Of all the thankless tasks attempted by the farmer's wife, making summer butter for market is the most discour-Possibly they feel compelled to do it because the cows are on the farm and must yield a dividend, be it ever so small. But is it not mistaken economy, this making of eight and ten cent butter? Hundreds of thousands of pounds are dumped on the market each summer, and bring but a mere pit-tance. It entails a lot of hard work, and the returns are meager. Most farmers attempt too much, consethe cows are not well kept, and the wife has to do the milking and churning. A little farm well tilled will probably never be the rule in this great far west. In the general rush and hurry, butter making is a side is-

Making butter for private custom-

Making butter for private customers, however, does pay, and many farmers, however, does pay, and many farmers' wives are doing nicely in this line of industry. But to the producer of farm butter for market, we say, keep fewer cows and raise more chickens during the hot weather. Make butter during the winter, as it then almost invariably brings a good price. If you do not live sufficiently near a creamery to which you can send your milk in summer, feed it to growing pigs, chickens and laying hens. By this use it will pay a larger dividend than if converted into a soft, unpalatable, and almost unsalable butter.

Many farms are supporting unprofitable cows. Weed them out, and give their feed and care to a few good ones. Breed for better milk and butter producing animals. Learn how to make the best butter. Plan to have the cows fresh during the late fall, winter, or early spring, when prices are good, the labor of butter making less wearisome, and when the men can help at the churn. Make all the butter possible at that season. Put it on whe market in an attractive form, and by keeping each make up to a high standard, you will soon have a reputation for good butter, which will enable you to get more than the regular market price.

The Vegetable Garden in November.

The most important work to be done in the garden at this season is to prepare for next spring-to get in readiness the soil for the seeds and plants that are to be put in to it. the soil is a heavy clay, or clayey loam, put on a liberal quantity of composted manure, throw the land up in high narrow ridges, and let these be in

narrow ridges, and let these be in such a position that the surface water will run off freely. The soil thrown up in this manner will, when planting time comes round again, be as friable as light loam. Then all that needs to be done is to level down, and it will be ready for the seeds.

This month shall find all root crops, as well as cabbage and cauliflower, properly cared for, so that there will be nothing in the way to prevent the proposed work for the coming year. The first thing to be done is to adopt some plan of operation that will make the vegetable garden ornamental as well as useful; and there is no reason why it should not be so. There is no shrub more ornamental than a current bush in full bearing, and no annual flowering plant more pleasing than the tomato, with its large clusters of crimson fruit. The garden as commonly seen, overrun with weeds and planted without regard to order or taste, is not pleasing. But that is not a garden, but rather the neglected spot where the garden should be. The lines in the vegetable ganden must of necessity be rectangular, but a straight line can be as beautiful as a curved line; all depends on how it is kept. Vegetable plants would not look well other than in straight lines, and these can be arranged so that perfect harmony can be preserved, and beauty as well.

Farmers' Pork Barrel.

Farmers' Pork Barrel.

Salt pork has become one of the leading articles of diet in the farmers' family. This is mainly because it is not possible to get fresh meats when they are wanted during the hot season, and the only recourse is to salt down such supplies as may be needed during the summer months. Every farmer should put up a liberal supply, farmer should put up a liberal supply, and the first essential is a suitable barrel. It should be of good material, bound with extra heavy iron hoops. Such a one, when used for salting pork only will last for years. The barrel should be placed in the coldest part of the cellar, and raised on blocks so as to keep it at least from four to six inches from the bottom of the cellar. A false top should be placed on and this weighed with a good-sized stone. It is claimed by those who have put up meat in this manner for a number of years that medium-sized hogs make the best pork for family use. The hogs should hang out of doors, or at least hang in a cool place for twelve hours before the meat is cut up and packed. The hams and shoulders should be well trimmed, and if the ribs are entirely removed, the meat can be cut up in much neater slices. The clear sides should be cut into strips of nearly uniform width, placing the smaller pieces on the inner side and laying the larger strips on the outer side with the rind next to the barrel. The bottom of the barrel should be covered with salt.

