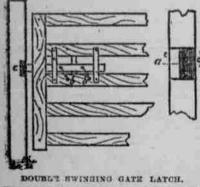
Cocumbers For Pickles,

kled cucumbers are sold by count, d the small ones are generally preferred. Hence close picking and fregnent picking, so as to prevent any from growing too large, is necessary to secure large crops. Sometimes, however, a stray cacumber will hide under the leaves until it has almost ripened its seeds. It is astonishing this lessens the yield of the vine. Xet it is not to be wondered at, for the perfection of seed in almost all plants exhausts their vitality very rapidly. The cucumber vines should be handled which some of them send into the soil from the joints. These are great helps to the vine. If the vine is turned up to see what is under it some of these aids rootlets will be destroyed.

Cause of Streaks in Butter. An authority says that streaks in miter are generally caused by uneven 16 feet-long enough for two horses way is to sprinkle fine salt over the hogs. butter while still in the churn, then revolve it a few times very slowly to Fig. 2, should be heavy at the bottom incorporate the salt with the butter. The moistage in the butter will dissolve the salt in a few minutes and it can then be massed and the surplus brine pressed out. This finishes the job. Don't hold it over until the next day and then work it. In creamery day and then work it. In creamery practice the salt must be evenly dis-tributed and then the butter worked enough to make it uniform. White lumps in the butter come from abuse of the cream; it is not ripened uniformly. A portion gets too sour and partially decomposes. The remedy is plain—would the cause.

A Handy Gate Latch. A serviceable latch is shown in the accompanying illustration. the gate is awang to, the end of the latch strikes the beveled portion of the post, c, and is raised a couple of inches by means of the iron rods, bb. fasten in the rollers with bolts. They The post is beveled on both sides, so are the only bolts that have to be reiliat the gate can swing from either moved in changing from one to the s, it drops into it and the gate is



secured. The bevel as described conside of the slot the wood is cut away, forming the bevel. The iron rode, bb, are inclined only enough to cause the latch to fall back in place, baving been lifted when it struck the bevel. I have slammed this swinging gate in covery imaginable way, but the latch caught every time.—Charles L. Hill, in New England Homestead.

This is my own invention, not patented, and if you use it once you will like it.—Ohio Farmer.

Proper Feeding of Ensilage.

Much of the antagonism against the feeding of ensilage comes from the way in which it is handled. Especsally is this true in the feeding of milch cows. The ensilage in the hands of earcless men may become the source of bad flavor and bad odor in the milk. posed to the warmth of the cow stable n sunny days in winter, soon spoils. A little shoved into a corner begins to rot and give out bad odor, which gets into the milk at every milking time. Observation has proved that much of of teaching reading, writing and ariththe bad effect on milk of bad ensilage eame in this way, and that it had never passed through the cows at all. ding ensilage only enough should be taken from the sile at each feed to satisfy the cows and to be entirely eaten up. If the weather is freezing a little left over would do no particular harm, but it is not desirable to have the ensilage freeze. Even good ensilage should be fed after each milking and not before, for it has a slight manell that is not a gain to the milk if it gets into it.

The cutire surface of the ensilage in the sile should be removed each day, so that none will get too old for use. It is also well to air the stable thoroughly at least once a day, and be sure that at milking time the air is as pure as it can be in the stable. It is always better to have a sile outside of the bara rather than in it, so far as the milking times are concerned, but very frequently there are good reasons for sunking the silo a part of the barn. In such cases extra precautions must be taken in the handling and feeding of the ensilage if the milk is to be kept untainted .- Farm, Field and Fireside.

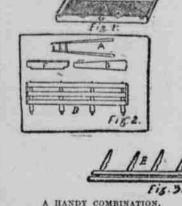
Irrigating a Field of Cetery.

