

# VOLUME XXI.

## FRANKLIN. N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1906.

### THE COST.

Ah me, that hearts munt break before they Ah me, that we must grieve before we know learn the worth of things: That strength of soul is born of sorrow's That we must need (Ed's love before its light we see: That we must know love's loss and suffer That we must sacrifice before the sight and be brave; Before we gain the good of life that lies And fae darkest hour of all before the this side the grave.

-Grace G. Bostwick, in Good Housekeeping.

have immediately communicated with ous for that."

the police, and have given them an

exact description of the man who pre-

cented the check. Every station will

be watched, and his arrest will no

twenty-four hours. We much regret

this occurrence, but would take the

opportunity of impressing upon you

the importance of keeping your check

Treasider smilled when he read the

mnumication. Things were shaping

exactly as he had desired, and Cum

erland would, of course he arrested

at the railroad station that evening,

on the point of departing for Chicago.

He had asked the young fellow to un-

fertake the journey with this view,

for, naturally, the fact that he was

Nor was the wily plotter wrong in

his base surmize, for sure enough, that

night Wilfred Cumberland was cap-

tured as he was about to enter the

train, and the proceeds of the check

He was conveyed to the police sta

tion, and, next morning, the bank

ushfer was summoned there. Young

Comberland was placed, with six oth

er prisoners in the back room of the

tation house, and the official imme-

This was sufficient to justify the po-

of Arthur Tres-

. .

first witness

on the sta

diately identified him as the man who

were found upon his person.

had cashed the check.

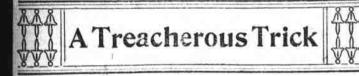
"GEO. J. HARMON,

"Manager."

took under lock and key.

"Yours faithfully,

could follow in the course of the next



"By Jove! If I could only get that | tion regarding the missing check book, but regret to say that already the fellow Cumberland put away for a few years, I believe I could win Ethel Barbery, for one hour provious to the raclough, after all."

Thus pondered Arthur Tressider, as he sat in his office, biting his fingernalls with vicious intentness, and plotting the ruln of the best and truest man who ever drew breath; for Wilfred Cumberland, his rival in the affections of Miss Barraclough, was me whom a woman might have worshipped and not have been ashamed to worship. For a long time the subtle scoundrel

romained rigid in his chair, thinking -thinking-thinking. Presently an Mea raced to his evil brain, and he pent to the telephone. "Give me No. 277,777 Broad," he ex

alaimed. Some delay followed, but, after a

short interval, there came a voice at the other end of the wire, saying: "Hello! Who are you?" "I am Arthur Tresider," he replied

"Are you Mr. Cumberland?" "Yes; what do you want?" "Er-are you quite alone in the tele-

about to go on a journey would be phone room?' "I am. What have you to say to used as indisputable evidence against me?

"I want you to come over to my office some time this morning in order that I may do now what I was unable to do when you asked me."

"Do you refer to the matter of that loan of five hundred dollars which I asked for last month?"

"Exactly, At the time my account at the bank was rather low, and I was forced, much against my inclination, to refuse the aid you wanted; but I am now in a position to lend you the money, and I should be delighted to do

"Thank you very much." "Don't mention it. I can assure you

lice in retaining the unfortunate It is a pleasure to be of the smallest young man, and after some formalities service, and if you'll run over this had been excuted, he was brought up morning, I'll write you a check for the at the police court and charged with amount. having stolen, forged and uttered a "I'll come at once. Good-by

"Good-by." Arthur Tressider "ray placed the telephone

was as good as his word. He helped the young fellow with money and inviewed a scene at the theatre, "Wilfred Comberland," cried th clerk, in a loud voice; and a moment sence, and in the fullness of time the later the prisoner was led in by two invention proved a wondrous success. and when Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Cumofficers. berland look back upon the past, they The judge glanced at the prisoner with a sour expression, and then said, attribute their splendid fortune to the day when Arthur Tressider sent that abruptly: meanage over the telephone, and thus

"Has anything further been elicited in this case?" "Nothing, your honor," replied the detective who had the affair in charge. Mr. Tapes rose and directed his glasses toward the bench. "I must ask," he said-"I must ask

he said, sternly;

and-

voice:

would

know at once."

how, I stood th

with the best negulated system,

re, waiting to

in the prisoner's favor.

