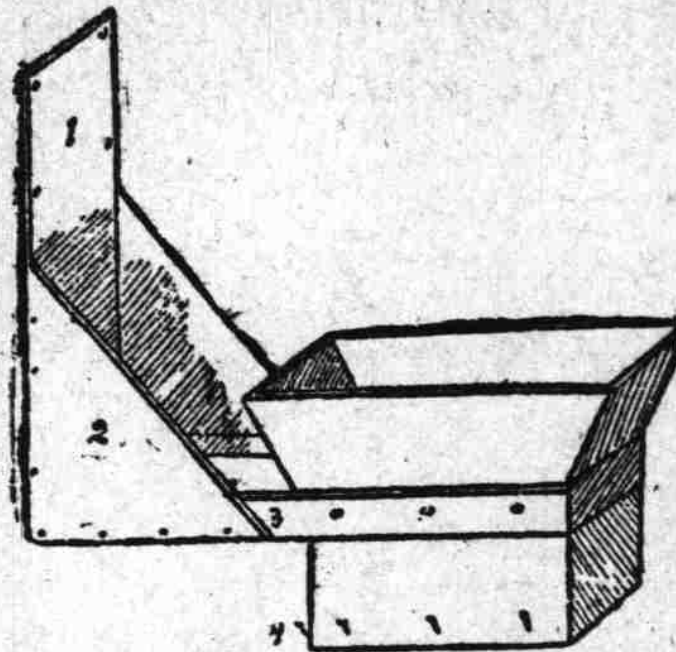


FARM AND GARDEN.

A Handy Bag Holder.

A great deal of time is lost in filling grain bags, unless some device is used by which the bag can be kept open and the one filling it have the use of both hands. The upright board (1) is made of inch stuff, two feet long and eleven inches wide. The arms (3) which support the hopper are held by two triangular boards (2), which are nailed to these arms, and to the upright board (1), as shown in the illustration. The arms shown at 3 are each ten inches long, two inches wide and an inch thick, and the ends are screwed to the side of the spout as shown. The spout is made nine inches square, and both this and the hopper should be made of boards eight inches wide. At 4 a row of wire nails is shown, by which the bag is



held in place at the bottom of the hopper. By boring a number of holes in the back board (1) at intervals of an inch apart, and hanging the device to a heavy wire nail or a heavy screw put in the wall, the bag holder may be raised or lowered to a convenient height.

A Cheap Little Greenhouse.

The greenhouse, pure and simple is possible only in exceptionally favored localities, where the soil is so well drained that water does not rise in excavations and the winters are so mild that sun heat under protecting glass is all that tenderest plants demand. Whoever in such a location has a stretch of sunny outer wall, with a few feet of spare space along it, may have loads of flowers the winter through at a very slight expense either in money or trouble, and all the more if a drum with heated air from a furnace flue is set up just outside the wall.

For such a greenhouse dig down beside the house wall to a depth of three feet and a breadth of six, all along the available stretch. Put down a concrete floor, six inches thick, and wall up to a foot above ground with either stone, brick or concrete. Upon top of this wall, set a wooden frame—two by four scantling are stout enough for it. Board up the frame within and without to a height of eight inches. Above that have glass, running on to a glass roof. The roof is a lean-to stayed against the house wall. Have a door in the end, with steps down to it. If possible also have a door from the house—thus in sharp weather one can go in and out without letting in the cold air.

Fifty dollars should build and equip such a greenhouse. Seventy-five is a liberal estimate. Fit it inside with slat walk ways, laid upon the concrete floor, a bench of earth all along the side, its top level with the glass, and racks rising like steps against the house-wall space. Also have strong hooks overhead to hold swinging baskets and pots.

Plant in each outer corner a strong root of some climbing rose. Dig through the concrete floor and make a rich bed for the rose roots. Let them stay there constantly. Have the roof movable so it can be raised in summer, or taken wholly away. Train the roses upon wires just underneath the roof.

Passion flowers may well be set in a deep box of the richest earth against some part of the house wall and trained to cover it with purple bloom. If the greenhouse stands outside a parlor, by making the walls high enough to let the roof reach the tops of the windows, the glass of them may have traceries of living bloom.