From my experience with irrigation on my farm I have learned how to economize in the use of water by saulching or shading the surface of the ground. I am now irrigating a field of celery planted in rows with alternate spaces between them of twelve and eighteen inches apart. and agricultural chemistry, and (6) The wide space is mulched with instruction in the fields, for all of soarss mauure, and the plants are these schools have lands attached just large enough to shade the narrow week keeps the ground sufficiently cultural sciences illustrated by work moist, while another, with the surface in the field. 7. France has carried to treat perfection her experiment staexposed to evaporation, needs irrigating every day. In a word, the lessons are: Fill the soil with humus to enable it to retain all the moisture possible, give frequent cultivation during the early part of the summer, then, when practicable, mulch the surface not shaded by the plants.

I hardly think we appreciate the value of cover crops, which when plowed under fill the soil with humas. When the early garden crops, such as pens, corn and potatoes, have been renoved, if a late crop does not follow this year, some catch crop should be ed to cover the ground. Where it will survive the winter, sow crimson lover and it will save a part of your tilizer bill the next year. On rich den soil, when the weather is fav-

when plowed under fill the soil with the humus that helps to retain the moisture. Do not leave the ground without seeding to some crop when a crop has been removed. Nature's plan is to keep the ground covered, and unless you cover it with some useful crop she will cover it with weeds. The difference in soils is shown in times of drouth; the soil on some parts of my garden bas been so filled with humns by plowing under heavy crops and heavy dressings of stable manure that it conserves so much moisture that the plants do not atop growing during an ordinary drouth, while on other parts where the soil is deficient in humus they cease to grow .- Vick's Magazine.

I saw some time ago a request for a combination wagon ladder, stock rack, etc. I send you a sketch of mine, or part of it, rather. Anyone handy with tools can make it, and it need not cost over two dollars for bolts and irov. I made mine, and would not part with it for several times its cost. Make it any length desired; mine is In the farm dairy the best and to haul 15 head of 200-pound The sills G, Fig. 1, are 2 by 8, red elm, and the uprights A and B, and taper to 2 by 2 at the top. They



As the latch reaches the slot, other. The balance of it I made out of linn. It is light; one man can handle it easily. Have the bottom boards to fit snugly, but do not nail them.

By using the main body C, Fig. 1, with two extra bolsters F, Fig. 2, you have a good log rigging. For the stock rack, taper the posts. Use linn boards. Have your blacksmith make eight square sockets, 11 by 21 inches, to bolt on sides of sills G. Use onequarter-inch bolts for these. I used old buggy tires. Make end-gates like the side, D, Fig. 2. Use rods also. Make two light gates for partitions; it makes three pens. Hogs cannot crowd then. Hooks and staples will do for two middle gates. E, Fig. 3, is one side for wagon ladders. Have the arms notched just enough to set aists merely of a perpendicular slot square on the sill after the round ends in the center of the post. On each are in the two-inch hole on opposite side. You can also have extra sideboards, tight, for hauling wood, corn, etc. One man can unfold this combination. Store it in a small place, You can surely find a dry place for it.

> Agriculture in the Public Schools Those who have taken time to thoroughly investigate the matter of teaching agriculture in our common schools seldom arrive at any conclusion but that it must be done and the sooner the better. It is not an experiment by any means, as many suppose, for other countries have long since adopted it and it has proved to be very satisfactory. In this country, too, few realize the fact that an edueation pays on the farm as well as anywhere else, but there are too many yet who are wedded to the old plan metic, and look upon higher education as being unnecessary for the farmer, and such a thing as teaching agriculture as being a waste of time, an unwise innovation or a ridiculous impossibility.

> If the farmers of this country only realized how successfully agriculture is now taught in France they might be induced to give the matter more consideration. It is carried on there very systematically. The following clipping from the Australian Agriculturist under the caption, "How Agriculture is taught in France," gives a good idea of the system and of the excellent results:

"The perfect system of agricultural ducation in France has had much to do with the wonderful improvement in French farming. The federal grants for this purpose are now about 200, 000 pounds. The social and political position of the farmer in France has een advanced also, and the general public appreciate the importance of agriculture. Agricultural teaching is now given in France in seven differ ent stages or degrees. 1. There is the superior instruction of the national agricultural college. 2. The national schools of agriculture. 3. The practical schools of agriculture. 4. Apprenticeship schools where boys and girls are taught all the mysteries of general farm work, fruit growing, dairying, silk culture, agriculture and fish culture. Then there are (5) mixed schools, with professors of agriculture as though the schools in the country . Irrigating this field once a in Australia had lectures on the agri great perfection her experiment sta-The laborer has the farm school, the small farmer the practical school, those in a better sphere of life

things as tend to the improvement of their condition and industry.' This is a complete and scientific system, and cannot be carried out fully in this country in present conditions, but a start should be made in each district school which is, or should be, orable, it makes a good growth, the foundation and preparation for Crimson clover, cow peas, or rye, higher education.—Farmers' Guide.