They Appear to Have One to Fi Every Case. your honor will not deal with this case

-New York Weekly.

repared a snare for his own evil feet

LEGAL PROVEEBS OF CHINESE.

There is no surer test of the real summarily. My client maintains his cellings of a people than their proinnocence, and is entitled to a tria thief has taken advantage of the rob- at the hands of his countrymen. verbial sayings, those "gems which on "I had no intention of dealing with the stretched foreflager of all Time sparkle forever." That China is no reccipt of yoar letter we "cashed a the case in a summary manner," snapexception to this rule might have been lack for five hundred dollars. We ped the magistrate. "It is far too serisupposed even if we had no direct Then, turning toward the prisoner,

the sad spectacle as they might have were fame and fortune, for the banker

proof, says the North China Horald Proyethial expressions are very com "Wilfred Comberland, in view of the mon in China. Dr. Arthur Smith says that "common talk," the nearest ap-proach to "proverb" in Chinese, is evidence offered against you and the absence of any adequate defense on

your part, I have no alternative but to "literally in the mouth of every one, commit you to stand trial at the next from the Emperor upon his throne to session of the Central Criminal Court, the woman grinding at the mill." Native proverbs relating to legal affairs divide themselves roughly into But the words of the official were in three classes-first those more or less terrupted at this moment by the sud common to all people, and dealing den apparition of an elderly, digniwith that "once bitten twice shy" fied gentleman, to whom the police sort of wisdom which leads a man to touched their helmets. He advanced toward the bench and cried in a loud put up with evils rather than go to law. Such, for example, are the fol-

"I have come here to give evidence lowing: If one family has a lawsuit ten families are involved in calamity. The newcomer was John Allardyce. the famous banker, whose wealth and If but one word of information a, aint a man gets into the Court, nine philanthropy were well known. bullocks cannot drag it out again. Had any ordinary mortal dured to Let householders avoid litigation, interrupt the august flow of eloquence for once go to law and there is nothfrom the bench in this fashion, he ing but trouble.

have received a crushing snub; Win your lawsult and lose your but John Allardyce was not a person to be treated thus. The magistrate money. leaned toward him with a bland smile. Instances of this kind might be

multiplied. But we must pass on to "Indeed," he said, with a touch of the second class-those referring essurprise in his tone; "may I inquire pecially to the mandarins; and here the nature of the evidence?

ule (

Ey

it may be said that though the ma-"Let me be sworn, sir, and you shall jority of the proverbial sayings are The old gentleman took the stand, not complimentary, there are a few seized the Bible, put it to his lips, and bear witness to the good that a then proceeded to tell his story. good man may do orton in an official "On the morning of the 7th instant,"

capacity, while other? give pointed advice-e.g., "New"- beat if you must fine; if you do, at fines decline." he said, in a quiet voice which compelled attention, "I happened to be speaking over the telephone to my Most, however, as is natural, deal with brokers. Suddenly I heard a voice the seamy side. The following are asking: 'Are you Mr. Cumberland?' I a few specimons: at once replied, 'No,' but as no notice No punishment on the bench, no

was taken of my negative, I jumped law below it. to the conclusion that the wires had Deceived but don't insult a man

got mixed, as sometimes happens en rin. Men ts are like iron, and the

iandarins like a furnace. nest Chih-fulmay, during ars of office, saves ten white tales of silver. nes into office and faults:



cause disproportion in the form of a foot and ill-formed feet soon react An extensive chicken caiser at injuriously upon the toe, and thus Rochelle, Ill., operates 50 large incuthe bearing surface upon which the bators with heat from natural gas. leg should firmly rest, is carried too He has 3000 chicks out and has about far forward from the vertical line of the limb. This injuriously affects the joints and tendons of the leg.