Keep Stock off Newly Seeded Land and the first essential is a suitable bar-

Keep Stock off Newly Seeded Land

When the established pasture fields during fall present a burned appearance, it takes considerable will power to resist the temptation to turn stock on to the newly seeded fields in which the young clover and timothy present an inviting appearance, but the pasturan inviting appearance, but the pastur-ing off of this new growth close to the ground will cause the whole plant to perish if drouth prevails. The pastur-ing off of this fine top growth should be avoided, as it is just this, mat that is required to protect the roots during the revere cold of winter, and when frezen solid this growth of leaves and

stalks pressed close to the ground prevents the daily spring thawing and freezing, such as would be the case were this covering pastured off. This top growth is not lost, but as the spring growth progresses it decays and is added to the fertility of the land.

Protecting Trees from Sun Scald. More fruit and shade trees are believed to be killed by sun scald than from all other injuries. Cornstalks furnish a simple means of shade and also protect from rabbits. Split each cornstalk in two and place the flat-side cornstalk in two and place the flat-side against the trunk, using two or three loosely woven ties when the trunk is surrounded. Prof. Samuel B. Green believes that the trees are scalded in early spring as well as in the summer and fall, so the protection should remain on the trees through the year. He recommends inclining fruit trees to the southwest when planted. The trunks may be shaded by boards, woven laths, close wire screen, burlap or thick paper, and the crotches covered with hay rope. A bunch of corn fodder may be tied around the tree.

Farmer's Ice House.

If the farmerwould have any of the luxuries which are possible to those who live in cities, there is nothing that will insure them so cheaply as a good ice house. A suitable building for holding ice may be built wholely above ground ice may be built wholely above ground, or partly below and partly above, but in either case it should have good drainage, and tight roofing, and ample arrangement for ventilation. There should be a space of from eighteen to twenty-four inches between the walls, and the cubes of ice. This space is best filled with sawdust, or in the absence of this with fresh leaves or chopped straw. The opening should be on the North side of the building, and it is best if the building is not exposed to the sun or winds.

SHE KEPT HER WORD.

Waited for the Detectore, Her Captor, Until He Returned.

A detective was bringing a woman whom he had arrested at Boulogne-sur-Seine, Paris, upon a steamer to the Prefecture, when at the Concorde Bridge a well-dressed man threw himself into the river and was drowning. The detective is an excellent swimmer, and it cost him a painful struggle to see a fellow creature lose his life. If I were alone, he said to his prisoner, "I would jump into the water to save him." The woman who had been sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for assaults upon the police, at once replied: "Do so I will wait for you at the pier and will

The strong point of the exhibition has been the number of superb red tabbies, together with a fine assortment of pure blacks, smoke-colored cats, and cats with that peculiar tone of glossy coat known as "cat blue." The efforts of the English cat breeders this past year have been towards getting rid of the white in tabby blue and black cats. In the opinion of many experts, a black cat without any markings whatever of white is the most perfect, variety that cat without any markings whatever of white is the most perfect variety that is known, and it is a proof of the appreciation of this that certain dishonest people will pluck the white hairs out of a cat, one by one. It has been noticed that the classes that are open to workingmen in this national exhibition are particularly strong in fine black cats.

Blue-eyed, white-coated cats are getting to be highly valued in England now, and one of these bore off the other day a substantial money prize that was offered by Louis Wain, the great cat artist. Another prize-winner of the show was a brown tabby Tom, Champion Xenophon, which its owner values at \$5,000.

A Bicycle Tragedy.