the national schools, while others who

desire to devote their attention to

agronomic science have the agronomic

institute which is truly a polytechnic

of sciences physical, chemical and na

tural. By this means those engaged on the soil are kept abreast with the

best and latest practice in agriculture,

and are enabled to see and learn such

A SUNFLOWER

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED, BUT FOR WHAT IS A MYSTERY.

Only a Few Men Know and They Won' Tell-How the Crop is Grown and Harvested-It Banishes Malaria-The

Ploneer Sunflower Capitalist. A correspondent of the Chicago Record writes as follows from Law

renceville, Ill.: A man down here is advertising for ,000,000 pounds of sunflower seed He has be ught three-fourths of a million pounds of sunflower seed and ex-

pects to ship 5,000,000 pounds. Practically all of this crop raised in the world goes out of Lawrence This same man who is now buying the seed by the trainload go rich by raising such things on rented farm, going into the market for strange and unusual things, while his neighbors stuck to wheat and corn and hogs. His name is W. R. Crackel and he is both shrewd and inquisitive, but while supplying the world with what sunflower seed it needs he has never been able to find out what the world does with it. This sunflower seed industry is not only an art exhibit and a poem, but one of the greatest mysteries as well.

A good many people here are en-gaged in it now, but it is not so profitable as it was to the grower. Farmer Crackel sold his first big erop for nine cents; a pound; the next year his neighbors put out a good deal of land in sunflowers, and sold the product for eight cents a pound, which was some hundreds of dollars per acre. Then came the deluge. Everybody in Petty township planted sunflowers instead of corn, and the farmers accomplished their own undoing. township in this county broke the market from eight cents to two cents by causing an overproduction in the world's supply. Then many went tack to corn and wheat, and now things have settled down to a basis that pays well enough, but does not make rich men.

NEEDS LITTLE CULTIVATION.

The sunflower is grown from the seed and a twenty-acre field soon after it comes up looks like a patch of ground much neglected to the weeds. The plants are cultivated somewhat, but in the rich soil of the island, where Crackel started the industry and where it still flourishes, the sun flower grows to unbelievable proportions with little care. Early in the season the field takes on the color of the soft, rich green peculiar to the leaves of the plant, and a little later blotches of deep yellow appear all over the green palette, as one by one the flowers stick themselves above the general level like township committeemen at a political meeting. The field on a level with the top of the low rail fence is one plane, the plants being interwoven with their long, broad attack friend or enemy. leaves intermingled in what seems to be a perfect amalgamation.

The flowers that first appear are not much larger than a saucer and are light yellow in color. Each day more of them can be counted, every one on tonsured courtiers saluting their king. rule, bending to the east in the morning, the south at noon and the west in the evening.

then-a rich, deep yellow-with just | yard with other cattle. low with its weight of flower, his nose, and the n and the corn in the adjoining field.

HOW CROP IS HARVESTED. The narrow, yellow petals wither and fall away, or turn brown and sere, and then the harvesting of this most unique crop begins. The heads are cut off the stalks by hand and thrown into a wagou. After being carefully dried they have lost all their beauty and are dark, augular, ugly things that impress one most with their size. Some of the flowers are as large in diameter as six columns of a news paper is wide and the brown tonsure the center is often a foot in di ameter after the petals have fallen and it is dried. The seed is separated by running the heads through an ordinary thrashing machine cylinder, which which they were imbedded. The

cnocks the seeds from the pockets in operation of cleaning is rather crude yet, there being no special machines for the purpose.

