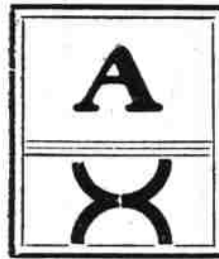


American Nomenclature

By E. P. Powell, Editor and Author.



ADMITTING Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and New Mexico and Arizona into two single states under the titles of Oklahoma and Arizona is a notably good movement in the way of nomenclature, which will be welcomed by every rational American. It is lamentable that our great Empire state must forever wear the name of an English nobleman who bears no relation to American history, and the commonwealth boasting of Trenton and Valley Forge must carry down through time the name of an island chiefly famous for its cows. Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Alabama, Mississippi, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Oregon are not only pleasant to the ear, but they are also to the manner born. Kansas, Montana, Iowa and Kentucky are good illustrations of what we can do.

But wherever the naming of states and towns has fallen into the hands of learned committees, the result has been provoking tautology. Besides the Clintons in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and a dozen other states, there are in New York state alone 17 Clintons in various shades and forms. There is no reason why, in our affection for George Clinton and De Witt, honorable governors and great leaders in their day, New York state should tolerate this sprinkling of their names over its postoffices and its townships. There is a commercial side to the question, for bushels of letters are carried astray every year. Those who suppose that Hastings-on-Hudson is a bit of affectation, will find that there is in the same state a Hastings and a Hastings Center to be taken account of in mailing their letters. Not a state in the Union but is suffering from this wretched lack of oversight on the part of our postoffice department.

One of the worst illustrations of absurd and unmeaning naming of towns occurred in New York, when the classical dictionary was poured all over the central part of the state; dropping around the Oriskany Hills, the Mohawk Flats, and the Niagara and Ontario Valley, such un-American names as Utica, Syracuse, Rome, Homer, Claudius, Virgil, Manlius, Cicero, Carthage; to say nothing of Poland, Russia, Mexico, and other foreign titles—displacing sonorous Indian names and ignoring others either descriptive or commemorative. West Virginia should have been Kanawha, as was proposed at the time of its admission, and the noble name of Dakota should have been spared a prefix adjective giving the equally noble name of Cheyenna an honored place on our roll of states.—Collier's Weekly.

New York's Inadequate Seacoast Defence

By Henry Jay Case.

IF war were declared tomorrow with a first-class power, great would be the consternation in the metropolis of this vast country. Congress has failed to act fully on the lessons learned in 1898. True, defences have been planned and the works started, but the situation is similar to that of a \$500,000 house with everything completed save the roof, and the interior left to suffer from each succeeding down-pour. Our seacoast defences are very much in this condition, and if any hostile fleet desired to toss shell into them it could do so quite at its leisure. Then, as in the past, we would have the spectacle of citizens begging for ships, men, and materials for protection. The ships could not come because the navy must keep its fleet intact. Money, men, and material, however, would be wasted with reckless-ness appalling and a fearful extravagance when compared with what could have been accomplished if the same were spent calmly and with sober business judgment in times of peace.

The difference between the actual and proper methods of procedure cannot be overestimated. As matters stand at present, the fearful paralysis of business interests in case of a bombardment would be so enormous that the mind can only form a hazy conception of the results. The effects, so far-reaching, make it remarkable that the people of this country do not demand proper protection for the great trade centres of the country. Under present conditions even a phantom fleet would produce direful terror. The trains would be crowded with fleeing inhabitants; commercial vessels would fear to sail; business of all kinds would become stagnant. Newspapers would vie with one another in running out extras magnifying the number of ships, and many would be the failures reported. The foregoing statements are no idle dream, but are made from observations of actual war conditions.—Harper's Weekly.

∴ To Keep Young ∴

By O. S. Marden.

NEVER retire from active life if you can possibly avoid it; keep "in the swim"; keep the mind active; never refer to your advancing years or say "at my age." To preserve youth, you must have a variety of experience. The country woman at 40, although breathing a purer air and living on a more healthful diet than the city woman, often looks 50, while the latter at the same age does not look more than 30. But her mind is more active than that of her country sister; that is the secret of her more youthful appearance.