Plant seed and root cuttings in the bench, pricking them out, as they grow, into little pots, and shifting from the little to big ones. Plant bulbs also in the bench; hyacinths and tulips for Christmas blossom about the first of August, and later ones in succession. Plant also a few bulbs in pots. Set them in the shade under the bench for six weeks, until they have struck strong roots, then set in the light and water freely while they are growing. After the bulbs are well set, take the pots into the house—seventy degrees will not hurt them, though the greenhouse temperature will run between fifty and sixty. Crocuses will bloom in it, and many, many other things. Almost any flower will bud, in fact, though for perfect blossom a little more warmth is needed.—Washington Star.

A Fruit Storage House.

My house for storing fruit is one that was on the premises and not

built for the purpose. But I find it quite convenient. It is a stone building twenty-six by thirty-four feet, with good walls two feet thick, well laid in mortar, as shown in the illustration. To make it so I could hold fruit through the winter, I lined it in-



A CONVENIENT FRUIT HOUSE.

side with matched lumber, making an air space of about ten inches between the wall and lining. It is a two-story house. I protect from cold by putting straw on upper floor about four feet thick when settled. It kept the fruit well. I make a fire in it only three or four times through the winter, on account of extreme cold.

I could, with but little expense, make it good for cold storage by putting eight or ten twelve-inch galvanized iron pipes through the upper floor, letting them down three or four feet, and filling from above with crushed ice and cheap fertilizer salt. I have used it as it is, opening the doors nights to cool off and keeping it closed during the day, except when putting in more fruit. I pick and put in barrels in the orchard and store them open. In rainy weather I can sort and pick for market. I usually sell to buyers, so they are off my hands and in market or cold storage, near market, by November-15. I have seldom kept a crop over.—H. H. Hill, in New England Homestead.

A Shrinkage in Values.

The eager poet wrapped it up carefully and set out for the city, where the leading magazine editors sat in judgment on such as his—or, rather, on such as might not hope to be quite as his; and it was night when he came to the city. At the hotel where he chose to lodge he passed it to the clerk, with instructions to place it in the safe, where valuables were kept for security.

"What value?" the clerk inquired. The poet's face flushed with pride. "It is, perhaps, scarcely possible to place a value upon it, but—"

"Say two hundred?" suggested the busy and practical clerk.

"That is, perhaps, something of the sort they will place upon it," replied the poet, with a deprecatory curl of his lip. "Yes; say two hundred," and he sighed.

The clerk checked it at two hundred and put it away in the safe. Next morning the poet arose, paid for his lodge, received it safely into his hands again and went forth. The afternoon was waning when the poet, looking wan and weary, stood again at the hotel desk, with it (no longer with a large 1) in his hand.

"Ah!" said the clerk. "Care for it again? Same value, I suppose?"

"Well—er—ah—not exactly," said the poet, still eagerly, but of a different variety of eager. "I think—er—ah—what I was going to say, was—er—as a matter of fact—could you let me have half a dollar on it?"

The clerk said he couldn't hardly do it just then, and the poet took it and went back to his humble village, where he opened a tin shop and did quite well.—New York Times.

New Story of Lincoln.

Two men were looking over some steel engravings in an up-town shop the other day with a view to purchase. A portrait of Lincoln suggested to one of them this story of Honest Abe, which the narrator says he had from his father:

Lincoln and his Cabinet were in session, but as he had anticipated no discussions of importance, the President left word that he would receive cards. As he supposed, the meeting was wholly social.

While they were gathered about the table a servant brought in two cards, and Lincoln commanded that the callers be admitted. When they appeared he found one to be a tall, spare man, the other one much undersized. After a moment's chat they retired.

"There is a remarkable instance of the providence of the Creator," remarked Lincoln, impressively, as he turned again to his Ministers. "There are two men. God has given one man extraordinarily long legs and the other extraordinarily short legs, yet He has made the legs of each of those men so that they just exactly reach the ground!"—New York Times.

