Short

cord

who

orge

l in

y to with

and

ast

I shut my eyes; the hermit thrush was there.

And all the leaves hung still to catch his apell;

Wrens cheeped among the bushes; from somewhere

A bine-bird's tweedle falteringly fell;

From rustling corn bob-white his name did tell;

The vision-bringer hung upon a nail Before a dusty window, looking dim On marts where trade wased hot with box and bale; The sad-eyed passers had no time for him.

His captor sat, with beaded face and grim, Plying a listless awl, as in a dream Of pastures winding by a shady stream.

where,
In nature's medicy, piping sool and sweet.
The songs that thrill the swamps when
spring is near,
Fly o'er the fields at fullness of the year,
And twitter where the autumn hedges run,
Joined all the mouths of music into one.

Of pattures winning by a snaty stream.

Gray bird, what spirit bides with thee
unseen?

For now, when every songster finds his
love,
And makes his nest where'er the woods are
green.

O many-souled, Snakespeare bird, who knows,
Full well each feathered songster's pipe to wind!
O captive Milton, in this dreary close
Singing in shame of fortune so unkond,
Holding wide, sunny stretches in thy mind!
I blush to offer sorrow unto thee,
Master of fate, scorner of destiny!
—John Charles McNeill, in The Century.

TESTING A LOVER :-

By WALTER J. MOWBRAY.

NOK Y dear Dorothea, I see I M wust once more protest. room. As soon as the door was shut, ready what my views are of the lawyer. upon this matter. tle or no interest. Indeed, I heartfly sordid details."

Ashley Creet waved his hand as

of men." she said tremulously. "Every one told me that I should find my cious people. They said I should be the day when we are married." courted for its sake alone, and be deceived. And-and I have found you!" She smiled complacently. Clearly

judgment of men, and their motives. For here was a man who would not so He stood up to take his leave.

much as allow her to tell him how "I wish you all happiness," he said orously opposed the discussion of a left her. topic which, as he himself affirmed. was an insult to love.

"I want nothing whatever to do "I have my four hundred a

But the girl had not yet made her- tion. self understood. It was rather a delicate subject to broach. But she had course she should pursue.

"I know-I know," she said, "But that is not quite all, dear Ashley. Other people are saying horrid things about you. They do not know you as And-and I want to prove to them all that they are wrong. I want clerk withdrew. to triumph over them, and show them how unselfish and noble you are." A look of interest came into Ashley's

let them alone."

But Dorothea was not to be dis Buaded from her purpose,

"No," she said, decidedly, 'I have Orme, He is coming up the stairs at lish my true position."

There was no time to do anything else. So the man kept his seat. It ly. could not make him any the less disinterested to be obliged to listen to the approaching discussion of legalities. And he was not altogether free from a feeling of curiosity. It showed itself in a little nervous uneasiness that now took possession of him. But this ally carried out her intention.

the girl did not see. The door opened and Lucian Orme was announced. He was a man of close upon forty, with frank face, and gentlemanly bearing. His greeting with Dorothea was more than cordial. Indeed, one might even have suspected by the curious way in which his deep eyes rested upon her from time to tim that he, too, was in love with this And, if you have not yet drawn up a alender, graceful girl. She motioned him to a chair, and began her explanation. Ashley Creet feigned indifference, and looked out of the window.

'Mr. Orme," she said, deliberately 'I am soing to ask you to do a strange I am going to be married to Mr. Greet as soon as arrangements can be made. My friends are saying horrid things about it, and I am going to teach them a lesson. My tastes are, as you know, of the simplest. My money is never used, and the capital accumulates year by year. Mr. Creet has been legally carried out. Good lutely, the problem becomes closely is quite indifferent to it, and declares that he will not touch it. He has three thousand dollars : year of his own, which will be ample for our wants. So I am going to make a deed of gift in favor of my old nurse and companion, Margaret Swan. She shall live in ease and luxury for the remainder of her days. And people shall know of a truth that my husband is above their unworthy suspicions and

She stopped. There was a glow on her face as she triumphantly proclaimed her plans. There was a slight movement in the direction of the win dow. But Ashley held his peace, Lurian Orme looked grave.

"This is rather a startling proposal,"

he said, slowiy.

