Also have plenty of fresh water and coarse grit.

Strong chickens may usually be left to hatch on the twentieth day, though some will be a day or two later. Remove when dry and keep covered in a basket in the house. It left in the nest the hen becomes restless and is likely to crush them. When all are hatched put the hen with her brood of fluffy beauties out in a coop, on grass if possible, but at least separated by a six-foot poultry netting from the other yard. In a week let them run at large in their own division. Never feed corn on meal slops. It is deadly. If corn meal must be used, bake it first into a crumbly, johnny-cake. The best food is cracked corn, cracked wheat. After the first week whole wheat may be fed to which, [illegible] Remember that they love fresh [illegible]—Jno. N. Y. Times.

Economical Soil Laying.

There is a strong tendency to use [illegible] It is undesirable to put [illegible] As a rule nothing is expensive, and unless of the finest grass is always less satisfactory than seeding with a well cleaned grass mixture. On small plots, and especially in [illegible] as closets building or fences where the seed will not readily germinate, the method here illustrated and described has been found both satisfactory and inexpensive. The sod is cut in strips about

[illegible] and laid in [illegible] The space between the [illegible] is filled in and covered with [illegible] Should the [illegible] approximate the grass in the [illegible] and make a good covering [illegible] When sowing the seed any bare places in the sod may be filled with [illegible] seed.

Second Year Hogs.

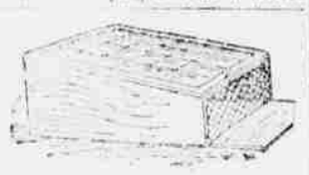
Once in a while we find a farmer who follows the old plan of keeping hogs until the second year. But he is the rare exception. The almost universal practice is to fatten and market the first year. Still the second year man is not without some arguments on his side of the question. Keeping hogs until the second year, he claims, has the following advantages: The sucking period of a pig's life is the costly period. The sow, as a rule, will lose 100 pounds in weight. The second year hog has only one of these expensive periods to go through. The two litters in the one year are [illegible] The second year hog runs on grass, and depends almost wholly upon grass for its sustenance. The cost of the two summers' keep is inconsiderable. During the first winter the second year hog principally on hay, clover, hay, roots, milk and some corn, the feeding being comparatively cheap. The second fall there is a large, angular, exceedingly homely frame, but it is a strong one.

As soon as corn is fit to feed, before it ripens, it is cut down and thrown to this newly-made hog, and it is astonishing how quickly that hog will round out and fatten. It is claimed that you have a hog that is practically proof against disease during most of its life, and that it will give you double the weight that the one year hog will give.

There is considerable force in some of these arguments, but not force enough to convince the average swine breeder that turning corn off the [illegible] is not the most profitable [illegible] It is turning the money over quickly and there is something in that. The danger of swine disease can be largely avoided by feeding the pig and shoat properly. The animal, if fed a reasonable quantity of protein, may, in a measure, be forced without great peril.—The Epitomist.

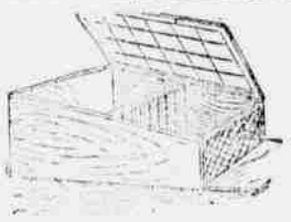
A Coop for Early Chicks.

The cut shows a desirable coop for very early chickens. The coop is long and sloping and has a hotbed



[illegible] such as in the top. The higher half of the coop has a tight bottom with slats at the water edge, as shown in the lower illustration. There is no bottom to this under the coop, and the lower end has a hinged door, and is also covered with one inch mesh of wire netting.

When very cold, the door can be shut on both and the chicks will have a warm run on the ground outside the slats. When it is warmer the end



is open as [illegible] [illegible] dropped during a protest [illegible] such as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the sun when desired. A [illegible] the sun on the slats of [illegible] when the weather is cold.—New England Homestead.

Butter Making on the Farm.

The creamery method of making butter is decidedly the best for creamery practice. The old style dairy method is not the best for home use, neither is the creamery method, unless enough is made to warrant putting in a full line of machinery and also pay for the time required. A modification of the creamery method to suit actual conditions is what is really needed. A small churning [illegible] can be done with but a small expenditure of time and labor, or there will be no profit. Suppose the amount churned [illegible] twelve to twenty pounds.

The following is confidently recommended as the simplest and cheapest method that has proved satisfactory. Use [illegible] churn and churn until the butter comes [illegible] The churning should equal in temperature about what the cream [illegible] Remove the cream [illegible] a few times, then draw off the buttermilk. Fill the churn nearly full with cold water and revolve a few times very slowly to rinse the butter. Let it stand fifteen minutes or more, and then revolve the churn and let the butter form in a mass. Press the butter down then with a "tamper," in shape like a potato masher, turn it out and [illegible] with a ladle and [illegible] again. The butter is now ready for packing or [illegible]

There are the advantages of the creamery method of the creamery. It is [illegible] practically the same as the creamery, and the "wash" of the creamery should be omitted entirely. The [illegible] advantages are the saving of labor and time, no expense to the [illegible] is not taken from the cream when it is finished, and no danger of over-working, because it is not worked. The buttermilk is washed out and the butter then merely worked together, with the cream unimpaired. Where the churning is larger than twenty-five pounds a butter worker is a convenience, if not a necessity, unless the combined machine is used. It salted on the worker, less salt is required than when salted in the churn. The usual proportion is one ounce of salt to one pound of butter, but when salted in the churn more salt should be used, as the butter will not be cleansed so free from moisture, and the salting is naturally done [illegible] so that there are no intermediate steps and therefore it does not stand [illegible]

In summer, churning in the morning. Churning and the [illegible] should be done at the same time. As [illegible] with milk to churn, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]