Nothing else ages one more rapidly than monotony—a dead level existence without change of scene or experience. The mind must be kept fresh or it will age, and the body cannot be younger than the mind. Few minds are strong enough to overcome the aging influence of the monotonous life which rules in the average country home. City people have infinitely greater variety of life. They enjoy themselves a great deal more than country people. They work hard when at work, but, when they are through, they drop everything and have a good time. There is no doubt that the theatre, in spite of its many evils, has done a great deal toward erasing the marks of age. People who laugh much retain their youth longer.—Success.

Our Troubles

By Tom Masson.

WE are apt to quarrel with our troubles, under the mistaken idea that they have been set upon us and not realizing that we have all along unconsciously been appropriating them to ourselves. Every one has a choice of troubles, and it depends largely upon himself as to the ones he shall select. This being so, let us take thought of tomorrow, that we may suffer as we choose and not blindly.

There is a set of married troubles, and one for bachelors only. Which will you have? Yours is the choice. A baby is a great trouble. Is it well, to have him? Is it wise to take him on, or will some other trouble, equally formidable, be better for us in the long run?

Any amount of trouble may be caused by too much money. Shall we run the risk or not?

A kiss has often caused no end of trouble. And it is likely to lead to others. Let us have patience and take time to make our selection. The worst of it is, that by the time we have learned the standing of various troubles, their nature and ways, it is too late to change. And we cannot begin all over again. So that in the end we may be saddled with troubles that we would willingly exchange for others, if we had only known about them earlier.—Puck.



Passing of the Old Maid.

Old maids are dying out. In a few years' time the typical old maid of our youth will rarely be seen, and a hundred years hence she will probably be dead altogether. The term "old maid" is now seldom or never heard; the expression "bachelor girl" has taken its place, and many and happy are the bachelor girls in Britain to-day, with their independence, their little homes, and their own well-arranged lives.—London Queen.

More Maladies!

We delight nowadays in new maladies, and the two newest recruits to the list are the "motor-eye" and the "collar headache." A possible remedy for the "motor-eye"—which is caused by that organ's inability to grasp the rapid pictures placed before it on a motor trip—may be the coming craze for ballooning. As for the "collar-headache"—which is caused by the steel stiffeners in lace collar bands—a West End physician recommends a return to the old form of stiffening by means of interlinings.—Woman.

Passing of Rings.

A fashionable manicurist is responsible for the statement that fewer married women wear their wedding rings nowadays.

"Of the several dozen patrons who frequent our establishment in the busy season every day not one in six or seven of the matrons is so distinguished," she asserts.

It is true that the heavy solid band of former years has been dwindling away to a fragile circle. But can it be, as the manicurist maintains, that it is passing away altogether as a finger ornament, and that its sole use is coming to be only to be carefully preserved with other interesting relics and keepsakes?

Woman No Longer Lone.

Lo, the lone woman. But she is no longer lone. She is independent of noble Mr. Man.

She need not even starve till rescued by him. She may even consume the best of the bill affords.

With other women she is seen at post-theatre supper. She travels around the world alone, spreading prosperity.

Ye canny business man, be he restaurateur, hotel man or railroad, has learned that entertaining Mrs. Blank and maid, or Mrs. Dash, the Misses Dash and governess, pays.

Women's rights workers, take notice, instead of laying rights and wrongs before the nobles of all the sexes, just demonstrate to this august body that "it will pay."

How Country Girls May Make Money.

Think of the possibility of the woods. If you live where the "fir balsam" grows, you can make pills of the tips of the branches. Then the holiday season is very near, when there is a demand for wreaths, ropes of evergreen and many such things which are to be gathered in the woods. If there are birches near you, the bark can be made into fancy articles. There are many things which may be done by any one fortunate enough to have access to the woods.

Of course, the next question is, Where can I sell such things? They can be sent to the nearest city on commission. Churches in nearby cities might be solicited for orders, and very likely many wreaths might be sold right in your own little town. Orders perhaps could be obtained through women's exchanges.—New Haven Register.

