CUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN

BILOVED AND RESPECTED BY THE WHOLE WORLD.

Her Prosperous Reign of Fifty-Eight Years Warks the Greatest Epoch in the History of Great Britain-Her Corona. tion a Magnificent spectacle-Marriage o the queen to Prince Albert.

The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India attained her seventy sixth birthday on the 24th of May, and on June 20, will have completed the fiftyeighth year of her reign. It has been one of the greatest periods in the world's history and marks a physical and intellectual progress unparalleled in time. Above all it is the most brilliant epoch in the history of the British Empire, ever to be renowned for the splendid galaxy of great men and women it has produced, Among these no name will stand forth more illustrious or more imperishable than that of Victoria L. As sovereign and woman her life has been open as the day, to be observed of all men and it has been from the beginning pure honest and unsullied. As wife, mother and queen she is peerless among women.

THE KING 19 DEAD.

The eighteenth birthday of the Princess Victoria, when she came of age, was cele brated with great pomp and festivity on the 24th of May, 1837. All England re joiced in the prospect of a youthful sovereign, who must inevitably soon be called to the throne, for the "sailor king," William IV., was enfeebled by age and disease. A few weeks later he was fast approaching his final hour. June 19, 1837, he received the final consolations of religion at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at 2:20 o'clock on the morning of the 20th he passed to that state which king and subjest alike must enter and ceased to be King of the British Empire. He died at Wind sor Castle, and ere his body was cold messengers were dispatched to Kensington Palace to inform the princess that she was queen. The messengers were the Archbist op of Canterbury and the Marquis of Conyngham, chamberlain of the palace. Yew scenes in Victoria's long reign are more pleasing or more affecting than those in which she heard the news of her accession and received the allegiance of the ministry and the lords of the privy council.

LONG LIVE THE OUEEN.

The messengers left Windsor at 3 o'clock in the morning and arrived at Kensington Palace, in London, at 5. The princess was sleeping in her mother's room, which had always been her custom, and was summon-ed hastily; she entered the presence of the messengers wrapped in a dressing gown, with slippers on her naked feet. Conynham told her their orrand, and addressed her as "Your Majesty." She jut out her hand, and they kissed it in homage, and throughand the rectial of the news behaven with admirable self-possession and modesty. Asthey departed she said to the archbishop: they departed she said to the archbishop: prime minister, who was soon to acquire an influence with her which he never abused, and which was of intold value in the way of her education in statecraft, called and prepared her for the opening act of the stately drama now to begin. He had prepared her speech to the great council, which was to assemble at 11 o'clock in the receptiom-room of the palace. There were assembled the great officers of state, the prime minister and the lord high charcellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, and her uncles, the dukes of Cumberland and Sussex. With these were to be seen cabinet ministers and great peers of the realm, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Lansdowne, Sir Robert Peel and a great number of others, the most famous and powerful of her subjects. of her education in statecraft, called and prepared her for the opening act of the

THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN ENTERED.

She wore a plain mourning robe, her hair dressed in close bands about her forehead and in a tight coil at the back of her head. But her aspect and demeanor won the unbounded admiration of all present. Few of those present had ever seen her save perhaps at a distance, for she had been brought up and educated in great seclusion and now her self-possession and serenity struck them with amazement. She bowed and read her speech in a clear, unfaltering and sweetly musical voice, and then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland. Next the privy councillors were sworn, the royal dukes of Cumberland and the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland. Next the privy councillors were sworn, the royal dukes of Cumberland and Sussex first by themselves. As these two venerable men, her uncles, knelt before her and swore allegiance she blushed to the eyes and kissed them both cordially. It was the only instance during the long ceremony that she showed embarrassment, and her eyes revealed the tenderness of her affectionate nature as she rose from her chair out of regard to the infirmity of her Uncle Sussex and moved toward him with outstretched arms.

A new remains a policeman came to her the woman was unconscious and the child was dead. This is one case out of many equally pitiful. In large cities this question of charity comes always quite a monstrosity you had in the parlor one evening." Grace, nettled—"Indeed! that must depend upon one's understanding of the term 'monstrosity.'" Papa, thoughtfully— was the Master where He stands watching you.

Frozen by Heat, Melted by Cold!

Little drops of water, Falling with a thud. outstretched arms.

Her deportment charmed every beholder and the Duke of Wellington declared that had she been his own daughter he could not have desired to see her perform her part

stites, a substance has been produced by chemical experiments which seems to contradict the law that heat melts and cold solidifies.

TALK OF MARRIAGE.