The yield per acre varies greatly. A field of flowers only as large as a des sert plate will not have half the amount of seed as a field of flowers as large as a half-bushel. Almost any kind of land with slight attention will yield 300 pounds to the scre; and crops of 1600 pounds to the acrears not very uncommon, although they are the result of extra attention by growers who have studied the habits and needs of the sunflower and who also have very rich land. Just now the buyers are pay ing from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds for the seed delivered at the warehouse. The cost of raising au acre of sunflowers is very much less than the cost of an acre of wheat or corn and the crop is much more cer-This city is the great sunflower seed market of the world, but small quantities, comparatively, are bought at Bridgeport, St. Francisville, Sumner, Birds and others of the smaller towns in this county, each station sending out several carloads in a year. The crop of 1899 is now being thrashed and sent to market and in this county will aggregate about 5,000,000 pounds in the opinion of those most interested. Small quantities of sunflower seed are

seed-raising made a business. WHERE DOES THE SEED GO?

sent to market occasionally from wide

y separated points in the United

What does the world do with 5,000, 000 pounds of the seed of a plant commonly associated only with an esthetic craze? Only a very few men know, and they won't tell. The secrecy which envelopes the whole matter of its use like the hist of a stage burglar, suggests that it is an adulterant. It once old readily at ten cents a pound, which was the equivalent of nearly \$2 a gal-lon for the oil, and what oil can be need for an adulterant at such a price?

SECRET, the whole thing here as a farmer and now handles nearly the whole crop as a dealer in grain, thought of all that, He is a man who takes excellent care of his own business and at the same time has a philanthropic interest in the doings of his neighbors down here where everybody visits everybody else. Some other people had a casual curiosity about the matter, but when they discovered that Crackel had to shame facedly admit what he did not know and could not find out, they let it go at that. Crackel found out that the oil was pressed from the seed, and that was all.

> After several years' dealing with the Cincinnati firm, who buys the seed finally, he took an excellent opportunity and made it clear that he thought he might now be admitted into the degree which enlightened about what was done with the sunflower seed. The senior member of the firm acquiesced, and after initiatory ceremonies over an altar with a big mirror behind it, he gravely told Crackel that the seed was used to feed canary birds, at the same time giving a sign by slowly lowering and raising his left eyelid. One of these days Crackel will take in a capitalist and corner the market on sunflower seed; then he will loosen up only on condition that he is allowed to see exactly what becomes of the seed in its final resting place. In the meantime the public will have to do without knowing for what the seed really is used.

Sunflowers have always flourished here in this oldest part of the State, where Jesse K. Dubois belongs to its modern history, and George Rogers Clark passed on ou his way to capture the neighboring Fort Vincennes and the northwest from Great Britain. But they were used to feed chickens and to keep off "feverunager" until recent years. It is a fact that plenty of sunflowers growing around a place will lessen the malaria there. They take up so much moisture from the ground that the latter is a less healthy culture medium for the plasmodium malarise, and perhaps the chemistry of their own existence and growth is antiseptic to that queer-shaped germ which the Italian scientist discovered to be the essence of malarial poison-

As a consequence of the great change in farming in Lawrence County bringing the sunflower crop into such prominence, there is more money and less malaria along the banks of Muddy Creek and in the valley of the histori-

cal Embarrus River. Better Run When You See Him. Every one who has anything to do with this class of stock should remember that the bull is a dangerous animal. He may have been gentle in the past, but that does not give the slightest degree of security that he will remain so in the future. He is a treacherous beast, is easily disturbed and when excited is equally ready to attack friend or enemy. Men have been known to go around these animals as freely as they do horses, and women have petted handsome bulls, but such acts are as dangerous as handling dynamite bombs. The bull should not be abused, but he should a tall upshoot and bending its head in never, even while a calf, be petted or the most dignified way imaginable, played with. From his earliest days making the field look like a crowd of he should be taught that man is his master. When he is being driven They bow toward the sun as a general from one place to another an occasional strike with a good whip will be a great aid in enforcing this lesson and impressing it firmly upon As late summer comes, no view is his memory. After he is a year richer than forty or eighty acres of and a half old he should not be turned sunflowers. The color tone is yellow into a pasture, or be allowed in a He ought enough dark brown for harmony and never to be led with a rope, but only a little of dark green for contrast. with a strong staff that is safely con-High stand the stalks and each is nected with a ring or a "leader" in but still reaching far above the fence of him should always be on his guard. If it is necessary to go into a vard or stable with him when he is loose, a rawhide whip should always be carried. The man should not turn his back to the bull or for a single moment relax his vigilance. Cutting off the horns, which some recommend, is not to be fully relied upon. It will not make a radical change in the disposition, and while it will keep the

> animal to handle. - Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Death From Yawning.

> bull from goring it will not prevent

his trampling a man to death. The

only way to make a bull permanently

safe is to take them off near the shoul-

ders. Horns or no horns, as long as

he live, the bull will be a dangerous

"I suppose I have spent about oneeighth of my life supporting the whole weight of my body in midsir by my teeth," said a professor on the trapeze, "yet I have never hung in space with the buckle between my teeth, and my life depending on my ability to hold on, without wanting

to sneeze, or cough, or yawn. "I once mentioned this fact to doctor, and he told me that it was the outcome of too great a strain on my nervous system. He reminded me that many athletes laugh at nothing as they are bending over the line waiting for the handkerchief to fall, have also asked all my brother and sister trapezists, and without exception they declare they suffer in the same way, and expect one day that the longing will become so strong that they will give way to it. I have come to the conclusion, after thinking the matter over, that this probably accounts for the otherwise almost supernatural accidents which are continually happening in our profession. this surmise is correct, some sixty per cent. of trapezists die from yawn-

A certain Clevelander has in scme way secured quite a reputation for iterary work. He is supposed to do lots of it and is looked upon with a feeling akin to awe by people who are not literary themselves.

States, but in no other place is the Not long ago a sister of the genius was asked concerning her brother's work.

"It's funny I fail to see any of it," said the questioner. "Doesn't he ever write anything over his own name?

"I think you have been misinformed concerning my brother's talent," said the sister coldly and with great precision. "He never

writes anything for publication. And she said it with an air that implied that writing for publication was a little too common for any use .-The same man Crankel who started Cleveland Plain Dealer

GOOD ROADS NOTES. SERVICE CONTRACTOR SERVICES CONTRACTOR CONTRA

Abolish the Toll System The continuance of the toll system is simply the perpetuation of an onerous tax upon the people for the bene fit of the baldest kind of a monopoly In various parts of the country toll roads have been gradually abolished, as their franchises have expired.

A writer in a St. Paul paper states that he recently drove over a piece of road at Fort Worth, Texas, which was treated last fall with a wetting with crude petroleum. He says that during five months of drouth, when all other roads were enveloped in dust, this one was clear of it, and that when heavy rain made mud of the dusty

Use of Crude Petroleum.

Where the Farmer Profits.

roads this one remained dry and pleas-

We may say that it doesn't cost the armer anything to market his crops, because he does all the hauling himself. True, but isn't his time worth something? Suppose that in place of every ton of wheat or hay or potatoes loaded on his wagon he was able, as a result of good roads, to load up two tons, and to market the entire crop of his farm with just half the labor and in just half the time which is required at present, which would be the case with good roads, wouldn't the amount of time he could save be worth something, and wouldn't it be worth sav-

Automobiles and Gool Roads. The "good roads movement," which ias been quietly and steadily progressing in the United States for several years, is likely before long to become a great national issue in politics. The movement was first started by the wheelmen, through their national organization, the League of American Wheelmen, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by this organization in agitating the question. To the wheelmen will soon be added a large number of owners of horseless carriages as ardent advocates of road improvements. - Los Angeles Times.

One County's Experience. Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, not long ago began the construction of a system of macadam roads. It was customary there to load up two bales of cotton on a wagon to be hauled by a mule team. The mules could draw this load very well during dry weather. After rain, when the roads were soft, the load was too much for even a pair of tough mules. After the county had begun to build roads this load was doubled several times, and it was found that the same two mules were able to haul as much as twelve bales. or six tons, in place of their former load, which amounted to only a single And more-the improved roads made it possible to haul this load in wet and dry weather alike, for, being properly built of stone, they were lit for use immediately after a heavy rain.

Interstate Object-Lesson Roads. It is the intention of many States besides Massachusetts, either by connecting their detached sample roads or by laying down long lines to be built as a whole, to establish State roads upon the principal routes of travel, which shall be object lessons on a large scale. The Legislature of New York has frequently had under consideration the subject of a network of roads connecting all of the county seats by north and south and by east and west lines. The same or similar Maryland and California. vania. Other States have proposed to limit these object lessons to a single road running lengthwise of the State or two lines crossing each other at the capitat. Should these plans be put into execution, it will be very important that these roads in the different States should be made to connect at the State lines and thus form interstate roads.

The Anti-Rut Agitation. ft must be plain to any one who gives the matter thought that we suffer enormous losses each year as

the result of bad roads. Earth is the poorest of all road materials except sand, and earth roads require more attention than any other kind and generally receive less.

The fact that the Davis automobile trip from New York to San Francisco was abandoned on account of bad roads will make a text for the good roads people.

The best road for the farmer, all things being considered, is a solid, well-built stone road, so narrow as to be only a single track, but having a firm earth road on one or both sides,

Where the traffic is not very extensive the purposes of good roads are better served by narrow tracks than by wide ones, while many of the objectionable features of wide tracks are removed, the initial cost of construction is cut down one-half or more, and the charges for repair reduced in proportion.

A mile of broken stone road, fifteen feet wide, costs in the State of Massa chusetts about \$5700 per mile, while a mile of the same width and kind of road costs in the State of New Jersey only \$4700. This is due partly to the fact that the topography of Massachusetts is somewhat rougher than that of New Jersey.

Cartoons Drawn by Russia's Empress

In an illustrated life story of the Empress of Russia in the Young Woman, we are told that the Czarina speaks five languages, and that riding, painting, rowing, sketching, swim ming and tennis are among her recrea tions. But one of her favorite amuse is in drawing caricatures. Freed from the fear of the censor, she indulges with her pen and pencil in a way which makes even Russian Minters tremble, drawing them in caricature, which would mean death or Siberia to any other artist. She has drawn the Czar himself-a solemu, bearded, but bald infant in long clothes, tied in an armchair and surrounded by a host of grand dukes and grand duchesses armed with feed ing bottles, all invisting on feeding him in a different way. No wonder the Czar is screaming at the top of his

BRIDGE MADE OF BAMBOO. ankee Ingenuity Quickly Conquered

Tennessee Volunteers, sends to the Engineering News, from Molo, Philip pine Islands, a very interesting acy the American army in the Island of anay, which possesses some unusual features. He says: The Hoilo River at Molo is 200 feet wide, twenty feet deep, and has a difference in elevation at high and low tide of three and a half feet. The orders were to "build a bridge sufficiently strong for infantry and light artillery to cross; to build it quickly and cheaply." there was no other material available it was decided to use bamboo exclusively, and in the entire structure nothing else was used-not even a nail or piece of wire. Long pieces of bamboo were assembled in bundles of fifteen and tightly bound with rattan. These bundles supplied the buoyancy for the bridge, and were placed ten feet apart, parallel to the current. They were held in this position by four stringers, which were securely lashed to the bundles so as to form a foundation for the roadway, ten feet wide. On these stringers were placed small bamboo, cut ten feet long, each piece being tied to the stringers by the invaluable rattan. Over these poles were laid a rough matting woven from split bamboo, which made an even

A sufficient quantity of bamboo was not on hand at the start, and the work was delayed somewhat in consequence, but the bridge was completed in four days by ten native workmen. The total cost for material and labor was 3125. The banks at the place selected were one and a half feet higher than the water at high tide. In order to allow carts to cross at all times, sprons were made of bamboo, one end fastened to the bank and the other allowed to slip along two pieces of plank, placed on the bridge for that purpose. The bridge was guyed so as to allow it to rise and fall with the tide.

The success of this bridge would seem to solve a problem here, and our experience shows conclusively that with plenty of bamboo on hand a regiment can cross any river here in four hours' time.