Battersea Park, London, was last week the scene of a bicycle tragedy unsurpassed in its cycling annals. A lady, famous for the smartness of her ap pearance, rode into the Park behind an L.C.C. water-cart, and, finding the road inconveniently crowded, continued pedal slowly along behind that vehicle which, it is needless to say, was in active operation. Suddenly the driver applied his foot to the lever, and out spouted the water. The lady tried to turn quickly, but her bicycle slipped on the wet road and down she came in such a position as to obtain the full benefit of the cold water douche. A pedestrian, horrified at the accident, shouted to the driver, who at once brought the cart to a standstill. This only made matters worse, for, being absolutely unconscious of what had happened, he continued to keep the water pouring on his victim, and several seconds elapsed before the enormity of his offence could be explained to him. The moral of all which is that cyclists should beware of water-carts. in active operation. Suddenly the driv-

THE CORRECT WAY TO RUN

KEEP THESE RULES IN MIND WHEN YOU RUN FOR A TRAIN.

There is no Excuse for Getting Winded-Capt. Raoul's Studies of Running Tested by the Soldlers of France.

Many people are fond of outdoor exercise whose lack of time or money prohibits their joining the vast army of cyclists. Those who cannot go wheeling may comfort themselves with the thought that since the days of antiquity walking has been among the most healthful as well as the cheapest of all recreations. Yet very few persons understand how to walk properly, and certainly among women it is a lost art.

The people who live in mountainous countries, it has been noticed, walk in a manner quite different from those who dwell where the country is level. The mountaineer's body is bent somewhat forward and he seems to drag one foot after the other, like a wearied soldier after a long day's march. But his stride is longer, his step surer, and it is easy to see that he can easily leave an ordinary walker far behind. Those who walk in this fashion are able to run long distances without fatigue, withtheir bodies inclined forward and their legs somewhat bent. To the casual observer it seems as if their equilibrium was continually on the point of being lost and that they would fall face downward.

Yet this method of walking is universal among all peoples of the globe who sal among all peoples of the glode who
go much a-foot, from the savages of
Africa to the runners of Japan and the
Indians of the West.
A French captain of artillery named
Raoul has made an exhaustive study of
the various styles of walking to ascertain the

tain the

ONE BEST ADAPTED

to the army on long marches. He found plenty of young fellows of considerable endurance who could march with great rapidity for a considerable distance, but would then go to pieces. The trouble seemed to be that the lungs and heart gave out before the legs.

A runner puts forth an enormous force. He must lift his own weight from the ground three or four times per second, which amounts to the development of about one-third of one horsepower. Such exertion is a severe tax of the lungs and heart.

The conclusion of Capt. Raoul was that the runner should at no time lose his point of support upon the ground; that he should run without springing through the air, as it were, and without one foot leaving the earth until the other is firmly planted; that the gait should be practically a walking run. Strangely enough, this is exactly the method that instinct and experience have taught as the best one to those whose only method of making long and rapid journeys is afoot. It has been estimated that in this way less than half the usual amount of energy is expended.

"I can take any man between twenty" pended.

I can take any man between twenty "I can take any man between twenty and sixty years of age, in good health," says Capt. Raoul, "and in a little while he will be able to run as long as his legs will carry him without his feeling the least discomfort in his respiration. Some men I have seen who were particularly apt were able at the first trial to easily get over

A Cold Winter Predicted.

RARE CASE.

Five-Year-Old Child With Cirhosis of Th

No drunkard who lay in the alcoho lic wards had a worse case of cirrhosis of the liver than did a five-year-old Italian girl, who was exhibited Tuesday by Dr. Northrup at a clinic at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. Her parents were habitual drinkers, and ever since she was able to walk her slender arms had carried pitchers of beer and bottles of whisky up the rickety stairs of a West Side tene ment. In the hospital she continually cried for beer and whisky. Her hands shook with the palsy of the inebriate, and her features were bloated and ex-

The child might have been pretty and well-formed before the disease made such inroads upon her. The liver is the "hobnailed" liver of the drunkard of "hobnailed" liver of the drunkard of 20 and 30 years' standing. The abdomen is enormously distended by the collection of serum in the body, and every few days an operation must be performed to release the dropsy. When the abdominal walls were touched they vibrated like a drum so tense were the tissues on account of the pressure of the fluids.