It was a fortunate thing for the Queen, for Great Britain also, that Melbourne was prime minister at the time of her accession. He was a Whig, but not a partisan, and his impartiality was often so great that some of the keenest of his own party followers called him a Tory at heart. To his hands was committed the first initiation of the Queen in her constitutional duties. He was no longer young, but was not old, and she gave him her condidence. He was as passionately fond of her as he would have been of a daughter, and he always treated her with a sort of parental care, and at the same time with respectful deference.

The marriage of the Queen soon became a

prominent question, and it was Lord Melbourne's duty to ascertain, if possible, whether she had formed any thoughts on that subject for herself. As a matter of fact, she was already in love with her youthful cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, but he was three months herjuni rand far from being matured. Nothing had been spoken between the cousins, but in the respective families the idea had long been maturing that this young couple should marry. How widely this fact was known is now difficult to say, nor would it be a matter of grave consideration to the statesmen of England, for royal marriages had been rarely based on affection or had been rarely based on affection or personal choice, but were usually considered ersonal choice, but were usually considered s a fairs of state. Pondering over the ubject, Lord Melbourne at last broached

subject, Lord Melbourne
it to the Queen.
"Was there," he asked with some trepidation, "any individual of the other sex for
whom she entertained a preference beyond
all other men?"
Startled and confused, the young Queen

Startled and confused, the young Queen blushed and inquired whether the informa-tion was wantedas a matter of state policy. His lordship replied that under no other circumstances would he have asked the

question.
"In that case," said Victoria quite
"In that case," said Victoria quite solemnly, "there is one person for whom I entertain a very decided preference."
"Will your Majesty pardon me for asking

his name

"The individual I mean," said the Queen,
"is the Duke of Wellington!"
There must have been a twinkle in her
eye when she said this, but it baffled Melbourne for the moment. Many months did
not elapse before it was no secret that the
destined husband of the Correct that the husband of the Queen was to be Prince Albert.

THE QUEEN IS CROWNED.

Meantime preparations for the coronation were going forward, and this magnificent spectacle occurred on the 28 of June, 1838, a few days more than a year after the Queen's

On Feb. 10, 1840, the marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert took place and a new career of happiness and love was opened before her. The world knows the story by heart. How the Prince year after year grew in popular favor, and what a useful parties came to value his worth, disinterestedness and noble virtues; here took part in advancing the arts and ences, and how on more than one occasion his farseeing statesmanship saved England from embroilment with other nations.

"The curious thing about my business," said the mosquito, alighting softly upon the nose of his sleeping victim, "is that it's more fun to go to work than it is to stay to hum."

Weary Wiggins (handing dipper)—"You look dry. Here's a drink of water." Way-side Husks (waving the dipper away)— "What's the use of spoiling a good thirst like I've got?"

Miss Wellalong—"I think I made quite a sensation in my antique costume at the On Feb. 10, 1840, the marriage of the

seeing statesmanship saved England Itom embroilment with other nations.

The Queen still mourns her husband, though she has nobly borne her sorrow and shown still further her greatness as a

DEALING WITH BEGGARS.

Make Your Inquiry Into Your Brother's

The Pall Mall Budget recently gave a graphic description of a gloomy house in which are kept the biographies of beggars in London during the last century. Here, also, are packets containing their photo graphs, their aliases, and the countless pre tended miseries by which they cheated the public. Besides this, there is a room in which are cases of begging letters, labelled and indexed so that a person, ion receiving such an appeal, can fird whether it come or two later Lord Melbourne, the banners displaying pictures of explosions, fires and battles by which the bearers were said to have been maimed or wounded. is a singular fact that while hundreds of these banners are carried in London, there

Asked whether she would be accompanied or would enter the room alone, she said she would go in alone. When all the lords were assembled the folding doors were thrown open and large sums, which were concealed in his wreched garret. Almost every year we hear of men dying of starvation and cold, although they have carefully hidden, or at their credit in bank, money enough to supply their wants. Such facts as these are urged by the vocieties.

Frozen by Heat, Melted by Cold!

In Germany, the land of scientific curiosities, a substance has been produced by

SPRING SMILES.

He—"You are the only girl who can make me happy." She (coquettishly)—
"Sure?" He—"Yes; I have tried all the others.

" No, Maud, dear, the quarter deck of an excursion steamer is not so called because you can get a seat on it for twenty-five cents."