Women and Burgard's Feathers.

In the use of the long quill feathers now so much in demand for women's hats, those of the eagle are especially desired. Those of either wing or tail are used, and it is not uncommon to see a woman passing along the street bearing on her hat the single tail feather of a war eagle, much as the Indian warrior of old times used to tie an cagle's feather in his head, However, the supply of eagles does not at all equal the demand for these quills and almost any long feathers are used. Among these are the primaries and tail feathers of the turkey buzzard, a bird which, as Mr. Lucas has pointed out, has hitherto been little pursued to satisfy the whims of fashion. We may wonder how long this demand will keep up, and whether it will result in the extermination or marked decrease in the numbers of buzzards. The use of the feathers of this malodorous and notorious fowl on the heads of women who are endeavoring to be fashionably important is not without its humorous side. - Forest

Where Hat Law Is Enforced. One of the churches in the northwestern section of Philadelphia instructs and entertains its Sunday evening congregations with an approstereopticon. It is an unwritten law of this particular service that female members of the congregation shall remove their hats, but Sunday evening one woman absolutely refused to comply with the rule. An usher politely requested her to follow the custom, and, after expostulating with her for about twenty minutes, during which the lights were turned up and down once or twice, and after the minister had also publicly asked her to uncover her head or move to the rear, she said she would leave the church. Instead of doing so, she took a seat near the door, where she was subsequently discovered. The congregation arose in a body, and the woman, no longer able to endure such notoriety went out, -Philadelphia Record.

An Original Jurist. Fighting Bob Bowling, the warlike Kansas City justice of the peace, was trying a case in which a party was attempting to recover \$10 for the death of a dog that the defendant had killed after being bitten by the canine. The case was nearly through, the evidence had all gone the plaintiff's way, and it seemed probable he would get damages for the loss of his treasure, when one of the witnesses in describing the dog, stated it was a yellow cur. "Did you say that this log was yellow?" asked the judge, taken by surprise. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Well, this court don't propose giving judgment for the loss of a yellow dog, and verdict is ren-dered for defendant."- The court then adjourned .- San Francisco Wave.

Names For Stores,

If your firm name is one that can be easily remembered, by all means use it for the name of the store. Otherwise adopt an appropriate name -one that fits your business. Select a short and euphonious name. Do not call your store the "Leader" when you know that there is another store better entitled to it. But whatever name you choose to use, stick to it. If you give your store a different name than the firm name, use always the given name and not the firm name. It will confuse the public to try and have them remember more than one name of a store. - Shoe Retailer.

Excellent Precaution. Dr. Humphrey and I were standing on the street corner, while he was waiting for a car. He suggested that it was time to be moving over to the other corner as the car was approaching. I said there was plenty of time. 'But," said Dr. Humphrey, "I am a little lame-like the captain you have read about, who shouted to his men in battle, 'Advance to that hill-top, and then retreat; but, since I'm a little lame, I'll begin to retreat now."-Advance.

THE SABBATH

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM Major B. F. Cheatham, of the First FOR NOVEMBER 12

Subject: Rebuilding the Walle salem, Neh, Iv., 7-18-Gold Matt. xxvi., 41-Commentar 7-18-Got

CONNECTING LINES. The king of mish leave of absence, and ment as governor, with letter ing the other governors to give needful sid, together with a m cort. Ezra bad refused to eak cort, because to do so in his can profession would have seem heathen king a distrust of his of miab, with equal faith, accepted the use of means being one pro-and not of unbellef. He probat Jerusalem after a three or i journey. Three days after h went out alone in the night to Not until he had done this Not until he had done this disknown his business; then he to to leading men, and all the pecto essets in the work of rebuilding. "Sanballat." An officer of government, holding a military at Samarie. He was a native of Moab; therefore his hatrad to of Moab; therefore his hatrad to "Tobiab." A dessendant of the of Ammonites, "Arabians," He abiy by Geshem, and in lengue Samaritans against the Jews. The building of the wall was con a design to fortify themselves myolt and become an independ