Overgrown feet always are too high the Great St. Bernard. at the heels, and thus the frog is removed from its proper bearing on the ground with the consequence that it wastes, loses its function and permits contraction of hoof, Excessive growth of hoof may also leave one side of the wall higher than the other, a condition which, especially in young horses, may cause a more or less permanent twisting of the foot on the

The reaction of the limb to distorted forms of heof and the injury to internal parts of the foot from disproportionate growth of hoof are more serious in young animals than those of maturer growth. The tissues are more plastic, more easily moulded to external conditions and more likely to suffer permanently from interference with their functions, than are of the "playground of Europe. the tissues of animals in which devel-

Their signalling is done from rock onment has ceased. Hence it is very to rock by means of huge painted necessary to see that the feet of linen disks held upon the outstretch olts, even of foals, are not permitted ed arms of the signaller. The woundto long remain in a disproportionate ed are carried strapped "pick-a-pack" form .-- Horseshoers' Journal. fashion on a curious kind of easel

### Fattening and Dressing Geese,

In winter there is a good demand n citles of any size for large, well lattened young geese. The buyers mostly come from the Jewish population. Early in December is soon mough to begin putting the geese in raining for the event. While many take them direct from good pasture and sell them, it pays to devote a litthe time and food to fattening them. Two or three weeks of good feeding, where there are no disturbing influcaces, will make quite a difference in weight and quality of the flesh. Ground cats and corn, half and half, noistened with skim milk, is a good fattening ration for these fowls, we piercing pyramid. find, as well as for other pouliry. It is not much trouble to boil a large kettle of corn once a day for them,

and there is no feed better relished geese while fattening, by ducks We

certain shelter tents, picks and shov-MOUNTAINEER SOLDIERS els and other implements. hardy beasts are led as high as pos-SEVERE DISCIPLINE OF SWISS sible to take them, but the troops AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

-Rifle Rest of the Scouts.

themselves venture up wild icy precipices of the Alps where not even a Taught to Climb Mountains with mule could find foothold. Military Equipment. - Method of Signalling and Caring for the

At a certain point, therefore, the pack mules are unloaded and led down again to Aosta, after their loads Wounded .- Bivouacs in the Snow have been distributed among the hardy troops, who shoulder their

NUMBER 23

These

added burdens with a smile, grip the There are in European armies ashen shaft of their alpenstocks, and whole regiments that are carefully scramble up the precipices and altrained to fight literally "above the most perpendicular crags the best clouds." In other words they comway they can. Sometimes the most bine the strength, andurance and skill darirs among them will reach a point of the most intrepid Swiss Alpine of vantage, and then lower a rope, up guide with the ordinary profession which his fellows are to climb one of soldier. And there is nothing by one. more interesting, says the Scientific

American, than to watch the man-These soldier mountaineers are the most wonderful rope climbers I have oeuvres of these soldier mountaineers-say, at Andermatt, in Switzerever seen in action. It is no small matter for a man to climb up a rope land, or Aosta, on the Italian side of at all in the ordinary way: then what

must it be when he is loaded with Andermatt is a village more than 4000 feet above the lower end of nearly sixty pounds weight of equipment? Down at the barracks in the Lake Lucerne, and here will be found the headquarters of the Swiss Alpine town all recruits go through regular exercises in rope climbing, bearing troops, whose manoeuvres should be seen to be believed, so daring are the whole of their equipage

The idea of the whole training in they, and so astonishing the specthat one day it may be necessary to tacles presented by long files of pantmeet an enemy equally daring and ing men, small as flies on the wall of skilful among these wild Alpine sollsome terrible precipice, yet dragging tudes. For the French also have M literally inch by inch some big field pine troops, and one pray see these gun up a tremendous slope by means of pulleys and hemp cables. One noindulging in similar strange tactics on the colossal Mont Blanc itself. It tices that these infantrymen are is a fact that lightly equipped French provided with alpenstocks and colls infantrymen, led by young officers, of silk rope, as well as snowshoes skl and other paraphernalia which we have gained the very summit of the Alps, which, as every one knows, is usually associate with the pleasure nearly 16,000 feet high and is clothed tourist in the high Alps-say at in eternal snow! Chamounix, Zermatt, Grindenwald or