Dorothea had anticipated his objeciions, and was ready for them.
"It is not a proposal," she replied calmiy. "It is the outline of my pres-

ent instructions, Mr. Orme." The man colored. 'Very well," he said, curtiy. "I will have the deed drawn up at once. You

will be able to sign it to-morrow af-

Dorothea nodded. Then she went across to Ashley, and asked him to them for a little while. "I don't want to trouble you with the rest of my business affairs," she said. "They are only trivial details. You have heard all that I wished you to hear. I hope you are content."

He got up quickly, and left the

"Now, listen," she said, in low tones, money is a subject in which I have lit- "All this is a mere pretense. I am not going to rob my husband of what he wish I could forget it altogether. It has a right to expect. But that must is an insult to love to discuss such remain a secret between you and me for the present, Mr. Orme. I shall send my old nurse away to-morrow for a thought to dismiss the topic for all holiday. That will prevent her hear-Dorothea Spray regarded him ing the news, and so save a disappoint ment at the last. But the world will "You are so different from the rest think that I am getting rid of my money, and will be reproved for its base suspicion. Mr. Creet also is not money a great temptation to avari- to know. But I shall tell him all on

The lawyer nodded. He had heard a few Quixotic things in his life, and was beyond surprise. Moreover, he her advisers were at fault in their was beginning to see that the plan might have its advantages, after all,

much money she really had-who quietly, the girl's slim hand clasped loved her for her own sake, and vig- for a moment in his own. And then he Dorothea went to the door, and

called her lover. He was conversing with old Margaret Swan in an adwith your money, Dorothea," he said joining room. But he came at her summons, and declined to discuss year, and that is all which concerns the plan to which she had given so much earnest and anxious considera-

It was a fortnight later, and Lucian already made up her mind as to the Orme sat alone in his private office. There was a tap at the door, and a clerk entered

"Mr. Ashley Creet to see you, sir,"

The lawyer nodded. "Show him in," he said, and the

Then he leaned back in his revolving chair, and a queer little inscrutable smile played for an instant upon his clear cut face. Then the door opened "But such people are obstinate, and again, and Ashley Creet was formal-

rather difficult to convince," he re- ly announced. He took the chair which minded her. "You had better much was proffered him, and came to the point at once. "I called in reference to that little matter of Miss Spray's deed of gift to found a way to show them all how well intimate from the outset that the

her nurse," he said airily. "I may as wrong and unjust they are. I want plan in question was carried out with you to remain in this room during the my full and complete approval. It interview I am about to have with my was the very best thing my affianced dear friend and lawyer, Mr. Lucian wife could have done to have estab-Lucian bowed stiffly

"And your wishes?" he asked curt-

A faint tinge of color came into Ashley's face. "Arenotto

"Are not too easily expressed," he replied. "But I am desirous of knowing whether or not Miss Spray actuhas never referred to the matter since the day when she gave you her instructions, You, with your experience of the world, Mr. Orme, must be aware that-er-ladies often revoke a decision within an hour of its formation. And, now that this matter has gone thus far, I am determined to see it through. My honor demands it. deed of gift in favor of Margaret Swan I must put my aversion to such topics in the background, and insist on its immediate fulfillment."

The lawyer opened a drawer, and drew forth a large legal document. Glancing at it for a moment, he handed it to his visitor. The latter took it, and devoured its contents eagerly. Then he handed it back and rose to

"Thanks," he said, with a gulp. "I am delighted to see that this matter day, Mr. Orme.

He walked briskly to the door. Luclan Orme watched him. His step was jaunty, his head erect. There was no disguising the fact that he really was "delighted." Yet the smile on the lawyer's face, when the door closed, boded no good for the man whose motives were so disinterested.

Five minutes later, Lucian Orme carefully put the legal looking document within the empty grate, and held a lighted match to its lower edges. The flame spread rapidly, till but a few blackened ashes remained.

"What a fool!" he sollioquized grimly, 'He never even saw that deed

He walked back to his writing table and sat down. An hour passed, and the Natchainik can imprison a peasant he was once more immersed in work when a hurried knock sounded on his time, but I have known cases where door. He seemed to recognize it, and

"At last!" he muttered. "Well; it was bound to come. Poor little girl! put into jail again, and so on for I wish I could spare her."

I wish I could spare her."

He opened the door. A white face looked at him pitcously from without, and two trembling hands were held out to him. He took them, and drew her into the room. Then he led her gently to a chair, and she sank into it with a little stifled sob.

"Oh, you can't think what has happened!" she cried pitcously. "It is so—so dreadful! I never—never thought it of him!

"Dorothea," he said gently, "we have been old friends for ever so long. All that concerns your welfare is of grave importance to me. Let us forget for a little while that I am your lawyer. and you my client. Let us remember only that we are friends. Can you

She looked at him tearfully. He had never seemed so strong before. wondered how it came about that she had never before realized what a noble man he was. It seemed so natural to run to him whenever the was in trouble. She had done so from a child, and was only now beginning to realize what all this meant to her.

"I can't tell you!" she sobbed. "It's so-so humiliating to have to tell it to any one-even to you!" He flushed.

"You need not," he said gently. "I know it already." She dropped her lace handkerchief

with a start

"You know it!" she gasped. "Oh, but that is impossible?" He smiled.

"Well," he admitted quietly, "I may not quite lay claim to positive knowledge. But I can guess. Mr. Ashley Creet and Miss Margaret Swan have decided to throw their lot together. and have been quietly married this morning. Am I not right?"

She nodded. "How did you know it?" she asked tremulously.

The lawyer glanced at the ashes in the otherwise empty grate.

"He came to me a little more than an hour ago," he said dryly. "I think he was then on his way to the church. He wanted to see the deed of gift." Dorothea looked up.

'But you hadn't one," she cried. "I don't understand." The lawyer smiled again.

"I had one ready for him." he said. "Some instinct told me that he would come. So I prepared one, and scribbled a few names at the foot. Some people might call it forgery. But I was ready to risk that. He saw it, and was deceived. Then I burned it." He pointed to the little heap of ashes, and was silent,

"He has not written to me," said the girl. "But that horrid old woman has. They were married half an hour ago. Oh, dear!-what a miserable, heart breaking world this is!"

The lawyer smiled. "You should be thankful it is no worse," he reminded her. "You have had a narrow escape, Dorothea. Ashley Creet's motives were mercenary, after all, and I always knew it. I am only too glad to remember that he was discovered through your own plan. He will be amply punished when he learns

"And serve him right!" she commented. "I will never believe another man as long as I live!" Lucian laughed.

"Isn't that rather premature-not to say rude?" he inquired. She looked into his gray eyes, and held out her hand.

"Except you," she said shyly. "I know I can trust you." "Thank you," he said simply.

may put you to the test some day, Dorothea. She blushed prettily. He had let her

see his secret. Then she rose to go, "Good-by," she said timidly. He held her hand for an instant.

"Good-by," he said. Then he opened the door for her to pass through.

"May I come and see you on Thursday?" he asked. "Yes," she said, and left him stand-

ing there by the open door, a smile upon his face. Presently he closed the door very

softly, and went back to his seat. But he could not settle again to his work. For he knew now that the way lay clear before his feet, and that sooner or later he would reach the goal in which his dearest hopes were cen--New York Weekly.

Medical Certificates For Chauffeur.

The question of improving the laws and regulations relating to automobiles is attracting consider, sie attention in France, and a draft has been made of certain new regulations for legislative consideration. In the licensing of chauffeurs it is proposed that each applicant must possess a medical certificate in order to have men of absolutely sound health in charge of motor cars. It has been found that in nu merous instances in France chauffeurs have been in poor physical condition. either from overwork or various bodily infirmitles, and even a case was encountered where an epileptic was in charge of an automobile. It is now proposed that hereafter a physician shall certify that each candidate for

a chauffeur's license is sound both mentally and physically. With present high-speed touring-cars and the necessity for keeping the most careful lookout and controlling the machine absoakin to the running of a locomotive, and the move of the French author ities would seem to be a move in the right direction.-Harper's Weekly.

Russia's Petty Tyrant.

In "Russian Peasant Riots," in Everybody's Magazine, Ernest Poole thus describes the "Natchalnik:"

"As you may know, this Natchainik is the Czar's 'Inspector.' He watches Zemstvos and peasants alike. He is the tyrant of the district. He forces the peasants to elect his creatures for judge and clerk and road-member. If any one opposes him, he simply calls this person a dangerous conspirator and throws him without trial into jail. The wise Russian law provides that without trial for only three days at a a troublesome 'honest government' peasant was put into jail for three days, then freed for three hours, then

Germany's Naval Officer .. The young sea officer in Germany has little or nothing behind him. He looks to make the naval history of his country, and with this purpose in view he exhibits a keenness in acquiring the secrets of the seaman's art which may equalled but is not excelled by the naval aspirants of any other nation,-lilustrated London News.

One of the farm papers asks the follable that the first might be substituted lowing question: "Are you keeping for the last, and with similar results. your poultry or is your poultry keep- provided the first is well cured, sweet ing you?" Providing that they think it and free from must or dust. But if it over well that little question ought to must be fed, shake out all the dust be the means of doing a great many possible and moisten the hay.-Weekly poulfrymen a lot of good. Look into Witness, the matter for yourself, and, if "you are keeping your hens," endeavor to make such changes as will turn the thing about. If the "hens are keeping see to it that they are well repaid for their trouble and use every means possible to enable them "to keep you" better in the future than they have in the past.-Weekly Witness,

Fattening of the Hoga.

Much has been written and said good; but just as much depends on their care while getting this feed. If They must have a good, clean feed floor if good results are to be reached. Again, it has been found by carefully

consume fully twenty-five per cent. more grain to make a bundred pounds gain than hogs that are well housed, The matter of drink is also important. Hogs that are on full feed naturally will drink lots of water if it is not too cold. They should be given water at least twice each day and that no colder than when first drawn from

the well or spring. Being careful along these and other lines makes the difference between success and fallure in the business.-Indianapolis News.

Washing Milk Palls.

The milk pails should never be allowed to stand after being emptied. If it is not convenient to wash them at once they should be filled with cold water, which will prevent the thin film, composed of the solids of the milk, forming on the inside of the pail. Once this film is allowed to dry on the pail It is almost impossible to remove A frequent mistake consists in pouring hot water into the palls be fore they have been rinsed out with cold water. The effect of this treatment is to cause the film to adhere more firmly. Rinsing with cold water folded and wrapped around the bottom is always the first process in the cleaning of metal milk vessels; then the plan clearly, so that any one can follows the washing and scalding. Wiping is unnecessary, as the heat of the vessel, after the scalding water is removed, is sufficient to dry off the surface. Always leave palls so that the sun can shine into them. When buying tin pails see that the seams are well filled with solder; they will interesting to cattle feeders be easier to clean, and there will be no todging place for germs. A half-inch lange is also desirable, thus preventing the bottom of the pail from coming into direct contact with the ground.-Amerlean Cultivator.

Overgrapping of Solls. It is safe to say that every farmer, whose soil is not virgin soil, has had he experience of wearing out some strip of soil by overcropping, too little ertilizer or wrong methods of rotation. Some men need to be taught this lesson out once, and as soon as a bit of their t up. Men who are in a position to cnow claim that the natural supply of potash in the soil is almost limitless, and we know that by the use of gumes we can add nitrogen to the wil at small expense. It is claimed, herefore, that phosphoric acid only educed to a minimum. This is doubt ess so under normal conditions, but low many men so crop their soil that he plant foods are preserved in it in he proper proportions so as to be avail-

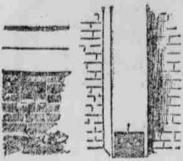
ble for the growing plant. We do not know for a certainty, exept under chemical examination chether or not we are getting the roper proportion of potash to the dant by cultivation, nor can we tell bout the nitrogen, except as we may udge from the growing plant. Possily the result in the following erop. hen we think we shall have done all hat is possible for the best results, is complete disappointment, and we bein to scoff at the scientist's theories. "hat we are gradually wearing out our olls can not be deried, and it is cer ainly a question worthy of consideraion that each of us look more closely ate how we are treating our soils and And some way of applying the remedy if we are abusing them.-Indianapolis

Alfalfa For Horses.

Professor Melville, of the Utah Station, says that in comparing alfalfa and timothy as roughage for horses, the results of six tests, under varying conditions of work, show that it is not the alfalfa by the animal. in every comparison of alfalfa and amount of hay fed on most farms could fed alone. be reduced one-half. It may be eco-nomical to reduce the amount of hay grain ration, that bran and shorts may return for the barley fed. be substituted for outs when the horses are fed alfalfa and timothy. Twenty and representative character of the pounds of alfalfa a day maintains the forage used, the yields obtained, and weight of horses weighing neatly 1400 the animals employed, the results of pounds when at rest. At heavy work, 32.22 pounds of alfalfa a day was Southwestern conditions, where alfalfa barely sufficient to maintain the weight | may be fed or pastured all or nearly of the same borses. It is evident that there is a tendency to use all the protein, when horses are fed timothy, and no apparent waste of nitrogen when quality as can be economically profed alfalfa. This waste is not considered serious here, as protein is not an expensive part of the diet. These results were those of a direct trial, but the surface indications of an indirect trial; it may be that the conclusion is not well founded. Since red clover does not differ materially in putri-

For the Winter Celler. In many cellars in the country the space must be used for the storage of fruits and vegetables as well as for the other purposes for which cellars are generally used. In order that perishable articles may keep in them to the best advantage the cellar must be capable of ventilation, but at the same time must be frost-proof. This latter can be brought about by the proper protecabout feeding hogs, which is well and sion of the walls, banking up with soil will generally accomplish this, as well as the spaces around the windows. No their feed is pur on a floor covered better method of cellar ventilation can with six inches of snow, you may be be devised than that here described. sure that you are feeding at a loss. Build an air-shaft of two-inch planks, which are about a foot wide: they must be long enough to reach from the floor to near the ceiling of the collar. conducted experiments that hogs being Cover the upper end with a piece of compelled to lie out in the cold will planking.

A hole two bricks wide and one



and a hole of corresponding size is cut in the plank of the air shaft, directly opposite the hole in the wall. Then, at the bottom of the shuft, next to or near the floor, cut out another plea about a foot square. Cover all the openings with wire netting, set the air shaft close to the hole in the wall and secure it in position. In the event of an unusually cold streak of weather, boards may be placed over the opening in the bottom of the shaft, or, better still, a number of newspapers may be of the shaft. The illustration shows readily put it in operation.-Indianapolis News.

Cattle Feeding Experiment.

The following from some careful cattie feeding experiments of one of the experiment stations will be found very

"In the second trial a lot of twoyear-old steers on alfalfa and alfalfa hay made an average daily gain in 188 days of 1.58 pounds per head. The gain made by a similar lot fed wheat hay and cured sorghum in addition to green alfalfa and alfalfa hay was 1.50 pounds per head per day, and by a lot fed some rolled barley in addition to alfalfa fresh and cured, wheat hay

and cured sorghum 1.87 pounds. "The third test was made with two lots each containing eleven yearlings and covered 485 days. The lot fedsoil begins to show wear they build principally alfalfa made an average daily gain of 1.21 pounds per day, and the lot fed a ration of sorgium bay, wheat hay, etc., in addition to alfalfa 1.26 pounds. In the fourth test, which covered 522 days, four steers fed atfalfa as a soiling crop, hay or both. in the different periods, made an avseed be bought, and hence the cost orage daily gain in the whole test of f building up or rebuilding the soll is one pound per head, as compared with 0.98 pounds in the case of a lot fed alfalfa supplemented principally by sorghum hay. In connection with this test one lot of four steers was kept on alfalfa pasturage to compare this meth od of feeding with the data obtained by the use of alfalfa as a solling crop or hay. In 518 days there was an average dally gain on alfalfa pasturage of 1.01 pounds per head. From the data included in the bulletin the conclusion was drawn that the combination rations containing alfaifa were about equal in feeding value to rations

of fresh and cured alfalfa. "In all cases the shrinkage when steers were dressed was taken into account, and the conclusion was reached that although the differences were small, yet this factor was slightly meater with the lots fed alfalfa combined with other materials than on alfalfa alone

"Since alfalfa, where conditions are favorable for its production, yields the most abundant and cheapest forage grown in the Southwest, the high percentage of protein may be disregarded, although theoretically a carbohydrate feed, such as sorghum or grain hay. should be fed with it to secure a more thorough utilization of the protein of as difficult to maintain the weight of tions where alfalfa can not be produced horses on alfalfa as on timothy. The to advantage, as with scant water supcost of maintenance was greater in ply and on excessively alkaline soils. every case, except one, on timothy than carbohydrates rations may often be on alfalfa. The appearance of horses grown, especially of the sorghum class, which in combination with aifalfa timothy was in favor of the nlfalfa gives results about equal to those from fed horses by long continued alfalfa the all-alfalfa ration. Sorghum rations feeding. Attacks of colic and other alone are undoubtedly inferior to aldigestive disorders can be prevented by falfa alone and in combination with a judicious system of feeding. The alfalfa yield greater gains than when

"The quality of the meat from alfalfa. fed steers appears to be about the and increase the amount of grain fed same as that from animals fed on the to horses. It is evident from a study combined rations used. Animals finof the experiments, during four periods | ished with barley yielded meat of disin which bran and shorts were used tinctly better quality, but the slight and during one when oats made up the advance in price obtained did not make

"Assuming the approximate average these experiments indicate that under all the year, this forage is the most abundant and the changest feed available, giving as good gains of as good duced."-Indiana Farmer.

Pineapples are so pientiful in Natal at certain seasons that they are not worth carting to market, and are often

tory sheep in Spain.

given to pigs. There are about 10,000,000 of migra-

Von Behring, Who Found Consumption Cure



Dr. Von Behring is famous as the discoverer of the antitoxin for diphtheria. He is connected with the University of Berlin. After ten years of study on the subject he has again astonished the world by announcing the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis. His paper on the new cure, read before the Tuberculosis Congress in Paris, has caused discussion in medical circles all over the world. His final report on the consumption cure is being awaited with keen interest.

IMPROVED FAMILY SCALE.



The illustration shows an improved family scale of the dial type, the particular feature of which is the slanting position of the dial, thereby enabling the indications of the pointer to be read with greater facility. The ordinary vertical dial requires the user to bend over in order to distinguish with any degree of accuracy its indications. In other particulars the scale conforms to the conventional design of this type.-

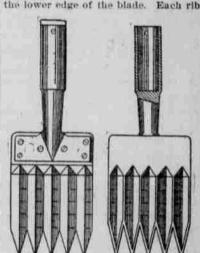
Philadelphia Record. A Giant Oak. There is something like a sense of the tragic in the fall of majestic trees. One has just been cut down near Burgdorf, in Switzerland, which really de serves to be described as a monarch of the forest. It was an oak. At a height of sixteen feet from the the trunk measured not less than four and one-half feet in diameter, which gives a circumference of sixteen feet three inches. The concentric rings about the year 1600. Of these rings 311 could be counted.-London Globe.

A Little Girl's Essay on the Cat.

A little girl wrote in an examination: "The cat is a square quadruped. and has four legs at the corner. If you want to please the animal you must stroke it on the back. If it is very much pleased it sets up its tail stiff like a ruler, so that your hand cannot get any farther. The cat is sald to have nine lives, but in this country it seldom needs them all because of the presence of Christianity."-Philadelphia Record.

ICE SHAVER.

A Minnesota man is the patentee of the simple ice shaver shown in the ilustration. The shaving blade has the ower portion corrugated to form the cutters, while the upper portion is flat. Screwed or otherwise secured to the flat portion is a shank having a socket at its upper end to receive a wooden handle. The lower end of the shank is spread, and covers the flat portion of the blade to strengthen the latter. The corrugated portion of the blade is made of vertical angular ribs, the construction being such that the sides of each rib incline upwardly to form an edge, the latter extending from the shank to



showed the tree to have been planted terminates in a point. The blade is made from a flat sheet of steel, the ribs or corrugations being formed by press-

ing them up in the well-known manner. The points are made by either indent ing one end of the sheet of steel before It is pressed in such shape as to produce the points, or by leaving the plate straight and cutting or grinding the end of the blade at an angle. This permits the points to be easily and quickly ground to sharp cutting edges .-Philadelphia Record.

Peter Larson, of Montana, is doubtless the richest Scandinavian in Amer-



THE BRONZE PANEL REPRESENTING THE INAUGURATION OF

WASGINGTON, PRESENTED TO THE HALL OF FAME,

GIFT TO THE HALL OF FAME

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, was able to announce the first important gift to the Hall of Fame. The gift is a celebrated bronze relief by Thomas Crawford, representing the inauguration of George Washington in 1789 in New-York City. The stands on his right; Alexander Hamil-

and at the same time. The doors were cast in 1868 by James T. Ames. Chancellor MacCracken said:

"This work was executed for the United States Government to form one of the panels of the Senate doors at Washington. The total cost of the doors was over \$50,000. They were east by James T. Ames, who before the models and molds were broken up was authorized by the Government to execute for himself a single panel, which prominent persons represented are ever of the six panels he might select George Washington, John Adams, who He chose the scene of the inauguration ever of the six panels he might select. which has been in the porsession of his ton, Generals Knox and St. Clair, Rog-er Sherman and Baron Steuben. The relief is a replica of one of the panels of the bronze doors cast for the Sen-ate wing of the Capitol at Washing-ton, and was cast from the same zoolds