"Money talks," said the oracular board-er, "Ittalks pretty conclusively," admitted the Cheeriul Idiot, "but at times it gets rattled." "Did you look at that bill I left yester day, sir?" said a collector to a member of

day, sir?" said a collector to a member of congress. "Yes," was the reply. "It has passed first reading." He—" Why does Miss Middleage persist in singing 'My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon?" She—" Because he can't come down and deny it."

Undergrad Eummler (espying his tailor and his shoemaker sitting together in a tavern)—"Donnerwetter! A meeting of creditors, I do believe!"

Mrs. Grill—"Oh, dear! I've sung to this baby for an hour, and she hasn's stopped crying yet." Mr. Grill—"Probably she has been writing for you to stop. waiting for you to stop."

Miss Mcneybags took sweet revenge
Upon gay Willie Fleet.
She heard him call her dull, and so
She cut him on the street. Teacher-"Which letter is the next one

Teacher—"which letter is the next onto the letter 'H'?" Boy—"Dunno, ma'am." leacher—"What have I on both sides of any nose?" Boy—"Freckles, ma'am."

Ain't a bit o' use to fret— Teacher—'
my nose?" Take life as you find it!
Best world that we've been in yet—
Smile and never mind it!

Ford—"Your lawyer made some pretty severe charges against the other fellow, didn't he?" Smallwort—"Y-e-e-s, but you ought to see how he charged me."

"The curious thing about my business

a sensation in my antique costume at the levee last evening." Miss Marketmade— "Oh, decidedly! Everybody exclaimed, 'How appropriate!"

Mr. Figg-"Do you know, my boy, that Mr. Figg - Do you know, my coy, and it hurts me worse than it does you when I give you a whipping?" Tom - "Honest, paw?" "Yes." "Just gimme another lickin' now, will you, paw?"

"She treated you pretty shabbily." "Yes. She's angry with some one." "With you?" "Oh, no; not with me." "How do you know?" "Because I'm the one she's venting her feelings on."

Though the new woman to usurp
Man's rightful place aspires,
She'll still permit him to get up
And build the morning fires. Johnny-"Maw, I should think it would

be a heap more careless to cast pearls be fore chickens than to cast 'em before wine." His mother—"Why so, Johnny 'Cause they'd eat 'em."

Kollingstone Nomose—"Did you ever hear about Ragsey's financial difficulty?" Taterdon Torn—"No, wot was it?" Rolling-stone Nomose—"Some gent give 'im a quar-ter, an' he swallowed it." Weary Wiggins-"Uneasy Walker is de

luckiest feller on de road.

-"How's dat?" Weary Weary Wiggins—"He's n' does all his walkin' in a somnambulist, an' doe his sleep. Dat gives him all day to loaf

Mr. Nonintentions (carelessly)-"Av how would you like to marry a man who had only \$10 a week?" Miss Passe (eager ly)—"Oh, George, this is so sudden, but I think we can worry along if pa lets us live

Mr. McSwart (getting ready for church -"Lobelia, what's the matter with this necktie of mine? I can't find any way to fasten the thing on." Mrs. McSwart-"O! O!O! Put that down, Billiger! That's

"That girl in front of us is very fond of opera," said the young woman at the theater. "She must be," replied the young man. "From the sizeof her hat you'd think she was afraid some of it might get past her.'

"Doctor, I have an important phy

At the table—"Do you know, Amaryllis," asked the Cheerful Idiot, "why the letter S is like the presentation of a cigar to a colored gentleman?" The waiter girl gave it up. "I will tell you, Angeline," continued the Cheerful Idiot, "It is because it makes the moke smoke."

Little drops of water, Falling with a thud, Though they hadn't oughter Manufacture mud.

A Gloomy Prospect.

Mr. Finemind—My dear, my scientific works are bringing me in a fortune, and we will soon be rich.

Mrs. Finemind—Too bad. Now we will have to associate with a lot of nobodies who inherited their wealth.

Ending a Discussion.

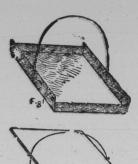
Mr. Grumpps (hotly) - You must be

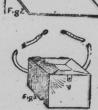
crazy.
Mrs. Grumpps (icily)—Just what every body said when I married you.