All these soldier mountaineers are some other popular climbing centre crack shots; and it is difficult to see how one of the forts held by them amidt the great granite boulders and terrible pinnacles and spires of the Great St. Bernard could ever be forced by an enemy in the face of these troops, who would act as backed chair, fastened on the stalscouts, crawling up precipices, and wart backs of their comrades. It is planting themselves on wild and seemingly inaccessible spots, whence a fact that these troops manoeuvre literally "above the clouds," and there they would pour an invisible fire which nothing could withstand. These is no more impressive spectacle than Sunday morning service in some Alpine troops, when scouting or reconnoitering in the mountains, use a little lev recess at nine or ten thous and feet, when the chaplain of the curious kind of rifle rest, formed by three alpenstocks and one of the pilregiment mounts into a rude pulpit and discourses upon the wonders of lows they use at night when they the Almighty to the assembled sol- sleep in the snow. For, strange as it diers who are shivering in their furs, may seem, these men when bivouacking at great altitudes do not even though it he July or August. At one side of the pulpit are the mem- trouble to put up tents, but merely dig out caverns in the vast snow bers of the band, and these play the drifts, and line these with waterhymns, which reverberate through the awful desolations of glacier and proof sheets and blankets, and there sleep amid dreary Alpine desolations snow peak, gloomy gorge and sky as comfortably as though they were down on earth in a comfortable city The Italian Alpine troops are in

some ways still more remarkable. In- bed. The life of the men is magnificentdeed, I doubt whether as a whole any ly healthy and exhilarating, as may army in the world goes through such curious manoeurves as that of Italy. be seen by the bright eyes, rosy I have seen a prince of the house of cheeks, and clear complexions of a Count of Turin- party of scouts that come glissading lightning down the

"wounded,"

when one or several men will lie

WET SYNONYMS.

tionary of Toping.

He is drunk, intoxicated, inebriated,

tipsy, full, loaded, jagged, fuddled,

shot, half-gone, overcome, overtak-

en, primed, afflicted, disguised, obfus-

He is scammered, maggoty, sewed

nd supported b

and some

# good, thrifty condition. should be marketed as soon as poseven a hen .- Epitomist.

Mr. Fuller, a close observer of wine gainst lowering the vitality by

Iu my experience in handling all kinds of live stock I have learned several better ways of controlling and handling unruly and stubborn stock than resorting to whips and sticks When a mule is down and re fuses to get up, I simply clasp both hands firmly on his nostrils and mouth in such a way as to shut off his breath. This brings him to his feet every time and no marks are left

as evidence of unhuman treatment. To prevent a cow from kicking, tie a rope or leather strap tightly arounher body just in front of the udder. Turn a vicious or stubborn bull by a tap on the tip of the nose. This will also turn a bad boar or hog. A tight twist of the ear or nose will

quiet the wildest mule.-E. W. Jones, in the Epitamist. Poultry Notes.

A few fowls in separate pens are much more profitable and more easily kept healthy than in large numbers. In counting the cost of keeping poultry a good plan is to estimate one bushel of grain a year to each

Gas for Incubators.

Controlling Unruly Stock,

15,000 eggs under way.

laying hen. Select the turkey hens wanted for breeding. The hens should not be kept after they are three years old. Giving a generous feed of corn very evening is in one of the hest ways of inducing turkeys, ducks and geese to come home at night.

The main secret in securing eggs in winter is to supply good comfortable quarters, and keep the fowls in a

> Unless specially desired for breeders, hens that do not lay regularly

sible. It costs something to winter

### Hog Vitality and Refinement.

breeding, warns breeders re ent in breeding, and e annot affor

> rno at Flor bussars, and fr

swam across, ski, guidea a

his arm about his pinestock. The troops

and snowfield.

r an nour later young Cumber-Some two hours late land was announced, and was immediately ushered into the private effect where Tressider was scaled.

"Ahem-come in, come in, my dear fellow," cried the scoundrel. "Pleased to see you so promptly."

"Mr. Tressider," replied young Cumberland, huskily, "I hardly know how e true. to thank you for the offer of this loan. It will enable me to launch that pat vard by his lawyer; but it was obent of which I told you, and may be

the means of bringing me fame and fortune." "In which case I shall be the first sses to prove that the prosecutor to offer you my congratulations," ob-

served the other, with a cynical smile "And now let us get to business, 1 dryly. journey would be made at once se that you may run round to the bank

and cash it at once." Then he added, as though giving voice to an afterthought: versation."

"Br-by the way, do you think you could spare the time to do me a very great favor when you have cashed the check?"