The child is known to the physicians as "Lucy." Her parents seldom visit her. They freely admit that they have given whisky and beer to the girl almost from the time of her birth, and that she seems to have a craving for them. The girl will probably not live many months longer.

On account of the chalky white of the face, the students called the child the "white baby." This also distinguishes her from a child exhibited at the same time, whom they called the "blue baby."

time, whom they called the blue baby."

This child was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which prevented the proper circulation of the blood and caused the skin to have a bluish tinge. Before birth one of her arteries had become stopped up. There was, in consequence, an opening between the right and left ventricles of the heart, through which the blood flowed. Dr. Northrup said that this was only the second case of the kind he knew. He thinks that with great care the child may live two years longer.

HAD BEARS FOR VISITORS

Arctic Explorers in an Uncomfortable Situation.

The documents brought from the exby the Windward after leaving Franz lain of the Emperor, cut his throat in Josef Land, and which were kept sealed up in one of the cabins of the Windward during her return trip, were opened the other day, and the papers were found to record that the expedition landed at Cape Flora on September 7, 1894 where they erected log houses. All the members were given certain duties to insure regular exercise. Bears soon appeared to the number of 30, and, together with eight walruses, were killed and added to the winter's provisions. The only man who died of scurvy refus-

and added to the winter's provisions. The control of the says capt. Raoul, "and in a little while is the least discomfort in his respiration. Some men I have seen who were particularly apt were able at the first trial to easily get over

ABOUT SEVEN MILES, while in the ordinary way they could not comfortably have run more than about two-thirds of a mile."

Capt. Raoul's method, briefly stated, is as follows: The upper part of the body should be held straight, the head well in air and the shoulders thrown back so that the breath comes easily. The elbows should extend a little back in air and the shoulders thrown back so that the breath comes easily. The upper part of the bigs should extend a little back in the cet just sufficiently to clear any irregularities in the surface of the ground. The upper part of the body should be held straight, the head well in air and the shoulders thrown back so that the breath comes easily. The elbows should extend a little back in the cet just sufficiently to clear any irregularities in the surface of the ground. The upper part of the body should be inclined forward as much as possible threatens continually to fall forward. The first exercises should not be hurfied, but the speed and distance traversed increased gradually."

The utility of this method was put to a step the first trial and sixteenth Regiment of Infantry, So excellent were the results that other words, one of training, accomplished nearly twelve and a half miles without as single stop in two hours, and at the end of his route was not the least out of breath.

A Cold Winter Predicted.

The President of the United States and A Cold Winter Predicted.

The President of the United States are accurse of training, accomplished nearly twelve and a half miles without as single stop in two hours, and at the end of his route was not the least out of breath.

The President of the United States and added to the with ef

Great Britain or Canada.

A Cold Winter Predicted.

A famous and venerable weather prophet of Easton, Pa., known as Uncle Josh Welton, in accordance with a long-established custom, has issued a bulletin regarding the coming winter. He predicts that it will come early and stay late, and will be remarkable for high winds, tremends our storms, deep snow, and cold of the Polar variety. As reasons for his prediction, he says that the leaves hang on the trees regardless of frosts and strong winds, the crickets stopped in a great supply of provisions, the corn has a remarkable thick coat of husb, cranberries possess peculiar acerbity, the chestnut burrs are lined with unsually thick fur, and the goose bone and strong winds. He will come acrive the chestnut burrs are lined with unsually thick fur, and the goose bone are always fulfilled. His latest is certainly not a very cheering one.

What She Meant.

What She Meant.

What She Meant.

What She Meant.

Mrs. Blinks—I am sure she would not make such an ill-natured remark.

Mrs. Blinks—That horrid Mrs. Winks, and the goose bone in the country and the country at all times, and the coun The President of the United States

SOME NOTABLE SUICIDES.