During a great part of 1894, 14.4 per cent. of the laborers of France were with-

AGRICULTURAL

Observe strict cleanliness. Strawberries especially should be carefully attended to. Mulch with straw or any coarse litter. This keeps the berries from becoming dirty during a shower. When pickers are at work, watch them; allow no bad or dirty fruit to be placed in the boxes. All imper tect specimens must be thrown out. Fill boxes neither too full nor too scant. Leave calyx and stem on strawberries. This gives them a much nicer and cleaner appearance when placed on the market. They also stand a long shipment much better and keep longer. Do not allow them to be pulled off, as much fruit is then mashed. This applies to all small fruits. Never pick raspberries and blackberries with stems on. Instead of





PICKER'S STAND AND CASE.

pulling off the berry roll it off. Never expose small fruits to the sun or wind. If stands are used see that they have a cover for protection. The accompanying cuts represent a picker's stand and case, used on the Thayer fruit farms. Fig. 1 is a 6 quart case and Fig. 2 is cover attachment. Fig. 3 is a square tin box into which a quart box fits. It is fastened about the waist with a strap, and is used only for raspberries and blackberries. Be sure all boxes and cases into which fruit is placed are clean and well made. Covers must fit tightly, so no air or dust will strike the

In hauling to place of shipment always cover with canvas or some similar material. Direct all cases neatly and in one particular place. Place the consignor's name, as well as that of the consignee, upon every case. Ship only to reliable and trusty dealers and commission men. By neglecting proper preparation and careful shipment much small fruit goes on the market in bad condition, bringing low prices and also injury to the reputation of the grower.

Wheat Makes Better Pork.

It is generally admitted that wheat when ed to hogs improves the quality of pork. More lean is the usual result, or rather the lean is in layers in midst of the fat, when wheat and corn mixed form the diet of a fattening porker. The addition of oats, rye, barley, cottonseed meal, etc., gives still greater variety, and in equal parts mixture of four or five kinds of grain, it may be expected that the quality of the

may be expected that the quality of the meat will maintain the highest standard.

Even when worth \$1 a bushel it usually pays to feed a fattening hog three bushels or more in producing the last 150 pounds of growth and fat. The framework of the animal is made stronger by the flint-like material of the wheat, particularly the muscles and sinews, than in the case of corn feeding exclusively. The composition of the meat is accordingly better adapted of the meat is accordingly better adapted to the wants of man for nourishing and restoring decaying and broken muscles of

"Doctor, I have an important physiological question to ask you. When I stand on my head the blood rushes into my head. Now, when I stand on my feet why does it not rush into my feet?" "Because your teet are not hollow."

At the table—"Do you know, Amaryllis." asked the Chearful Idiat "when wheat in the increased price. The greater is the realized that people will use one-third more pork because of the improved quality obtained by mixing wheat in the arvllis." asked the Chearful Idiat "when wheat in the increased price. The greater is the realizable to ask you.

Skeptical people are ready to object to feeding wheat worth \$1 per bushel to hogs worth four cents people will use one-third more pork because of the improved quality obtained by mixing wheat in the increased price. The greater is a second of the improved quality obtained by mixing wheat in the increased price. wheat in the increased price. The greater the demand for any article of food, the greater the price, is the almost unexcep-tional rule. There is the advantage, too, of retaining on the farm the manure—gross products of the wheat, sending away not to exceed twenty-five per cent, of the bushel of wheat when converted into meat—the net selling product.

With a regular use of wheat for feeding, the farmer will plan his crop accordingly. It can always, with advantage, be mixed with oats in sowing and will usually be the "saving quality" in preventing the winds from leveling the grain in the field before it is harvested. The mixture is ready for feeding in a form that is to the desire of

most practical stockmen.

It is unwise to plant all of one's acres in corn and oats for stock food when one-fifth corn and oats for stock food when one-fifth the corn area devoted to wheat may furnish a good amount of wheat and straw for feeding purposes, whereas the corn and oat crops may be short by reason of unfavorable weather. Especially is it rash to limit the varieties of grain grown, when one has climate suitable for winter wheat and rye (valuable for winter pasture) and the failure of which can still be supplemented by spring crops. Wheat as a stock-food can truly be studied with interest.

Value of Bran in Feeding.

The teeding of coarsely ground wheat, bran and all, is in some measure an advance on the value of bran feeding, mixed with other foods. But there cannot be too much insistence on the value of bran mixed with other foods. Mr. W. C. Rockwood, in a Customer (with chapped hands)—Have you snything that will drive away chaps?

Druggist (man of family)—Y-e-s, I keep a dog.

cent contribution refers to the subject: Bran is one of the very best of the grain foods of all kinds of live atook. In fact, its value is not half realized. Too many farmers and stock breeders think of it only in connection with bran mashes more as a medicine than anything else. They cop sider it to be useful as a laxative, and cooling to the system; but there its value enda. In reality it is of more value to the stock raiser than any other single food for all classes and conditions of animals upon the farm. It holds no rank penhaps as fat producer; that is, not strictly speaking. In actual sound, healthy bone and muscle growing elements it is sich; and animals in thatity, growing condition will always be fat to a certain extent, yet to an animal for the shambles something besides bearwould be necessary without doubt.