"I shall be most happy if I can." Well, I want to send a smart young engineer like yourself to Chicago by the eight o'clock train tonight, to inspect a certain apparatus at the Camp-bell works. I would go myself but a important engagement keeps me owning novil is essential that the ney should be mare at once, so in towns Journey apparatus may be inspected before it is anapped up by some enterprising fellow."

'I see, I see; and you would like me to undertake the trip?" "If you would be so kind. I would

of course, pay all your expenses, and something over for your trouble, providing you could start this evening." "With pleasure. A run to Chicago would just suit me, and I could be back by tomorrow night. Give me all the details, and I will start this evening, as you suggest."

"Good!-very good!"

A moment later the crafty scoundrel had confided to the unsuspecting young man some imaginary particulars concerning an imaginary apparaand then Cumberland took his leave, with many words of thanks. Two hours later Tressider sat down and wrote the following letter to the manager of the Union Bank;

"Dear Sir: I write to inform yo that this morning I missed my check book from my office. I left it on my while when I went out of the room t speak to the hall porter, and when I med it had vanished. As I have dened no checks whatever today you of course, uncerstand that any bearing to-day's date will, of saity, be a forgery, and I must usk you to detain any person present. ing such a draft.

"Yours faithfully, "ARTHUR H. TRESSIDER."

He touched the electric bell. "Take that letter to the Union Bank

at once," he said to the lad, who answered the summons, "and wait a re boy departed, and returned forty minutes later bearing

which he handed to the will ald the letter, "I bas-

check book, and accordingly es cated with the bank, who had taken ward steps for the prisonel's arrest. Such was the lying scoundrel's sat. The mi

story, and he told it with so sincere an air of conviction that everybody in ourt, save one man, believed it to Cumberland's defense was put fo

exact truth, the truth which I have vious that the magistrate attached litsworn to tell upon this Bible." There was a short pause, at the end tle importance to the tale, of which the magistrate said, warm-'Er-can your client call any with

"Mr. Allardyce, I thank you for your conversed with him over the telephone is he suggests?" asked his worship, evidence, which has come just in time to save me from committing Mr. Cum-

"No, your honor," replied the berland for trial; but I'should like to ver, promptly; "I regret to say he can-My client was alone in the telestatement at the first hearing?"

phone room at the time of the con-"Because I was out of the city. only returned last night, and then at sca by night. Other witnesses were then called, came across an account of the affair in

with chagrin.

"Mr. Tressider," he murmured, "I

must ask you to consider yourself in

ustody on the charges of wilful per-

Tressider rose, and went slowly out

of the courtroom with bowed head.

Fate, ever keen, ever watchful, had

played the trump card, and he knew

In the lobby outside a little group

released man, his sweetheart and old

"My dear sir," cried the back es-congratulate you on your timely es-

rought into contact with you,

should like to help you with that

vention of yours which was mentio

at the first hearing of your case. C

and see me tomerrow morning.

leave you now, for I can see you

Then, with a merry twinkle

eyes, he departed, leaving Cum

to commune with his sweetheau

"Oh, my darling!" he

'thank God-thank God!"

Ethel echoed the words.

was brought to trial, and t

attorney appeared against hi

into a confession, he admi

after a severe speech from was sent to prison for five

Two weeks later Arthur

cape; and now that I have

had gathered, and it consisted of the

jury and felonious conspiracy."

that he had lost the game.

ohn Allardyce.

plenty to say."

but their evidence was purely formal, a Sunday paper. The instant I saw and at the end of the proceedings the name 'Cumberland' the incident in the telephone room flashed back to Cumberland was remanded for a week. my memory, and I resolved to come

"I fear things look very black against me," he observed to his lawyer, when they were together a little later. save an innocent man." "Very black, indeed," replied Mr

Loud applause greeted the old gen Tapes, who, in his heart, believed his tleman's words, and for once the sourfaced court officer forgot to hush down client to be as guilty as any man that ever stood trial; "and you must be the outburst. The magistrate consulted with his prepared for the worst."

