Personal.

Councilman Pollard, who has been suffering severely from rheumatism for the last two weeks, is able to go around again by the aid of a cane.

Thomas Kane, of the law firm of Kane & Dolly, has returned from the East.

Councilman Anderson and wife, who have been spending several weeks in Chicago, are at home again.

A. L. Cone, of New York, is at the Templeton.

A. G. Campbell, of Milford, is in the city. His name is on the Cullen register.

Joseph Levitt, of Green River, Wyoming, is in the city.

George T. Odell, business manager of the Co-op. Wagon and Machine company, left for the East this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jennings have returned from Boston, whither they went a few weeks ago.

In Probate Court.

Judge Barich yesterday had recorded the following orders:

Estate of George W. Quinn; hearing on petition to set apart property exempt from taxation for use of widow and minor children, set for December 26th.

Estate of Elizabeth Brunker; publication of notice to creditors ordered.

Estate of C. D. St. George; bond of W. A. Kinney as administrator approved in the sum of $400.

Estate of William G. Quinn; hearing on petition for letter of administration continued to December 17th.

Judge Anderson's Court.

The following matters came before Judge Anderson yesterday:

Carlos N. Batchelor was granted a divorce from Lizzie Batchelor on the ground of desertion. The plaintiff was granted all the property.

Sim Shefler, David Rosenblatt and Maurice Gasberg, all natives of Roumania, were admitted to citizenship yesterday.

The case of E. W. Wilson vs. A. L. Williams et al.; demurrer to complaint overruled, and the defendant was granted ten days to which to answer.

The case of Elizabeth Brown vs. Alexander Brown; for contempt in failing to pay alimony. Continued till today.

The case of George E. McGibbon vs. M. C. Fox was dismissed.

The Great Pacific States.

Does the sun of this republic ever stop to think that this country reaches from ocean to ocean, from Atlantic to Pacific, and that, except Canada, which will be a part of the Union, perhaps, one day, his country is the only one in civilization that does this stretch from ocean to ocean? William H. Seward, who became a greater man as his various prophecies one after another came true, predicted that the Pacific ocean will be the scene of man's greatest achievements in the future.

William L. Merry, writing in The Forum, believes that if the American government and people act the part of wisdom these great achievements will mostly be accomplished on our own Pacific coast, and then the United States will gain the supremacy of the world. First of all he mentions the "climate" of the Pacific coast, which a tourist writes in a private letter would be tolerable if the inhabitants of the Californian coast did not fling it into the traveler's teeth morning, noon and night. If the tourist could have a little rain on the subject he would think more of this glorious climate.

Mr. Merry points out the factors which are to make the Pacific states leaders in the grand march of civilization. The California redwood, the white cedar of Oregon, the sugar pine and the Oregon pine are some of the varieties of wood already discovered that go to make the Pacific coast lumber region the finest timber district on the globe? The Pacific coast fisheries are practically inexhaustible, the soil is fertile except in the mountains; but there, not to be left behind, make up for absence of fertility by being incalculably rich in minerals. The capacity of the ground for agricultural production can only be measured when irrigation is fully developed.

California is becoming the Italy of America. Instead of going to old Italy, with its rules, taxes and swarms of fleas and beggars, the American tourist should take a trip to California, see the sunset through the Golden Gate, and then realize for the first time that his country spans the continent. But in the judgment of Mr. Merry and the people of the Pacific coast, one grievous lack bars the shining prospects of the Pacific coast. That is the fact that the Nicaragua canal is not yet built. That canal, which would allow wheat to be shipped in bulk directly through to Europe, would save $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 in freight, insurance and interest. With that canal open the fruits of California could go from San Francisco to Europe in refrigerator steamers in twenty-five days. The Pacific side of Central America would profit almost equally with our Pacific coast. A maritime commercial supremacy which dazzles the understanding to contemplate would result to the United States.

For this magnificent development Mr. Merry pronounces three conditions necessary:

First—A right extension of Monroe's aspirations.

Second—The encouragement of a democratic Christian civilization, as far as practicable of our own people, from the states east of the Rocky mountains.

Third—The construction of the Nicaragua canal as only a means of protecting, to give a cheap and short transportation route under our control, which shall supplement the work of the present and future military systems in both the Pacific.

A rapid development of wealth, industry and population, without the canal, is as far possible. Until that is completed we must be content with such comparatively slow growth as expansive transportation facilities, in the results of the nation we have little fear, because we have few rivals. The colonists have too frequently failed to profit from experience the experience that they derive. But with the opening of the Nicaragua canal the Pacific will become the theater of the finest achievements, and the American flag will be about once more to fly in the van of the commercial power that has mastered the commerce of our ocean carrying trade. Writing in view of the golden state, I can already see the realized Mr. Seward's prediction.

At the dinner of the New York chamber of commerce given at Delmonico's the largest one twenty-five dollars a plate, and there were more applicants for seats than could be accommodated. Must will Chicago do now?

BEAUTIFUL DUTCH BELTS.

Two Illustrations of These Highbred Cattle of Distinguished Lineage.

The Dutch Belted cattle are attracting some general interest. Wherever they have been tried they are very popular. Miss Minnie Louise Kellogg, a talented young newspaper woman of New York, who has made herself well acquainted with both the Dutch Belted cattle and the Holstein, sums up the difference between the two breeds as they have been found by her in the course of several years observation on a breeding farm in which she is interested.

Miss Kellogg writes concerning the Holstein and Dutch Belt: "On the same amount of feed the Dutch Belt will give more milk. The richer milk though is

DUTCH BELT CALF.

produced by the Holstein. The amount of feed required is less for the Dutch Belt, her frame being closer built than that of the Holstein, and being more rounded she is more easily kept. When the Dutch Belt cow's milking days are over she is easily fattened and makes excellent beef.

"The Holstein, having a larger frame, requires more feed, and as she gives older milk is best, producing a less quantity of milk. Of the two breeds the Dutch Belt seems to be preferable on our farm."

The second illustration shows a beautiful Dutch Belted cow, one of the handsomest ever seen in America. In general way the Dutch Belts are smaller than the Holstein, a Belt weighing on the average 1,000 pounds, a Holstein 1,400. Not more than 200 of the Belts are so yet to be found in the United States. One of these cows has been known to give 1,600 pounds of milk in a year, a period of milk for every pound of meat on her bones.

The Belts are so attributy handsome that they have been mostly kept in Holland heretofore on the estates of wealthy landholders. The few that are yet in the United States are to be found mostly

DUTCH BELT COW.

in New York and Pennsylvania. The cows are very gentle in disposition. A herd of this breed at an agricultural fair would be a picturesque and striking attraction. From the large quantity of milk they yield the cows would make excellent dairy cattle.

Breeders of these animals have formed the Dutch Belted Cattle association and adopted a scale of points which will enable cattle to be registered, and to exhibit in a herd book what are considered to be the best features of this family. Doubtless the public will soon hear more of them.

WISTARIA AS A WINTER BLOOMER.

Forcing Hardy Flowering Shrubs for Winter Blossoms.

With the greatly increased demand for winter flowers, florists have present task service for winter forcing plants

THE WISTARIA IN A POT.

that formerly were scarcely thought of for such a purpose. Among these are many of the hardy flowering shrubs, such as lilacs, deutzias, spiræas, hybrid perpetual roses, etc., besides some hardy perennial flowers. And now German gardeners are employing the hardy wisteria as a forcing plant for winter flowers. A German exchange gives directions for growing plants for this purpose:

Select a strong young plant in the spring and pot it in rich loam in a good sized pot, and keep it growing through the summer, allowing it to rest in autumn. By midwinter cut back all the shoots but the strongest and start again into growth. To up cool the remaining shoot and guard it carefully that it be not broken. At the end of the second season the stem should be several feet in height. Before starting for the third year's growth cut the stem back to a convenient height, say four or five feet. The head, consisting of several branches, will now begin to form, and the fifth year it can be brought into bloom. The branches and young shoots can be allowed to hang naturally, dropping all about the stem. If properly managed, a plant will remain in good condition, blooming annually, for many years. Forcing is quite easy, as only a moderate temperature is required. If kept in too much heat the buds will drop.

A New Way to Throw Rice.

A practical joke which the best man at an autumn wedding perpetrated was to deliver to the porter of the parlor car in which he saw them off a sealed telegraph envelope with instructions to deliver it at a certain station. The darky duly did so and the groom broke the seal to have a small avalanche of rice pour through his fingers.—New York Times.

HEATING POULTRY HOUSES.

A Plan Suggested by the Farm Journal Which Obviates Usual Objections.

The main objections to heating a poultry house are danger from fire, necessity for attending to the fire and the expense. In the plan beneath illustrated these objections are overcome and a moderate heat is obtained at trifling cost.

SIMPLE PLAN FOR HEATING A HENHOUSE.

A lamp is lighted and placed outside in a covered pit under a tank of water connected by pipes with a larger tank or pan in the building. The latter rests at least a few inches higher than the other, and open for the escape of water. Both may be kept full by pouring water in the upper tank.

In mild weather the lamp may be extinguished. Unless the night be very cold the flame need not be turned up fully. Two or three partitions with air spaces around the smaller outdoor tank will save heat. A valuable feature of this method is that there are no gases or fumes made in the hen quarters. It is possible to keep the house so warm. Toward spring the younger chicks should be housed nearest the heater. Of course it need be covered in such a way that the fowls will not get burned.

Harking Corn.

Harking corn is one of the farm operations that has not yet been successfully performed by machinery. Farmers in some localities they have practiced threshing it, in about the same manner as wheat, by running corn, fodder and all through an old threshing machine, yet on account of some disadvantages the method has not been generally adopted. Unless the corn is quite dry and well matured, both corn and fodder are very apt to mold. The corn is shelled and housed and is convenient for feeding, and the fodder is cut to stacks and needs no further cutting. The harking and husking of corn before it is housed is a very heavy and laborious task, so much so that the majority of farmers prefer the old method of husking by hand in the field. Husking should be commenced as soon as the corn is sufficiently dry to put in the crib without danger of molding. By commencing early it gives a better chance to get corn and fodder away before cold weather sets in. We have always found it to be the best plan to take the team and wagon along to the field, hack in husks and throw directly into the wagon.

While husking is the best time to select seed for next year's planting. Choose large, well matured and as perfect ears as can be found, and unless very dry it is best to dry them by means of artificial heat, or they will mold readily, and there is fears need be entertained that the germs will not germinate. The drying can be done in an oven or dryhouse, or by spreading the ears on shelves in a warm place and putting in a stove and lifting twice a day for a week to dry. Care should be taken not to get it too hot at any time.—Ohio Farmer.

Southern Women and Education.

It is Victor Hugo who has called this "the century of women." It is certainly an age that has witnessed great changes in the life, education and lives of women everywhere, and these changes have all tended in the direction of enlarging the sphere of woman's activities, bestowing her liberties and opening up possibilities to her life hitherto restricted to man. It is a movement directed by no head and by no man. So far as the movement may have any tendency to take women out of her true place in the home, to give her man's work to do, and to develop masculine qualities in her, it finds no sympathy in the south.

The southern woman loves the refinement of home and shrinks from everything that would tend to bring her into the public gaze. The higher education of women, which has been so widely discussed of late years, and the co-ordinate and previous which such noble schools for women as Wellesley, Vassar, Smith and Bryn Mawr have been founded, and so many great made impossible in the north and in England thrown open to them, is fully comprehended and felt among the young women of the south.

This widespread separation of southern young women for broader culture finds expression in the eagerness with which they are seeking admission into the best of the higher institutions provided for males, and this not because co-education finds favor in the south—for it is, perhaps, less common south here than in any other part of the United States, though the opposition against it is wearing somewhat, but only because there is no higher institution of learning for women which provides for them the extensive facilities and broad culture furnished by at least a few institutions for young men.—Professor W. E. Tait in Century.

Secrets of Happy Wedlock.

Respect each other's individuality.

Do not try to mold the wife's ideas, or principles or manners to the pattern of your own.

Seek to influence each other only by the power of higher example.

Be your sweetheart and cultivate make the other proud of you, and do not fret that marriage gives you any right to be rude or distant or critical.

Maintain and allow the same freedom that exists between good and pure friends.

Never ask personal questions nor seek explanations, for you are not a Bluebeard's part as responsible for each other as you are to the laws.

Let your love be founded in admiration and friendship.

Strive to correct your own faults and study to make the other happy, and be exceedingly careful that you never reverse this rule.

Keep your most refined and gentle manner for the home.

Never refer to a mistake that was made with good intentions.

When a wrong is pardoned bury it in oblivion.

Consider the other's honor your own, and shield each other's weaknesses with sacred fealty.

Remember that ill temper nearly always comes of disappointment or weariness or physical suffering.

Treat each other as sweetheart in private as you treat your friends in the drawing room.

Never allow intimacy to become familiarity.

Be ready in generosity, and let misunderstandings die for want of nourishment.

Consider marriage as the partnership of equals.—Detroit Free Press.

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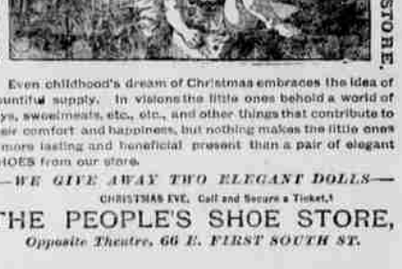

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