The British Forged Picture Industry.

At Carlisle County Court, during the hearing of the case arising out of the sale of a picture alleged to be by T. Sidney Cooper, R. A., a certificate from the veteran artist, now nearing his hundredth year, was read, showing that the picture was not painted by him. Mr. Cooper stated that he had 287 pictures submitted to him for verification. Of these he had found thirty-one to be true, while 256 were forgeries, many bearing the forged signature of his name. They could understand how his reputation had suffered. Plaintiff in the action was awarded twenty-four pounds damages.—London Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Detailed Doings of Our National Law-makers.

HOUSE.
Twenty-sixth Day.—The time of the House of Representatives was occupied in general debate upon an urgent deficiency appropriation bill. An item in the bill carrying \$500,000 for a military post at Manila precipitated a long discussion, which took wide range, drawing into the debate some of the ablest debaters on both sides of the House. A semi-humorous speech by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, elicited a reply from Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, which in turn drew the fire of Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri. Others who participated were Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee; Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Alexander, of New York; Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Williams, of Illinois, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama. Mr. Cannon in charge of the deficiency bill explained that it provided for the government service for the current fiscal year where existing appropriations were not sufficient. The bill carried \$16,704,230. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, pressed Mr. Cannon to know under what law it was proposed to appropriate \$500,000 for a military post at Manila. The chairman of the appropriations committee replied that there was no specific law to establish such a military post, but whether under the general organization of the army in the field such an appropriation was in order, it would remain for the chairman of the committee of the whole to determine when the appropriation was reached.

Twenty-seventh Day.—Some of the old partisan fire was injected into the proceedings of the House when the item in the urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$500,000 for a military post at Manila, which the Democrats have been using as a text for speeches in opposition to the Philippine policy of the administration for the last three days was reached. Mr. Cannon, in charge of the bill, confessed that the appropriation was subject to a point of order and it went out. In lieu thereof he offered an amendment to appropriate the same sum for the "shelter and protection" of the officers and enlisted men of the army doing duty in the Philippines. This the chair held to be in order, and it at once became the subject of a very spirited debate in which Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, and Mr. De Armond of Missouri, were pitted against the chairman of the appropriations committee. The vote on the adoption of the amendment stood, ayes 127, nays 100.

Before the general debate closed Mr. Watson paid a beautiful tribute to the late President McKinley.

SENATE.

Twenty-sixth Day.—During the greater part of the day's session, the measure providing for the establishment of a Department of Commerce was under consideration. An effort was made by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, in charge of the bill, to secure a vote on it, but the opposition to many of its provisions became so strong that the effort had to be abandoned.

In an extended statement Mr. Nelson replied to the criticisms that had been made of the bill. The Departments principally affected by the measure were those of the Treasury and the Interior. The former had on its rolls 4,419 employees in Washington, and the latter 4,881—each having a greater number of employees than all the other Departments combined. Mr. Nelson said he believed there was a strong public sentiment in the country in favor of the establishment of a Department of Commerce. "We need it," said he, "to put ourselves on a parity with other nations of the world. We need it to put our commercial and industrial development under governmental control."

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, supported the measure as a whole, but offered an amendment striking from the bill the proposition to transfer the Patent Office. It was accepted by Mr. Nelson and agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, offered an amendment which was adopted eliminating from the bill the proposition to transfer to the new Department the Census Office.

A House bill conferring upon Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, widow of the late President McKinley, the mail franking privilege, was passed.

Twenty-seventh Day.—Debate on the Philippine tariff bill was not continued in the senate, no member of the body being prepared to proceed with the discussion. The bill providing for the establishment of a department of commerce was under discussion for nearly two hours, but little progress was made with it. The debate upon it disclosed no objections to the main features of the bill, but merely a disposition on the part of the senate to give it careful consideration and so far as possible to perfect the details of the measure.

The president pro tem, Mr. Frye, laid before the senate a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, protesting against the incorporation of the department of labor in the proposed department of commerce. Mr. Gompers was of opinion that if the department of labor were incorporated in the department of commerce, it would minimize the interests of labor, and he protested against any such result.