"Stay one moment," cried Cumberland, as a sudden thought swept his brain, "could not a handwriting exvoice: pert be called to prove that the check

is in that villain's writing?" Mr. Tapes shook his head. "My dear sir," he made answer, "do

slightest blemish on your character. you think that I have overlooked that The prosecutor will remain." very obvious suggestion? Two Then he wrote something on a slip experts have already compared of paper and handed it to a court ofthe check with other documents in Tresficer, who in his turn handed it to slder's handwriting, and both of them a grim-faced man who stood near the state that the check in question might door. The man stepped toward Arthur or might not have been written by Tressider, who sat rigid, his face torn

him, and in face of the evidence adluced against you, I fear that such an opinion must of necessity prejudice you in a great measure.'

"Oh, it's horrible-horrible!" moanyoung Cumberland, as he burled his head in his hands; "for Heaven knows that I am innocent as the babe unborn.' "Most accused people are," thought

the lawyer; but naturally he did not roice this cynical reflection, and meresaid, aloud: "Well, weil, we must hope for the

est. I fear that there is no chance of the magistrate acquitting you; but it is just possible the jury may give you the benefit of the doubt." He took his leave, for another visitor was announced at that moment. It was Ethel Barraclough, and she threw

herself into her lover's arms with a low sob. "Oh, my darling!" she cried, "I believe you innocent. I know you to be innocent, and I would say so if the whole world rose up and proclaimed your guilt."

"Heaven bless you!" he murmured. prokenly. "I-I can bear anything

On the following Tuesday rotched young man was brought up again at the police court. The small com was packed with eager specta-

ors who had come to gaze upon their creatures in distress,

ng for relief to the poor guardians of a London parish, an old wopaper; his hands twitched, his breath man said she had a daughter who did came and went with stertorous gasps. not allow her anything, but kept up "And I solemnly declare," concludthe payments on her insurance policy. d the banker, "I sotemnly declare that every word I have spoken is the The medical officer of health reports

to the Galway Urban Council a case of overerowding. / It consists of one som and a kluchen, that are occupied by fourteen adults of both sexes, a baby, two dogs and two donkeys.

Jamestown Exposition authorities, it s said will crect an Eiffel Tower on exhibition grounds exceeding in know why you did not make this height even its Paris model. It will be lighted by ten thousand incandescent lights and will be visible for miles

According to ancient writers, the game of packstone was played in the game of jackstones was played in Greece with the knuckle bones of down to the court this morning in orsheep and Aristophanes (444-388 B. C.) der that I might tell what I knew and described it as a girl's game. It is popular in all parts of the world.

Women in China have the privilege of fighting in the wars. In the rebelion of 1850 the women did as much fighting as the men. At Nankin, in clerk in a whisper, and then, turning 1853, 500,000 women from various parts toward the accused, said, in a loud of the country were formed into brigades of 13,000 each, under female of-"Wilfred Cumberland, you are free, ficers

and I take this opportunity to saying

that you leave the court without the John Connors, a Cherokee county (Missouri) farmer, raises corn husks for hot tamales. Twenty bunches make a gunny sack full, worth about \$2. The best husks are selected and bleached to a white color by a new process. Packing houses are also usrn husks for casing sausages. ing

hornham, in Norfolk, England, colmaster has taught the vilds the art of hand-wrought iron Ing to such purpose that this small omises to recover a lost infor England: Skilled London now send their designs to im for execution rather than

# has gained a triumph in the

house of commons. The Nain the usual way, and then on the roll, "Seagan Ua Mur-Sir Courtney libert looked at riting, and, greatly puzzled ask-at it meant. "Oh!" the mem-plied, "It is my name, John Mur-Irish." And so a record was

Practidal spered his wife, shak ar somebody in the base

> half awake, to wn the regis

produce the rangy, strong-honed prolific hog, instead of the little, by, weak-constitutioned creation of the hog artists' fancy that was predicted a few years ago by the competitors of the breed. Breed for breeders, but don't forget meanwhile to breed for breeders. After all type is largely the result of feed. Trans fer the Lark Yorkshire to the corn belt and feed it a corn ration for gen-

erations, and slowly but surely you change its characteristics to that of a lard hog."