After years of feeding all kinds of grain feeds, both home grown and purchased, to all kinds of stock which are usually kept on a farm, I have ome to regard bran as a necessity, and consider it cheap at almost any figure. ing to the system; but there its value ends.

an aram, I have come to regacd bran as a necessity, and consider it cheap at almost any figure.

Without doubt it commands a higher price in market than it should, in view of the present low price of wheat, but in my estimation it is still the cheapest feed a man can bny. I have made it one of the principal parts of the food for my nigs from weaning time until they are addwith the exception of a few weeks finishing off on corn. I feed it to all breeding hoge, being especially good for sows suckling pigs. For young stock it is the standby, mixed partly with something else perhaps, such as ground barley or cats.

For the horses it is excellent as a part of their rations at any time, and while not sufficiently heavy of itself for hard work, is good when fed with other grain. It keeps the bowels in good condition and there will be no trouble with colic.

Some farmers feed straw to their horses in winter with

be no trouble with colic.

Some farmers feed straw to their horses in winter with corn meal as a grain food. Such horses get colic frequently, but if bran is given in connection with it there is mo trouble, as the bran acts as a preventive of impaction in the stomach and bowels.

A STAR SHELL

Throws Into Consternation the Native at Chitral.

A wounded Pathan, who was captured after the fight north of the Panjkora bridge, has given our political officers a most vivid account of the enemy's action on that occasion. Every movement of our men was watched by the enemy from the hill. tops. They saw the efforts to construct the bridge, and reconncitered as closely as

they dared the entrenched camp of the Guides' Infantry. Then the brilliant idea struck their chiefs of launching the heavy logs up stream to wreck the bridge.

He says: "We saw the floating roadway

He says: "We saw the fleating roadway break up, and its pieces swept away in the rapid waters. Our watchman signaled the news from hill to hill, and the claus gathered for the fray, for we believed that the soldiers separated from their fellows, were delivered into our hands. Then our mullahs came and preached to us the righteousness of our cause, and showed that Allah was mindful of his children by placing 1.000 rifles and much ammunition

Aliah was mindful of his children by placing 1,000 rifes and much ammunition
within their hands to grasp.
"Now, we sorely desired those guns, and
the words of our mullahaexcited us greatly.
We saw the men from the river bank
marching toward us, and we believed victory to be certain. But when they saw us
they went back slowly, and we could never
get close to them for some of their guns get close to them, for some of their guns always firing among us, and many were stricken and fell. When the men had reached their camp and the Sahibs across reached their camp and the Sahibs across the river began firin gupon us, too, we went back to the hills for shelter. Then our mullahs and chiefs talked together and decided that we should creep upon our enemies in the night and fall on them when the night was darkest. And every man went willingly for the guns we sorely needed.

"There were 2,000 hillmen who set forth that night to crew! up to the soldiers"

that night to crawl up to the soldiers' camp. We lay for hours in the wet fields, with the rain falling steadily, waiting for our chief to give the signal for the great our chief to give the signal for the great rush. Word came round from chief to chief to be ready, and every man crouched grasping his weapon to run forward. But at that very moment a devil's gun boomed forth, and lo! instead of bullets and balls coming out, there burst over us a balls coming out, there burst over a mighty light, so great that we thought night had suddenly bear that we cried aloud to Allah to abate his wrath against us, and when the great light faded we all hurried away, and our mullahs had

no word to say."

The explanation is that, in order to guard against any such nocturnal attempt to rush the position a star-shell had been fired from the British camp. shell burst it shows a brilliant magnesium light, vividly illuminating the surrounding country.

The Electric Ace.

All railroads will be eventually operated lectrically. The first changes from steam will probably be made, and have in fac already begun, on short suburban roads where the traffic is heavy and the trains are run at frequent intervals, and thus approximate more closely to the ideal conditions of the economical electric railway. These electric spurts will then be gradually extended until in the course of time the entire line will be adapted to the new order of affairs, and a new generation of railroad officers, less wedded to the older methods will have come into existence. So far a will have come into existence. So far a new, light railways are concerned, such a those contemplated in England at the pres-ent time, and which are rapidly increas-ing in the United States, electricity presents advantages which cannot be disputed. It has even been suggested that such agri-cultural roads might largely increase their income by supplying electric power for farming operations in the districts through which they pass. Some trolley roads do this now.

Absent Minded.