volt and become an indepe "Ashdodites." Inhabitants of of the great cities of the Phil 9. "We made our prayer un Neheminh was conscious that ing according to God's will, the course of power. "Set a way posite to the place where the camped, probably on the north city. Faith and works go toget! surface strong enough to support a ing and praying, weak when a Gibraltar of strength when unit ing is not a substitute for the use but the power that inspires go ity, quickens the invention, said intellect. 10. "Judah said." Hindrans

and complaints within. May people had no heart for the wor-the nobles were in corresponden-enemies, 6:17-9. Even the high relationship with hostile foreig monites—Tobiah and his son wa ish women), and gave the 13:4, 5, 28. "Strength of the Drawing men from the working act as guards left too few lab

great task.

11. "Our adversaries said caused rumors of some sudden night assault to be eleculated cause a constant and dishearts.

12. "The Jews that dwelt
Those who dwelt among the
and other enemies and found o
designs. They were anxious to
friends and kinsmen return to

friends and kinsmen return to the and families.

13. "In the lower places." We wall where it was not yet raised; height, and therefore most lish enemies' assault, "Higher places the walls were finished and the were set whence they might sho or throw stones. A device to enemy that they were fully presented in the secret plan was known their intended assault and gir that their secret plan was known their families." In family group the men that guarded the wall kinsmen nearest them. Thus the need not be distracted by anxiety families, for those whom they a families, for those whom they defend were at hand.

14. "Be not ye afraid of them." gan allies had joined their for army was advancing and doubtle and an attack impending, when made this short, stirring appeal flict followed, for the enemy s distance that the whole peop them in perfect order and equ them in perfect order and equipathey lost heart and turned be member the Lord." The best of ments for patriotic courage. "your brethren, sons, daughten houses." They must light for it and religion and property.

15. "We returned, all of us, tot Noble persistence in a good purparent of the course of the Lord's battle is the ready for the Lord's battle in

ple sowing their seed are often an armed man, to prevent the robbing them of their seed, whit not fall to do if not protected. vants held these weapons a immediately quit their work and weapons on the first alarm. " hind." The chiefs stood behind ers stationed at different place wall, directing and encourage ready to lead on the armed force tack was made upon the labores 17, "They that builded," Mass layers, and the like. "They that dens." The carriers of material 18. "He that sounded the true

workmen labored with a trowel workmen labored with a trowelli and a sword in the other; and as a circuit they were far removed; other, Nelemiah, who was night on the spot, and by his pious ext and example animated the mic people, kept a trumpeter by he that on any intelligence of a su-ing brought to him an alarm micromediately sounded and assistance to the most distant detachmen to the most distant detachment brethren. By these vigilant processing the counsels of the enemy were and the work was carried on apa when He has important public we never falls to raise up instrument complishing it, and in the person miah, who to great natural scale energy added fervent plety and votion. He provided a leader we qualities fitted him for the democrists. Nehemiah's vigilance as every difficulty—his prudent mea feated every obstruction, and we ishing rapidity this Jerusalem again a city fortified. The work pleted in the brief time of fifty (6: 15), the last of September. must have been three or four missing the server of the control of the contr

must have been three or four mi

Shopping, shopping, shopp

on without intermission, sall

Carnival Time in Ross

reach around the city.

Words. Those who can pr adorn their bodies with one articles of new clothing, but preparations for a sumptuous s interesting to watch the shi cially in the public markets. avidity with which every artic is bought up. The butchers perhaps, for the largest share tom, as flesh, especially sme is in universal demand. Ha all classes of the community pensable for the breaking of and the due celebration of Dyed eggs are in universal The exchange of eggs, acc with kissing on the lips and the form of the cross, accomgifts or exchange. The "koo "paska" have also to be bout koolitch is a sweet kind of bread, circular in form, in w are raisins. It is orname candled sugar, and usually Easter salutation on it: vozkress" ("Christ is risen"). surmounted with a large paper rose. The paska is curds and is always pyrashape. It is ornamented paper rose inserted on the are sine qua non for the di ance of Easter, but what related may have, if any, to the Je

of the Passover it is difficult

although in many other resp

is a striking resemblance to

ice of the temple in Jerusal

ritual of the Russo-Greek chi