Pasture for Orchards. It is by no means the field that has

been cropped for years that is the best location on the farm for the orchard. That the fields in question have raised good crops by early fertillzing by no means indicates that they have sufficient virtue to furnish the fertility needed by trees. Usually they will, provided the soil is properly fertilized yearly, but unfortunately the general idea is to give the field one lot of fertilizer at the time the tree is set and let it go at that; this method accounts for much of the trouble that results from setting orchards on fields that have been under cultivation for many years. Now as to the pasture. If it has been used by the stock until they are

unable to get anything more from it, naturally it will need considerable preparation to fit it for trees; if, on the other hand, it has been reseeded occasionally and is furnishing fair pasture it is in good shape for the trees because the droppings left by the stock year after year have permeated the soil, and under proper cultivation and proparation, this well fertilized soll will furnish nutriment to the orchard for a number of years. Tests of this pasture soil. both with fruit trees and small fruit plants prove that one should never think of letting an old pasture lie idle just because it no longer fulfills its original purpose. Try the plan on a small area with small fruits and will be seen that the argument

brought out here is logical .-- Indiana polls News.

Watch the Feet of Colts. Injury to horses may result from want of attention to their unshod feet. At first sight, this statement

would appear to suggest that the hoof, in a natural condition, was unable to take care of itself. This is not so. When horses without shaca are really in a state of limited free dom of motion, growth and wear of hoof are balanced, and so the foot is preserved in a proportionate shape. Over wear of horn causes the hors to rest his tender foot, and growth toon brings about a balance. Over-

growth cannot take place so long as better prices.

place on the feet of horses that are onfined in stables or small paddocks where natural use is insufficient to arve the balance between growth and wear. Excessive growth of

getting them in condition for market and, if possible, this pen bould be out of sight and hearing of the rest of the flock. They need a arge drinking trough kept well filled with fresh water. Slats over the top of the trough help to keep the water clean, but it will become foul, any ly, unless the trough is cleaned often, and the pen where fattening geese or ducks are kept will soon be

come filthy unless cleaned about every day, especially in a rainy time. It is no small task to feed and care for them during the fattening period. It will not do to feed them too much grain; then they will lose their appe tite for green food. The green food in some form is needed with the grain to put them in best condition for mar-

It inflames the skin and injures the de to dry pick geese or ducks just efore killing in order to save the feathers. Another mistake is singeing the body over a flame, as we do with chickens, to remove the hair. This gives the body of the goose an oily appearance. After scalding geese in water at the same temperature as for other kinds of poultry, wrap in a heavy cloth and give the steam time to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Right here a little judgment must be used. Leaving too long in this condition will cook the flesh. In dressing geese the feathers should be left on the head and for two or three inches on the neck. After picking clean, "plump" by holding in scalding water several seconds; then rinse in cold water. Wipe dry and hang in a cool place, where they will not freeze, until animal heat is well out before packing .-- Fannie M. Wood, in the New York Tribune,

Notes on Sheep

In the formation of a flock of blood wes, uniformity in character is es sential. On their summer-keep depends the

thrift and consequent profitableness of the flock.

sunshine.

paths which to the uninitiated look

ent, the Italian soldier m

er parts of machine guas,

articies. Down below, in Aosta,

barrels of mountain with their wheels, sepa

er is required on occasion

yet, on top of all this equ

aly fit for goats.

To obtain full value for the wool it must be sent to market in the bes possible, condition. It is impossible to raise big mut

ton sheep on short pasture and without grain or roots.

In investing in sheep to form a flock, purchase none but first class animals, healthy and vigorous. For poor lands and short pasture sheep are better adapted than cattle

and should be kept in preference. A sheep that will not yield a profit, no matter how well bred it may be, should have no place on the farm. The fleece and the carcass make up

the sheep and if either is inferior the sheep is inferior, no matter how good the other may be. to be carried up great mountains by

By grading the flock of sheep sale into bunches according to size, kind and quality, they will appear to better advantage, and will sell al

The main dependence of Aisa of wool growers must over on the fleeces of their flocks. fleece is all-important and its uportant and Its Th

trained charger's neck. I have also Arctic sledges for the transp seen the same high commanding of- their realistic demonstrations are gi ficer ride his regiment straight into the sca at Viarezgio; for it is necessary to accustom both cavalrymen full length on these sledges and b and the mounts to the negotiation of dragged or glissaded over glacier deep water, against the time they may find themselves in an enemy s country with all the bridges destroyed.