THE MANIA INCREASING AMONG EUROPEAN ARISTOCRACY.

Many Titled Persons Indulge in It-Cowardly Use of the Sword in Austrie— The British Ambassador's Coachman Attacked in Vienna,

Among the most notable suicides in the English peerage within the memory of the present generation are those of the Duke of Bedford, probably the richest peer of the British realm, and the Marquis of Londonderry, who was driven to desperation by blackmailers, who preyed upon the infamous vice for which he was noted. Lord Congleton, the head of the house of Parnell, took his own life, and so did the Earl of Delaware, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Cloncurry, Viscount Forth, whose son, Lord Drummond, died in New York, and the Earl of Munster. There are others to whom the Coroner's jury gave the benefit of the doubt in ascribing their death to accident, such as Lord Drumlanrig, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry; the late Earl of Lonsdale and the Duke of Hamilton, who is pretty generally known to have blown out his brains while crazed with the pain of gout during a visit to Agliers.

Suicides are also frequent in the Continental aristocracy. There is not a court in Europe the annals of which have not been darkened in recent years by self-inflicted death. Only a few weeks ago was recorded the suicide at Naples of Prince Pignatelli, to whose lovely wife the Crown Prince of Italy has been so devoted that they have been nicknamed "the inseparables." Then there is the Spanish Duke of San Carlos, Principal Chamberlain to the little King of Spain, who blew his brains out in a fit of

RELIGIOUS MANIA

the other day on returning home from mass, leaving a letter bewailing his inability to attain moral perfection. Just about the same time, Prince Corsini, the popular aide-de-camp of the Duke of Aosta, and so well known to visitors at Florence, shot himself through the heart on account of losses at gambling. At the court of Vienna Count Stephen olorer Jackson, which were brought back Minister of that name and a chamber-Czaki, son of the Hungarian Cabinet

lain of the Emperor, cut his throat in consequence of financial troubles; and at the court of Berlin, one of the Princes Reuss, who held a high office in the Emperor's household, took his life in the same manner on being taxed by the young monarch with a disgraceful offense.

Even in royal families suicide ends many a life, the most notable case, perhaps, being that of Queen Isabella's son-in-law, Count Girgenti, who cut his throat in his wife's presence while in a fit of epilepsy. A member of the house of Bonaparte, Count Cammerata, belonging to the Lucien branch of the family, shot himself through the heart in his apartments in the Tuileries, in consequence of his inability to pay his losses at the gambling table. The stepfather of Queen Marguerite of Italy killed himself in the gardens of the beautiful residence which his wife, the Duchess of Genoa, occupied on the shores of Lake Como. Sultan Abdul Assiz stabbed himself to death with

A PAIR OF SCISSORS.

Assiz stabbed himself to death with A PAIR OF SCISSORS.

Prince Baldwin of Belgium and Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria are known to have committed suicide in consequence of their having become entangled in a situation from which it was impossible that they should extricate themselves without entire loss of honor. Had the policeman who attacked the coachman of the British Ambassador at Vienna lived in the last century he would long ere this have paid with his life the penalty of his assault. As it is he will be let off with dismissal from the force and a term of imprisonment. And it must be confessed that he well deserves his punishment. It seems that the old English coachman of Sir Edmund Monson got into an altercation about an overcharge in his bill at a restaurant in the Prater. A policeman was called in and took the whole party of waiters, the coachman and his wife, an elderly Englishwoman, off to the police station. The policeman says that on their way thither the Englishman made some threatening movement. that on their way thither the Englishman made some threatening movement. Thereupon the policeman drew his sword and inflicted several severe cuts on the old man's head and shoulders until he fell insensible. The wife, who interfered, likewise received a couple of cuts from the policeman's sword. The matter was taken up by the entire Diplomatic Corps, who joined Sir Edmund Monson in demanding

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT