THE BUTLER CITIZEN.

VOL XXXVIII — BUTLER, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901 — No. 43.

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HUSELTON'S
Autumn and Winter Styles
IN FINE FOOTWEAR.

First Fall Opening, today, on which occasion the handiwork of the foremost makers will be submitted to you for your inspection and criticism

A comprehensive exhibit of everything that is new and correct for the feet of Man, Woman or Child. Every new shape, every dependable leather, every point of style, and every feature of good shoe making fully developed in this great display.

MEN'S NEW FALL SHOES at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

MEN'S FINEST FALL SHOES at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

YOUTHS' SCHOOL SHOES at 90c $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. High cut or regular height, all sizes and widths.

WOMEN'S NEW FALL SHOES at $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00.

WOMEN'S FINEST FALL SHOES at $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

MISSES' SCHOOL SHOES at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

MISSES' FINE SHOES at $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

CHILDREN'S FALL SHOES at 50c, 65c and 75c.

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BUTLER'S LEADING SHOE HOUSE. — OPPOSITE HOTEL LOWRY

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For the past three months we have been making preparations for our extensive fall and winter stock of Boots and Shoes.

Great care has been taken in selecting a line of good solid water-proof shoes for country trade, for well we know how people appreciate good water-proof footwear.

It is gratifying to say that prices this fall will be cheaper than last season as prices on stock is lower and consequently will be able to give much better values for the money.

It has always been our aim to have a large assortment of fine footwear made by the leading manufacturers and you will agree with us that the Sorosis', Barker & Bowman Co's., Duttenhoffer & Son's, A. E. Nettleton's, Schwab Bro's and P. Cogan & Son's line of Ladies' and Gent's, Boy's and Youth's, Misses' and children's fine shoes in Patent Leathers, Dongolas, Enamels, Box-Calfs, and Cordovans in medium or heavy soles, extension edges are more handsome and up-to-date than ever.

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An immense business enables us to name the very lowest prices for reliable footwear. When in need of anything in our line give us a call

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HATS AT SMALL PRICES.

Our assortment of Outing Hats, Soft Hats, Sailor Hats, in fact every hat and all Millinery must be cleared out at once. We are making a great sacrifice to close out this line. Never before has there been such an opportunity to secure bargains and value at so little figures.

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E — E

Have a nattiness about them that mark the wearer it won't do to wear the last year's output. You won't get the latest things at the stock clothiers either. The up-to-date tailor only can supply them, if you want not only the latest things in cut and fit and workmanship, the finest in durability, where else can you get combinations you get them at

C — C

K E C K

G. F. KECK, Merchant Tailor,

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Jeweler and Watchmaker

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Interest paid on time deposits.
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Money loaned on approved security.
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General banking business transacted.
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Don't wait for a windfall. The dollar in the bank is the dollar that counts.

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You Shouldn't Suffer With Corns or Bunions When JOHNSTON'S Corn Cure Will Cure Them In a Short Time. Price 25 cents. Put Up and Sold Only At

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E. M. LOGAN, Ph. G., Manager,
106 N. Main St., Butler, Pa
Both 'Phones.

Everything in the drug-line.

DEALERS in ready made clothing represent their wares as "Tailor made" "custom made" &c., but they ask the regular prices of ready made and the boast is understood. But when they offer to take your measure, promise to have the clothes made for you and charge the tailors price, they impose upon your credulity. Whether their misrepresentation is wilful or negligent the result to you is the same,

Most men want what they pay for and are willing to pay for the superior quality of made to measure clothes. Our garments are cut and made to your measure in our own workshop in Butler, not by fair-to-middling workmen, but by expert tailors.

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Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

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The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25 & 50 cts.

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Don't tie the top of your jelly and preserve jars in the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—by a thin coating of Pure Refined Paraffine. Has no taste or odor. Is air tight and acid proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions with each cake.

Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Ask your Druggist for a generous **10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.**

Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail.

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CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

We Can Supply You With

CORKS

All Sizes
Any Quantity
At Right Prices.

(Let us fill your prescriptions and family recipes, we give this work special attention.)

Redick & Grohman,

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1 Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Two to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

L. C. WICK,

DEALER IN

LUMBER.

VOICES.

When bloodroot blooms and trillium flowers
Unclasp their stars to sun and rain,
My heart strikes hands with winds and showers
And wanders in the woods again.

Oh, urging impulse, born of spring,
That makes glad April of my soul,
No bird, however wild of wing,
Is more impatient of control!

Impetuous of pulse it beats
Within my blood and bears me hence;
Above the house tops and the streets
I hear its happy eloquence.

It tells me all that I would know,
Of birds and buds, of blooms and bees;
I seem to hear the blossoms blow
And leaves unfolding on the trees.

I seem to hear the bluebells ring
Faint purple peals of fragrance and
The honey throated poppies fling
Their golden laughter o'er the land.

It calls to me; it sings to me;
I hear its far voice night and day;
I cannot choose but go when tree
And flower clamor, "Come away!"

—Madison Cawein in "Weeds by the Wall."

Hunted Down

BY M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1901, by C. B. Lewis.

I was putting in a month in a Swiss town, and as I was strolling along the highway in the suburbs one day a vehicle containing a single traveler appeared. The driver pulled up that the traveler might ask if he could find accommodations at some chalet instead of at the hotel, as he was not in good health and wanted quietness. I was lodging at a private house, and there was room for another guest. The stranger was driven on, and I sat down on a rock to sum him up. Having come from the west in a country vehicle, he must have come from beyond the railroad station. The horse looked weary, the hour was 4 in the afternoon, and I settled it that he must have come from Thalia, 15 miles away. The man wore a hat which did not fit him and had the collar of his coat turned up. He had on goggles, though it was a dark day. A person who wears goggles for weak eyes will carry a finger to one of the glasses every two or three minutes, even if he does not remove them occasionally. On this man's face was a newly grown beard about an inch long. Every 30 seconds up went his hand to scratch. He was not used to a beard, but had grown one for an object. He thickened his voice when he spoke to me, and it was easy to detect the unnatural intonation. Why did he do it? Travelers searching for health are seldom to be met with in the mountains except in early summer, and this was late in the season. He might explain, however. Mr. Braceby, as he had given his name, probably had more reasons for seclusion than he had stated, and I had a curiosity to observe him further.

He was taken in at the chalet, and that night we ate supper together. I saw from his table manners that he had been used to the quick lunches of a restaurant. He claimed to be an Englishman, but his American idioms would have given him away to a child.

WAS SMOKING ON THE VERANDA.

The heels of his boots, as I observed, were very true. He was therefore a man who did little walking. He had the curve of shoulders and neck which come to one who sits a great deal. Now and then he leaned back and locked his fingers, as most public officials do when a caller enters. He claimed to have nervous trouble. That was or was not a good excuse for his presence. A door slammed, and he jumped. That showed nerves. The diligence rattled past on its way from the railroad station to the big hotel, and Mr. Braceby slyly and furtively peered out of the window. That was the action of a fugitive from justice.

In the course of four or five days I had the stranger sized up to a dot and would have bet five to one that my diagnosis was positively correct. He was a straight haired American. He was a public official. It was his first time abroad. He was in disguise and a fugitive. Whatever boodle he had with him was in his undershirt pocket. I knew this because he was constantly raising his hand to the spot. That boodle was probably in drafts, as he made cautious inquiries about bankers. Mr. Braceby removed his goggles and turned down his coat collar and spoke in natural tones after he got installed, but he did not wander far from the house and sought no other company. He asked for no papers, but when I bought copies of a New York daily at the hotel and took them home to read he could scarcely control his impatience until he had his hands on them.

I am no man hunter. I did not go to the police or drop a hint to any one. Of whatever crime he was guilty, he was safe from me. I knew it wasn't murder unless done in the heat of passion, for he was sentimental and tender hearted. I think it was on the fifth day of his stay that he became feverish and called in a doctor and went to bed—mental worry, you see. I had finished my supper and was smoking my pipe on the little veranda when I saw a stranger coming up the path from the hotel. From his gait I judged him to be an American. From the way he furtively eyed the chalet and its surroundings I reasoned that he had other business than seeking for lodgings. As he came to a halt and looked me over he gave himself away as a detective. He had taken me for the man he wanted, and chagrin showed clearly on his face. He was from a western state and on the trail of a defaulting city treasurer. It was queer enough that he didn't ask if there was another traveler in the house. He took it for granted that I was the only one, and he told me the whole story of Braceby's theft and flight. My diagnosis had been positively correct. There was the man under his thumb. He had followed him for three months and had only to climb a flight of 11 steps to lay hands on him, but it never happened. I was mum. I was not interested in the case beyond proving my observations. He talked for two hours and then went away, saying that he should hang about for a few days. Half an hour after his going it was discovered that Braceby was missing. His bedroom window was over the veranda, and he had heard all.

When three days had passed and no trace of the missing man had been had, he was given away to the detective by one of the town officials. He had left the chalet lightly clad, without food or baggage and in a fever, and the idea was that he had lost himself on the mountains and would perish if not found. Parties were sent out in search, and it was not long before evidences were found. When the fugitive discovered that he had been hunted down and was about to be arrested for his crime, there was nothing left for him but to take to the mountains and find a temporary covert until he could plan a little. Being ill, without food and thinly clad, he could not keep his life over two or three days. In the gloom of that first night he had traveled nearly two miles, making up the mountains by a path. Then he had wandered from the path and fallen over a bank 30 feet high into a stream. The rushing waters had carried him down a mile or more, and they found his dead body wedged between two great rocks.

When the coroner overhauled the effects found on the body, there came to light $5,000 in English money and drafts for nearly $200,000 more. His name was not Braceby, of course, but as the city treasurer of a town in the west he had gobbled its last dollar and fled to enjoy his ill gotten gains on the other side of the ocean. He had not spent a thousand dollars as yet or taken a moment's comfort. He had too much conscience and not enough nerve. If he had got safely away, he would never have enjoyed himself. As I looked down on his dead body and thought of his shattered and disgraced life I felt something more than a passing sorrow. As I helped carry the bruised and battered corpse down to the townhouse for inquest and burial I found tears in my eyes and pity in my heart.

Manila in 1588.

Manila is well planted and inhabited with Spaniards to the number of 600 or 700 persons, which dwell in a town unwalled, which hath three or four small blockhouses, part made of wood and part of stone, being indeed of no great strength. They have one or two small galleys belonging to the town. It is a very rich place, of gold and other commodities, and they have yearly traffic from Acapulco in Nueva Espana and also 20 or 30 ships from China and from the Sanguelos (people from Sanga, in Japan), which bring them many sorts of merchandise. The merchants of China and the Sanguelos are part Moors and part heathen people. They bring great store of gold with them, which they traffic and exchange for silver and give weight for weight.

These Sanguelos are men of marvelous capacity in devising and making all manner of things, especially in all handicrafts and sciences; and every one is so expert, perfect and skillful in his faculty, as few or no Christians are able to go beyond them in that which they take in hand. For drawing and embroidering upon satin, silk or lawn, either beast, fowl, fish or worm, for liveliness and perfectness both in silk, silver, gold and pearl, they excel.—"Cavendish, First Voyage."

Hunger and Ideas.

If you wish to increase your imaginative powers, says a scientist, go without food. Abstinence from food till the pangs of hunger make themselves distinctly felt will quicken your mental powers and stimulate the flow of ideas, such ideas being of a kind that agree with the regular bent of your mind.

This seems to offer good prospects not only to literary men, but also to machine makers and all those who are on the watch for some improvement or invention that will revolutionize some industry. But you must be careful or you will overdo it. Prolonged fasting, according to the same authority, creates a desire to commit some horrible crime, makes you wild and cruel. The prolonged faster becomes a prey to hallucinations, is unable to sleep and likely to go mad. In short, abstinence from food for long periods—and "long periods" is a term that varies with the individual—induces the same effects as drunkenness.

Cooking Vegetables.

A cooking teacher's directions for boiling vegetables, even onion, cabbage or cauliflower, without filling the house with an unpleasant smell, are to cover the vegetables with boiling salted water and stand the kettle aside, where they cannot boil rapidly again, until tender. It is the steam, according to this authority, that is driven off by rapid boiling that carries away not only the odor but the flavor of vegetables.

How a Cincinnati Man Was Bunkoed on the Isthmus.

"I made up my mind before I went away," said the Cincinnatian who had been down to the isthmus, "that when I got to Panama I'd have a genuine panama hat at any cost. That was the only thing I cared to buy, and I visited the store having the largest stock and took my time about the purchase. I planked down $15 for the hat and was assured by the merchant that it was one of the finest ever made. It was overhauled by a dozen different people on the steamer, much admired in New York, and it was rakishly cocked on my ear when I arrived home. I hadn't yet reached my house when I met a Florida friend of mine, and after a little he said;

"'Been laying yourself on a new hat, I see.'

"'Yes. How do you like it?'

"'Oh, so so. Buy in New York?'

"'No, sir. I got this hat right where they grow—in Panama.'

"'I see. I believe they do sell some of our goods down there, but of course they add 50 per cent to the price.'

"'What do you mean?' I asked as I felt my heart tunk my ribs.

"'Oh, nothing much,' he replied, with a laugh, and, running his fingers behind the band, he turned up the trademark of a Florida straw hat maker."

M. QUAD.

The Last Shot.

For some inexcusable act of impudence and rebellion Bridget had received two weeks' pay and a notice to quit Mrs. Highmore's service immediately.

"You've accused me o' wearin' flashy jewlry, too, mem," snapped Bridget as she hastily gathered her belongings together, "but I'd rather wear that th'n th' ugly old rings you're always displayin' yoursiff whenever you go out!"

"What ugly old rings?" asked Mrs. Highmore indignantly.

"Undher your eyes, mem!" replied Bridget, slamming the kitchen door behind her as she went out.—Chicago Tribune.

To Be Considered.

"Do you play golf?" asked the man who was looking for a new clerk.

"No," answered the applicant.

"Well," was the thoughtful rejoinder, "I don't know but I'd rather have some one who is already skilled in the game. The time you will want away from work when you do start to learn it will be something enormous."—Washington Star.

FARM AND GARDEN

BEAN DISEASES.

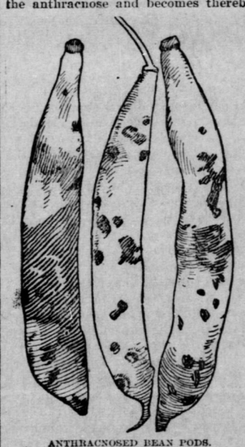
Fungous Troubles and Remedies. Points of Bean Growing.

Even the humble garden beans are not exempt from fungous enemies which have so asserted themselves as to become troublesome to the growers of this useful vegetable. Since 1894 the New Jersey station has been studying diseases of truck crops, and beans have received a full share of attention. In bulletin 151 seven fungous diseases of beans are considered, namely:

1. The anthracnose or pod spot. 2. The bean bacteriosis. 3. The lima bean mildew. 4. The lima bean pod blight. 5. The bean rust. 6. The bean leaf spot. 7. The bean leaf blotch.

All of these were met with in the field studies of the diseases, but the first three, being the most common and serious enemies, have been the subjects for special treatment.

The bean seed is often infested with the anthracnose and becomes thereby



ANTHRACNOSED BEAN PODS.

a prominent, if not the chief, means of tiding over the inactive or winter season. The same is doubtless true with bacteriosis.

It has been shown that soaking the seed in fungicides, while destructive to the fungi, is not always without ill effect upon the seed itself. Experiments differ upon this point, and further investigations are here needed.

There is only one opinion as to the desirability of discarding all diseased seed before planting and using only that which is mature and healthy. This is strongly urged.

It has been demonstrated through seven consecutive years of beans upon the same land, two crops each season, that the anthracnose is checked by fungicides. The same is true of the bacteriosis. The bordeaux mixture has proved of substantial value as a remedy for bean mildew.

While the experimental sprayings have been at intervals of ten days, it is not recommended that they be more than three in number for the ordinary wax sorts. For pole varieties or any that require the whole season sprayings once in three weeks would perhaps be most profitable, and yet the distribution of the drenching rains should determine the times of the applications.

It was shown that old spotted pods when used as mulch greatly increased the disease upon the area thus covered. All such refuse, whether of pods or stems and leaves, should be burned.

A rotation of crops is desirable from the standpoint of freedom from disease, but it has been demonstrated that with frequent spraying beans may be grown with profit indefinitely upon the same land.

The leading points in bean growing are: First, to have strong, healthy seed of the least susceptible growing; second, planted not too close or deep; third, in rich, well drained soil, and fourth, spray with bordeaux or its equal, soda bordeaux, at three week intervals. To this is added the not less

PODS WITH BACTERIOSIS.

important point of burning all the refuse of the field as soon as possible after the crop is harvested.

These experiments indicated that no distance is superior to six inches in the row for bush beans of the golden wax sorts when the rows are 20 inches apart, but it should be stated that less space is required in the second than in the first planting of any season.

GRAIN SHRINKAGE.

What Wheat, Corn and Oats Lose by Storage—The Corncob.

Wheat fluctuates in weight according to the dryness of the air. The extent of this variation under ordinary conditions does not exceed 6 per cent, but where the grain is taken from an intensely dry climate to a comparatively damp one the gain may amount to 25 per cent.

Oats stored in the fall lost in one instance over 3 per cent by the following May, less than 2 per cent in the second instance and exactly 2 per cent in the third and in a fourth lost but seven pounds in 100 bushels.

Corn, when the entire plant is stored in the silo, suffers a very considerable loss in weight. As an average of four tests this loss amounted to 8.32 per cent. In other cases the loss varied from 14.57 to 20.36 per cent.

When the entire plant is cured in the field, subsequent variations in weight are determined by the dryness of the air. At the Connecticut station, where 27.36 tons of corn were cut Sept. 1 into shocks, hauled to the barn later and stored for fodder, the gross weight was but 4.8 tons. On Feb. 8 following the weight was 7.5 tons. In a duplicate test 25.5 tons of green corn weighed but 5.2 tons on Nov. 11 and gained to 8.5 tons by Feb. 8.

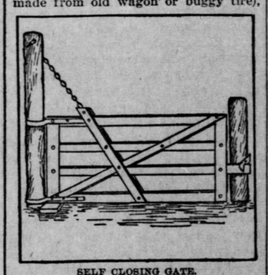
When the corn is husked in the field, the loss of weight suffered by the ears depends on their condition when hauled to the crib. Very damp corn cribbed early in October shrunk in weight 30 per cent by the middle of February, while dry corn cribbed Oct. 21 had shrunk by the last of January 11 per cent. In another case corn very dry when hauled shrunk by New Year's less than 3 per cent. At the Iowa station the loss in an entire year was 20 per cent in one case and 9 per cent in another.

The relation between the weights of kernels and cob does not stay constant as the ears dry. When first husked, fully 25 per cent of the weight of the ears lies in the cob. By spring less than 20 per cent of the weight of the ear is in the cob. An elaborate set of experiments at Houghton farm showed that the shelled corn lost in weight but about 7.45 per cent from October to March, while the cobs lost fully 36 per cent.—D. C. Smith, Michigan Station.

A GATE WORTH TRYING.

A Correspondent Warrants It to Close Itself and Stay Closed.

I send you the following sketch of a gate that will absolutely close itself and stay closed. Take any ordinary gate and attach hinges as shown (to be made from old wagon or buggy tire),



SELF CLOSING GATE.

just so the same will work easily on the post. Then attach trace chain at brace A and also to post at B on reverse side from gate. By opening the gate the chain is wound around the post, raising the gate about eight inches. It will close by its own weight. The hinges are cheaply and easily made and attached, using only two small bolts on each. If people will adopt this hinge and method of swinging a gate, they will have no further trouble by having gates left open. I have used three now for four years and have had no trouble. Before it was nearly impossible for me to keep them closed. The gate is suspended by the chain, and the brace at A is for the purpose of letting the weight come on all four slats and should be about 18 inches from the rear of the gate.—Cor. Farm and Ranch.

Sowing Grass Seed.

There are many who think they can get better crops of grass by sowing the seed in August or early in September without grain than in any other way. We think this is correct when the land has been well prepared and the season is favorable. The one drawback is the chance of a fall drought, which will not allow the seed to germinate or burns out the tender shoots as they come up. Yet there is scarcely one year in ten when this will happen if the land is well worked and the seed quickly follows after the stirring of the soil. And one may take his chance almost at any time from July to Sept. 15 to obtain good weather. We seldom have six weeks of weather in succession unfit to sow the grass seed.—Boston Cultivator.

The Time to Cut Timber.

A good time, if not the best, to cut timber or fell trees is in midsummer, when the leaves are full grown. If the trees are cut from the 1st of June to the 1st of September and left two or three weeks until the green leaves are dried before cutting or splitting, the leaves will draw the sap from the body of the tree and thus quickly season the wood and prevent sap rot and worms. The 1st of August is one of the best times to deaden trees, says Field and Farm.

Air Dried Swamp Muck.

Air dried swamp muck has a high value for the nitrogen it contains and its power to absorb and retain liquid excrement. It is best employed as a litter in conjunction with straw and can be mixed with manure in the barnyard to advantage.

Hoarding His Funds.

Old Gentleman—My friend, what do you do with your wages every week—put part of them in the savings bank?

Bus Driver—No, sir; after paying the grocer, butcher and the rent I pack what's left away in barrels. I don't believe in savings banks.

More Space Required.

Mr. Gooph—When I die, I don't want anything but the truth about me carved on my tombstone.

Mrs. Gooph—I am afraid we will have to put up a stone wall, then, instead of a monument.—Baltimore American.

Wanted to Be Sure of Her.

"I want to buy a monument for Maria's grave," said the Billville citizen.

"A large one?"

"Well, I reckon 'bout ten ton will do. It'll take jest 'bout that much to hold her down!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Variety.

First Neighbor—The piano tuner was at your house yesterday, wasn't he?

Second Neighbor—Yes.

"It was such a delightful change."—Detroit Free Press.

Up to Date.

Caller—Pay me that fiver you owe me!

Bilkson—Wh-why, this is murder!

Caller—No, it ain't. I'm just "breaking off diplomatic relations."—Chicago News.

CHEERED THE CENSOR.

How a Gallant Irish Regiment Took an After Battle Scolding.

The leading regiment of our column was the Fifty-third, commanded that day by Major Payn, afterward General Sir William Payn, K. C. B., a very fine regiment, who, being mostly Irishmen, were eager to meet their enemy. Meanwhile I received orders to cross the river by a ford and get round the enemy's right flank, and I had gone for this purpose and was crossing about a quarter of a mile lower down, when suddenly I heard loud cheering and a heavy musketry fire, and then I saw our troops gallantly advancing across the bridge to the assault.

It turned out to be the Fifty-third, who, tired of the delay under fire and, it was whispered, hearing that Sir Colin had sent for his pet highlanders to take the bridge, took their bits between their teeth and without any further orders determined to rush the bridge themselves, which they accordingly did, and with great success. The enemy, once forced out of their position, showed but a poor, desultory fight and, as at Cawnpur, fell an easy prey to the cavalry, who, having crossed, some by the bridge and others, including myself, by the ford, fell on them and pursued them with such success that we captured every gun they had.

The Fifty-third were well pleased with themselves and the result of the fight they had so suddenly initiated, but we heard that Sir Colin was greatly annoyed with them and after the action rated them soundly for their insubordination. But little did these wild Irishmen care. They had had their fight, and a real good one, so far as they were concerned, and as Sir Colin concluded his speech of rebuke they gave him three cheers, and giving three cheers more for General Mansfield, Sir Colin's chief of staff, who had formerly commanded their regiment, they quite upset the chief's equanimity, but at the same time cleared away his wrath.—"Old Memories."

LINCOLN'S LOGIC.

How Old Abe Learned to Tell When a Thing Is Proved.

A man who heard Abraham Lincoln speak in Norwich, Conn., some time before he was nominated for president, was greatly impressed by the closely knit logic of the speech. Meeting him next day on a train he asked him how he acquired his wonderful logical powers and such acuteness in analysis.

Lincoln replied: "It was my terrible discouragement which did that for me. When I was a young man, I went into an office to study law. I saw that a lawyer's business is largely to prove things. I said to myself, 'Lincoln, when is a thing proved? That was a poser. What constitutes proof? Not evidence; that was not the point. There may be evidence enough, but wherein consists the proof? I groaned over the question, and finally said to myself, 'Ah, Lincoln, you can't tell.' Then I thought what use is it for me to be in a law office if I can't tell when a thing is proved?

"So I gave it up and went back home. Soon after I returned to the old log cabin I fell in with a copy of Euclid. I had not the slightest notion of what Euclid was, and I thought I would find out. I therefore began at the beginning, and before spring I had gone through the old Euclid's geometry and could demonstrate every proposition in the book. Then in the spring, when I had got through with it, I said to myself one day, 'Ah, do you know when a thing is proved?' and I answered, 'Yes, sir, I do. Then you may go back to the law shop,' and I went."—Exchange.

What to Read.

Read the good old books that have lived and held their own by the vitality of matter and style that makes them standards. Don't read a lot of new books about the Bible. Read the Bible, and then you will understand what you may afterward read about the Bible. Read Shakespeare, not controversies on Shakespeare; read Scott and Thackeray and Dickens and George Eliot. Do not be content with a short history of literature that tells you their best works and makes a few disconnected extracts and tells you their standing and what you should think of them.

Read intelligently and with interest, and every book you read will guide you to the next that is good for you personally far better than a strange mentor can do, who is often full of theories and prejudices or perhaps has got up a course of study as a "pot boiler" and has no real love of his subject.

Horses' Sunbonnets.

The wearing of sunbonnets by horses in hot weather is by no means a modern invention. In an old Italian print, dated 1542, a gentleman is shown riding on horseback with an umbrella fixed over his own head and another over that of his horse. In Mexico horses are often protected by a small parasol rising over the head, and a horse similarly accommodated has lately been seen in Regent street. Unfortunately this headdress annoyed the conventional "horse in the street," and it came very near causing more than one disaster on the way to Langham place.—London Chronicle.

Not Needed.

According to the London Vanity Fair, a celebrated surgeon met a young officer in Piccadilly one day and greeted him with surprise. "Well, I am pleased to see you! I am surprised! Do you know I have a portion of your brain in a jar at home?"

"Ah, well," laughed the other, "I can easily spare that. I have got a berth in the war office."

Unknown Canada.

One-third of the area of Canada is practically unknown. There are more than 1,250,000 square miles of unexplored lands in Canada. The entire area of the Dominion is computed at 3,450,257 square miles; consequently one-third of this country has yet been untraveled by the explorer. Exclusive of the inhospitable detached arctic portions, 954,000 square miles are for all practical purposes entirely unknown.

Most of this unknown area is distributed in the western half of the Dominion in impenetrated blocks of from 25,000 to 100,000 square miles—that is, areas as large as the states of Ohio, Kansas or New England are yet a secret to white man.—National Geographic Magazine.

A Double Runaway.

"They have a new coachman at the Rippenbangers."

"What's the matter with the old one?"

"He let the horses run away."

"Did they run far?"

"Clear out into the suburbs."

"Anybody with him?"

"Yes, Mamie Rippenbanger. She and the coachman haven't got back yet."