Disagreeable Traits.

Don't try to be boss. It is one of the surest and most direct routes to unpopularity, yet many women travel thereon to their own undoing.

It is each individual's prerogative, upon reaching years of discretion, to shape his own affairs. Wise is the woman who keeps this ever in mind and grants as well as exacts this privilege, she it is who numbers her friends by the score and whose domestic life is most serene.

Your bump of executive ability may be abnormal in size, but take warning and confine it to the management of your own business.

Don't distribute it gratuitously among your friends, unless, indeed, you desire to get rid of them.

Never fear, due honor will be accorded you by the devotees who worship at the shrine of each and who are ever on the lookout for additions to the ranks.

On the other hand, if your family tree is but a mere dwarf, your friends few and your fortune conspicuous by its absence, no amount of boasting will deceive people; for truth has a way of leaking out and reacts upon one at the most unexpected moment.

Don't be a free distributor of advice. There is no market for it. Its very cheapness kills the demand.—New Haven Register.

Coiffure Confections That Cost.

"No woman would wish to be head of the house if she had to pay her own milliner's bills," says one young husband who has been taking his first lessons in the arithmetic of Paris headwear. Because they seemed so simple in construction he fancied that

two smart little headresses his wife had been wearing to the theatre lately were home-made affairs. Recently he discovered they were purchased from an importer and that each cost twice as much as any of the hats in her collection. One of the high-priced affairs that is especially becoming to her blonde type of beauty consists simply of a huge chou of closely quilled white tulle with a blue and green hummingbird poised upon it as if for flight. This is worn at the left side toward the front of the head, a position where it does not interfere with the view of the theatre-goer in the chair behind. The delicate tail plumage of the bird curves gracefully down over the back of the hair and a fold of the tulle circles the knot of curls atop of the head. In another headress a straight upright band of silver net embroidered in pearls is set in a semicircle behind the waves of the pompadour. Finishing it at either end is a chou of white tulle, the one at the left-hand side holding a cluster of white-roses which droops over the hair to the shoulder. The pearls used in the embroidery of the net are in all sizes, from baroque to the tint seed variety.—New York Press.

Royal Prince's Love Story.

Royal romances are coming thick and fast in this rather staid and phlegmatic city. Another prince, Eberwyn of Benthelm-Steinurt, has declared himself most happy in having broken away from the traditions of his house and cut loose from mediaeval prejudices by his marriage with Lily Langenfeld, the daughter of a retired tradesman, who began life as a peasant. The story is romantic and rather pretty.

Christian Langenfeld while yet a boy abandoned agriculture and obtained a position in a State school. Then he went into business and became Mayor of a small town. He prospered and in time retired. Last summer he, with his daughter, Lily, went to Weisbaden for the cure. Lily is a tall, graceful, pretty girl, full of vivacity. The Prince saw her, succeeded in being presented and immediately fell in love. In two weeks he proposed. At first Herr Langenfeld, appreciating the difficulties, would not listen; but the Prince's enthusiasm finally overcame every obstacle and an engagement was entered into. Realizing the sacrifices the marriage would involve, the Prince wrote to his father renouncing his birthright, which also meant the giving up of an income of a million a year.

Every pressure was brought to bear to dissuade the Prince. Even prophecies of the probable unhappy results of a marriage between persons of such dissimilar tastes and birth, but he would listen to no objection, and finally arranged for the wedding, which took place in London at the office of a register. In place of great wealth the family had arranged to allow the Prince a sufficient income to enable him to live in comfort as a gentleman farmer. He says that he places his happiness and that of his bride above ancient prejudices. In short, for him the world is well lost for love.—Berlin Correspondence of the Philadelphia Record.



Red roses go delightfully with sable hats.

Messaline makes a dainty slip for the gown of marquisette.

Lace and gauze sleeves figure in any number of the dressiest toilets.

The fans encrusted with jewels are among the dainty accessories of the debutante.

Embroidered Japanese kimonos give the picturesque grace of a mandarin's wife.

Blue and silver are artistically combined in some of the beautiful hats of the season.

Narrow flounces are little seen except on crepe, mousseline de soie, radium or other very thin skirts.

The evening head dress constructed in wreath shape is usually worn with a low arrangement of the hair.

Gold tissue is introduced freely into the little evening hats that are more headresses, by good right, than hats.

Garlands of ribbon flowers joined by wavy lines of ribbon are an extremely dainty trimming for a child's party dress.

Brooches, buttons, belt buckles and the like are being made of crystal under set with shimmering butterfly and dragon fly wings.

A novelty for demi-toilette wear is the blouse coat of silk, soft satin or lace, made with a basque of varying length falling below a draped belt.

Heavy black chiffon is more used for veils now than nun's veiling, although the latter is still employed when taste or practicability calls for it.

The reception gown of chiffon cloth combined with velvet is one of the handsomest and most becoming toilles in the wardrobe of up-to-date women.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

The Tenant Problem.

"I am buying me some tenants," said a farmer the other day. "It's this way," he continued; "you can scarcely get a tenant on any terms. I know some who want to move, but they can't get away because they haven't paid up last year's accounts. Now, I am paying these bills in order to get them." There is nothing particularly new about this idea except it emphasizes the scarcity of farm help. It is by reason of this scarcity that we hear so much talk of securing immigration for the South. Mr. T. K. Bruner, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, says that Dr. Chas. D. McIver proposed a good plan for getting good immigrants. It is that land owners who have lands for sale and who want a colony of industrious people to settle about them so as to create a community interest and to promote the sale of adjoining lands, should unreservedly donate, say, ten acres upon something like the following conditions: That the party accepting them would, on his part, agree to build a home and improve the property by proper cultivation, and that he would live upon it for a term of five years, with the understanding that at any time during the five years the adjoining lands, ten, twenty or thirty acres, may be purchased at so much per acre. The price of the additional lands being fixed at the time the donation is accepted, becomes really a part of the contract and would preclude any advance in the price during the five-year period. Should the tenant leave the holding before the time, the improvements would become the property of the donor.—Monroe Journal.

How to Rent a Farm.

In the rental of property, the greater risk is always on the landlord's side. He is putting his property into the possession and care of another, and that other is not infrequently a person of doubtful utility. These rules and cautions may well be observed:

(1) Trust to no verbal lease. Let it be in writing, signed and sealed. Its stipulations then become commands, and can be enforced. Let it be signed in duplicate, so that each party may have an original.

(2) Insert such covenants as to repairs, manner of use, and in restraint of waste as the circumstances call for. As to particular stipulations, examine leases drawn by those who have had long experience in renting farms, and adopt such as meet your case.

(3) There should be covenants against assigning and underletting.

(4) If the tenant is of doubtful responsibility, make the rent payable in installments. A covenant that the crops shall remain the lessor's till the lessee's contracts with him have been fulfilled is valid against the lessee's creditors. In the ordinary case of renting farms on shares, the courts will treat the crops as the joint property of lord and tenant, and thus protect the former's rights.

(5) Every lease should contain stipulations for forfeiture and re-entry in case of non-payment or breach of any covenants.—Progressive Farmer.

Danger in Beans.

The considerable danger in allowing animals to graze on so-called second growth sorghum is generally recognized. Many animals have gone into such fields and have died within a few minutes. The general conclusion now is that the cause of death is from the hydrocyanic or prussic acid in the leaves. In fact, this seems to have been comparatively well established. We now learn from the Annals of Veterinary Medicine, in an article by G. Mosselman, that lima beans involve a similar danger and that according to experiments made 500 grammes, or slightly over one pound of beans may be enough to kill a horse, and if fed in larger quantities the result may be fatal even after cooking. The leaves of the cultivated varieties were found to be toxic, but this varied greatly according to the age of the plant and the stage of vegetation. Where the plants or beans contained free hydrocyanic acid the animals refused to eat them and this was found to be the case with rabbits and guinea pigs after allowing them to fast for two days. The author suggests that all varieties of these beans may not be poisonous and that it may depend to some extent upon the soil and nature of the cultivation.—Louisiana Planter.

Fowls For Shipment.

There is room in every section for some one to make something by learning how to prepare and ship poultry. Getting the stuff to market in the best shape is an art, and an art that

News Notes.

After a long debate the Senate, by a vote of 53 to 21, adopted the House provision for increased salaries. Senators Rayner and White voted against the increase.

Grosvenor, Crumpacker and Taylor made pension and tariff speeches in the House.

Senator Beveridge delivered in the Senate his illustrated speech on "Child Labor."

pays well. To ship poultry you want to kill and scald simply enough to remove the feathers. You do not remove the head, feet or entrails. After you have removed the feathers you lay out, until the animal heat is all gone, then you pack nicely in a barrel. In the winter you do not need any ice, but in summer ice would be necessary. If you wish to get all out of your poultry that there is in them, get in connection with some good dealer in your nearest city and get him to keep you posted. When the demand is good you can send them in thus packed at cheaper express and get more for them as you can sell by the pound. We must learn to put up all our produce in the most saleable form. Assorting and packing are where the money is made these days. When you get a trade built up, you can then buy and handle for your neighbors. This is the way to realize the most for your chickens and turkeys.—Southern Cultivator.

Cleaning Up the Chufas.

Mr. J. F. O'Erry has a novel scheme for outwitting the birds and getting the most possible good out of his chufas, of which he raises a great many for fattening hogs for market. He takes one-half his shoats and barrows, or meat hogs, and cuts a notch in the rim of the snout, which destroys the muscles of the member and prevents them from rooting. He then turns them in on his chufas with about one old sow to every forty, which has not had her rooting propensities interfered with. He says the non-rooters will soon learn to follow the rooters around and eat the chufas as they are turned up, and that in this way no more of the nuts are rooted up than can be destroyed by his hogs. In this way the large groves of birds which usually flock to the chufa fields to feed on the nuts after they are rooted up by the hogs are deprived of their share of the feed and it all goes to help make pork.—Kissimmee Valley Gazette.

A Recipe For Whitewash.

The following is one of the best recipes for whitewash with which we are familiar:

Half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack with warm water, cover it during the process to keep the steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; and a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which can be previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered up from the dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for inside or outside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years.

Anthrax or Charbon.

Dr. V. Galtier (Jour. Med. Vet. et Zootech.) indicates that while the virus of glanders is quite easily affected by the essence of turpentine, that the anthrax bacilli are far less susceptible. In some experiments, however, made in inoculating guinea pigs and rabbits with anthrax virus, followed by vaccination with 0.25 cc. of essence of turpentine, the latter appeared in all cases to prolong life somewhat and in a few cases the animals recovered entirely from what would otherwise have been a fatal dose. We are naturally led to wonder whether or not such vaccination with turpentine would have any mitigating effect upon the disease in horses or mules? Reference is made to the matter in the U. S. Experiment Station Record for November.—Louisiana Planter.

Capital and Results.

It costs but little to make a beginning with poultry, for the reason that domestic fowls are very prolific, and the flocks can be made to increase rapidly if care is given. To begin with, 500 hens will require capital at the start, as the fowls must be purchased, and suitable buildings prepared, but it is not difficult to secure large flocks on limited capital if the beginning is made with a few fowls and the number gradually increased, as the increase of the flock is also an increase of capital. A flock of hens returns an income daily, thus assisting to provide capital, and it is better to commence with a few, and gradually increase to a larger number than to take risks without experience in management.—John A. Murkin, Jr.

News and Notes.

The 75 cadets of the Virginia Military Institute expelled for insubordination are to be reinstated.

The trial of Hary K. Thaw, for the alleged murder of Stanford White was begun and two jurors were chosen the first day.

The Great Northern Railroad's proposed increase of \$60,000,00 in its capital stock was enjoined by a Minnesota court.