As one leaves the Swiss town of Specimen Page of a Complete Dic Martigny, and begins the long, tollome ascent of the Great St. Bernard. countrin, one looks forward to reachng the Italian frontier at Aosta by say of the far famed hospice of St. tight, top heavy, stewed, screwed, half ernard, whose dogs and monks are house hold word the world over. At be side of the take near the hospice cated, crapulous, elevated, exidiarated,

few stones mark the italian frongenial, happy, mellow, corned, beery, itt. As we descend the scenery aswiney, groggy, boozy, muzzy, soaked, nes a soft Hallan character, and soused, bemused, chock-a-block, coxythe awful desolation of Mount St. loxy. ternard cives place to Walnut groves, estnuis, vines, and fig trees. Soon

up, muggy, nappy, lushy, squiffy, the southern spurs of Mont Rosa apswiped, podgy, cockeyed, roryeyed, car; and just before we enter Aosta bowsed, muddled, whittled, raddled, the pass is allye with soldiers. Some dagg'd, jiggered, fuzzled, be-argered, them are marching on ski over hazy, loggy, dizzy, dazed, tangled, frozen snow; others again are stunned, moony, balmy, dopy, beglissnding down steep slopes. sotted, ossified, petrified, paralyzed, The little town lies about 2,000 feet dead drunk. boce sea level and is surrounded by

He has a (glorious or elegant) jag icient walls flanked with towers on, a load on, a skate on, a bun ou, a On every side rise great mountains branulgan on, a shine on, a still on, like the 10,060-foot Becca di Nona an edge one, a beaut on, a bird on, a and the Mont Emilius, 11,670 feet. skinful; he has looked on the wind Aosta is an admirable climbing cen when it was red, he has partaken of tre, not only because the Italian Althe cup that cheers, he has got a cup plue trops have their headquarters (a drop) too much, he fell off the wahere, but also because various Alpine ter cart, he had too much fish bait, clubs have built refuges and cut paths he has been taking a little of Paddy's up colossal mountains, which would eyewater or of red eye, he has shed otherwise be inaccessible to any livtear. ing creature save the Alpine bear

He has been crooking his elbow, has and the chamols. been hugging the bar, has been hitting Aosta is filled with military bar the hard stuff, has been dallying with racks, and in these as well as in the the black bottle, (has been tippling, open squares one sees embryo soldiertoping, guzzling, swilling, swigging, countaineers in the making. Her etc.), he has more sail than ballast, is a party of recruits, half extended he has his main brace well spliced.

on the ground, leaning on their left he has an applejack gait, he has a arms, while their right arms are high in his bonnet, he can't see a hole in a in the air, raising and lowering big ladder, he has the sun in his eye, he weights. This exercise is to develop has got wheels in his head from the muscles of arm and back for the fumes in his stomach, he can't lie, long, tedious climb over high, snowy down without holding on, he has got mountains and across slippery glacithe gravel rash, he has got marbles era abounding in treacherous crevin his mouth, he has lapped the gutasses, which may be covered by an ter and is dead to the world.

insidious layer of snow, likely to give He is half seas over, three sheets way at any moment after a burst of in the wind, on his beams ends, under the influence of the weather, in his One great idea is to accustom these cups, in his pots, over the bay, in the ten to hauling and pulling; for while clouds, up in the air, off his trolley, Alpine troops are on the march, it is off his nut, off his base, he has been

obvious they canot take any pack out with the boys, off on a bat, on a animals with them, much less comdrunk, on a spree, on a bender, missariat wagons. Each man is racket, on a tear, on the map, on the heavily burdened with rifle, bayonet ran-tan, on the ree-raw, on the ram two or three hundred pounds of ball page, he is feeling his oats, he is full cartridges, several days' rations, a tain dew (whiskey). of mo or mountain of the valley (gin), full of done, full at the valley (gin) full of steel pointed alpenstock, some silker or hemp ropes, snowshoes or ski, blankets and other items, which in dope, fu ll of t themselves make up a scrious load, foot, 1

He

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to in an ab as a be is weak (wal all mops and broom es, camp utenails and the tot the howling cats (Kats another hair of the d iles were loaded up in trains with hat bit him, puts another nall in offin. D. S. of Bellevue hospital,

onstant wear accompanies the free movement of the animal. injury referred to is due scessive growth of horn which takes