Law of Illinois.

Chicago, Special.—Wm. W. Waterson, superintendent of the Ship Owners Dry Dock Company, North Halstead street, was arrested on a charge of importing labor into the State by false representation and failing to state at the time that a strike was in progress. It is charged that the company brought laborers here from Kentucky, Missouri and Wisconsin and failed to inform them that a strike was in progress, contrary to the statutes of the State of Illinois.

A PROGRESSIVE MOVE.

Plan For the Establishment of State School of Mining.

The Association of City Superintendents in session in Raleigh the past week endorsed the bill pending to Congress to appropriate money to the State for mining schools, and urged upon our Senators and Representatives that they work for its success.

A bill is now pending in Congress which is likely to increase the income of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges by \$10,000, possibly \$20,000. It was introduced into the Senate by Senator Tillman; into the House by Representative Grosvenor, and if it can be gotten before the House before the great rush of business begins, it is likely to pass by a big majority. It was up in the last Congress and passed the Senate unanimously, but was held up in the House, along with the Appalachian Park Bill and other popular measures for fear of a shortage in the Treasury.

The A. and M. Colleges have always been objects of special consideration by the National Congress. They were originally established by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, the father of the act of being Senator Morrill, of Vermont, one of the most far-sighted and eminent statesmen our country has ever produced. Senator Morrill worked on the idea for fifteen years before succeeding. He is also the father of the magnificent Congressional building, and he labored earnestly to secure a companion building for the Supreme court, which will doubtless soon be erected.

Senator Morrill's greatest work, his life work, was the establishment of the various State Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. He believed in the education of the plain working people, especially in their industrial education. Knowing that the States had already provided for general education and literary culture in their public schools, colleges and universities, he decided to supplement the State system by a system of industrial colleges. His bill established them; the Supplemental Morrill Act increased their endowment, the Hatch Act still further increased it, and now it is proposed to complete this grand system of instruction by another act providing for Mining and Road Building.

The Association of City Superintendents, in session last week, unanimously endorsed the bill, as follows:

"Resolved, That the bill, now pending in Congress, proposing to use a portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to provide for the Agricultural Colleges of the country with increased means of instruction in mining, metallurgy, geology, read-making, forestry, agricultural engineering, etc., is of incalculable importance to the mining, agricultural and other industrial interests of North Carolina, and we most earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give it their active and effective support.

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of this association, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands (since these lands are a common property of the whole people), should be applied to purposes which are equally important to all sections of the country and not merely to those of particular localities.

"Resolved, That the secretary of the association be instructed to transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Tar Heel Tertities.

Rutherfordton, Special.—A remarkable find was made last week by a young man near Caroleen. For several generations it has been believed that somewhere on the William Morrow plantation was buried a pot of gold, and for years people who have lived in that locality have dug for the hidden treasure. Mrs. Morrow, a widow, who is a very aged lady, dreamed of the mystery and directed her grandson, Tom Tomes, where to dig for the long talked of pot of gold. The young man went immediately and excavated an old soap stone pot, which will hold about one gallon, and found it filled to the top with gold. There is one large nugget in the pot. The balance seems to be old coins hammered out and without date or device. There was also with the pot an Indian flint tomahawk. Young Tomes was in town today but refused to talk about the amount of his find except to his cousin, Virgil Tomes, who is clerk in the Levi store, from whom this information was gathered.

Not long ago the state superintendent of public instruction had a tilt with the public school authorities at High Point, because they tried to keep from school a boy who wore a shirt waist. The boy won out. The superintendent now says he has made a similar ruling in another county and has stood by the boy. He said he had decided against the local authorities and the county board.

Cuban Postoffice Frauds.

Havana, By Cable.—At the hearing Saturday of the charges growing out of the Cuban postal frauds, C. M. Rich, C. W. F. Neely's former assistant in the department of finance of the Cuban postal service, testified that Neely gave him \$5,000 ten cent stamps the night before he (Neely) left Havana, telling him to sell them and divide the proceeds. He said he turned the stamps over to Gov. Gen. Wood. Rich testified that he was one of the three partners in Neely's brick plant in Havana, but that he did not put any money in the concern. Neither, he said, did Smith, the other partner. He supposed that Neely put in the whole sum of \$13,000. Rathbone, Rich said, had no interest in the plant.

A CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Committed on a White Woman Near Winston.

Winston-Salem, Special.—A young negro man, whose name has not been learned, committed a nameless crime upon Mrs. Isalah Lumley, aged 53 years, about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, a few hundred yards southeast from the Southern freight depot. Sheriff Alspaugh, several deputies and policemen went in search of the negro as soon as the horrible crime was reported to them. They tracked him down the hill, going south, for some distance. Five or six negroes were arrested and carried before Mrs. Lumley, but none proved to be the guilty party. Mrs. Lumley gave the following story regarding the assault made upon her:

Wednesday morning, as I went out in the woods there (pointing), to cut a few sticks of wood. While I was chopping on a small tree, a young negro man, an entire stranger to me, stepped up and asked if I knew where a colored man named Scales lived. I pointed out a house occupied by a family of that name. The negro, who is of a dark ginger-cake color and had on a light brownish suit and hat, then asked me to let him cut my wood. I told him I could cut it. He then ran up and grabbed me around the waist. I endeavored to strike him with my axe, but he jerked it out of my hands and threw it to one side. I screamed once or twice and he told me if I hollered again he would cut my d—d throat. He choked me until I became helpless, when he accomplished his purpose. It seemed to me that the assault lasted nearly half an hour. I tore his shirt collar and would have freely cut the negro's throat if I had had a knife. I feel confident I would know the negro if I could see him. He is of medium size." Mrs. Lumley stated that her husband had been in bad health for two years, adding that he was now confined to his bed. The officers have continued their search all day for the negro but have failed to locate him.

Aycock Makes Proclamation.

The Governor has issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, the people of North Carolina have pledged their best endeavors to the cause of education, the up-building of our State, the development and the utilization of her natural resources, and Whereas, the farmers need better roads both for their children to travel over daily on the way to the school house, and for themselves and their families to use to reach their churches to worship Almighty God as well as for the prompt and early delivery of their mail by carriers of the United States Government, and transportation of their products and purchases, and citizens living in towns and cities need good streets for the same purposes, and whereas, in those counties of our State where the greatest progress has been made in substantial good road-building there has been the greatest industrial advancement, as well as the largest increase in the value of farm lands, due to being thereby placed nearer to towns and cities, and whereas, the National Good Roads Associations, of America, will during the week of February 10 to 15 in Raleigh give an exhibition of modern and approved road-building to which all citizens who are interested in that commendable work are invited to come.

"Now, therefore, I, Charles B. Aycock, Governor, do hereby issue my proclamation calling a good roads convention to be held in Raleigh, Wednesday, February 12th, and Thursday, February 13th, to which are appointed delegates from the various sections of the State, requesting them and all other good citizens whose convenience will permit, to attend said convention."

Pardon For Fronberger.

The Governor has issued a pardon for Ed. Fronberger, of Iredell county, who was convicted of obtaining fifty cents worth of goods upon a forged order in August, 1900, and sentenced to five years in jail with privilege of commissioners to work him upon the county roads. The examining physicians certified to the Governor that the prisoner was suffering from general tuberculosis, his condition being such that he would never recover if kept confined, and even if given his liberty he would never fully recover, and that without any doubt continued confinement in jail would result speedily in death. The certificate further recommended the pardon, not only for Fronberger's sake, but for the good of the other prisoners, as he was a source of infection, and dangerous to the health of the inmates. This was the view of the Superintendent of Health and also of another member of the board.

Prince Will Make Western Tour.

Washington, Special.—The committee on arrangements for the reception of Prince Henry is studying figures submitted by railroad experts in the form of suggested itineraries and also considering the many applications received from various cities for the Prince's attendance. It is said that it will be possible to give the Prince's visit a wider range than was at first expected and it is now pretty well settled that he will go to Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Boston. March 3 is the probable date of his visit to the latter city.