

JEWISH CUP CANDLES.

Flourishing New York Industry Inherited from the Times of Solomon.

On the East side is a quaint industry which is a heritage from the days of King Solomon. It is the manufacture of cup candles, says a New York exchange. They are made of fastening a long and narrow wick to the bottom of a glazed earthenware cup or tumbler, and pouring around it melted wax until the fluid reaches nearly to the brim. The wax hardens, the wick is trimmed and the affair is ready for the market. In place of a cup, a glass tumbler is often employed, and occasionally a silver plated or sterling vessel is used instead. The wax may be of natural color, tinted a pale pink, and even scented with old-fashioned perfumes. Generally a quotation from the Scriptures, or the Talmud, printed on a slip of paper in Yiddish, or Hebrew, is pasted on the outside. These cup candles have many uses. In ultra-orthodox families one is lighted on Friday afternoon and burned until Saturday evening. This complies with the ancient law that no fire shall be made upon the Sabbath, and at the same time it gives enough light to see by in the dark. They are also used for the sick-room and upon feast days and holy days. The quotations are at times quite curious. A favorite one employed at funerals or on the anniversary of funerals is the line from the Psalms: "In the morning it flourisheth and growth up; in the evening it is cut down and withereth." A second one is quite epigrammatic: "A man lives to die. And a man dies to live."

These cup candles seem to have supplanted the oil lamp at an early period. They are much cleaner than the latter. The flame is protected from the wind by the walls of the surrounding vessel, and if overturned they extinguish themselves without danger or dirt. The heat of the flame is just enough to melt a small pool immediately around the wick, so that when the light is upset the loss is practically nothing. Of the perfumes employed benzoin, myrrh, burgamot, and musk seem to be the favorites. For orthodox Jews with sentimental instincts, there are candles whose wax comes from the Holy Land, and around the Jewish holidays cup candles from Jerusalem and Lebanon may be found in the market. There is a certain sacredness about these relics of antiquity. On one occasion an enterprising citizen made a number of paraffine and offered them for sale. The imitation was soon noticed and an incident riot was the result. The dealer escaped without any physical injury, but the candles were all destroyed by the angry devout.

NO NEGROES IN THIS TOWN.

One Kentucky Village from Which the Black Man is Unrelentingly Barred.

Calvert City, in Marshall county, Kentucky, is one of the few places in the world that has effectually solved the race problem. Not a negro is to be found within a radius of a dozen miles, and the negro is yet to be discovered who has any permanent desire to come here, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

To threaten a negro with Calvert City is to bring before his frightened vision pictures of death more horrible than by lynching. The peaceable, law-abiding spirit that prevails in the little Kentucky town is swiftly banished when a negro appears. If he keeps going he is not molested, provided he attends strictly to his own affairs and does nothing to provoke the ever-alert hostility of the residents. But he can neither take up his abode there nor remain over all night, and so disastrous have been all past attempts to break this unwritten, but none the less stringent law, that no negro would dare to move into Calvert City and announce his intention of remaining.

The town itself is a small place of a few hundred inhabitants, situated on the Illinois Central railroad, only a dozen miles from Paducah, the metropolis of southwest Kentucky.

The intense hatred of the negro dates back 20 years or more. Few profess to know its origin, but many claim that it was born in the people, but some of the older inhabitants declare that it had its inception years ago when two negroes married white women and settled there. The aversion of the people became so great that numerous attempts, resulting in considerable bloodshed, were made to expel the mismatched couples, and eventually they were driven away.

This aroused the bitterest hostility among the negroes, and the white people soon grew to so hate the sight of one that every negro was ultimately run out of the vicinity, and one has never been known to live in these parts since. In recent years there has been no serious trouble, but it is estimated that no less than ten or a dozen negroes who had settled in the neighborhood have been shot from ambush or otherwise mysteriously killed.

This reprehensible means of exterminating them, however, was always adopted as a last resort, and no one was ever punished for relieving the community of their presence.

How It Happened.
Hi Stackpole—I see that city feller ye took out huntin' yesterday got a few quails.

Josh Gunn—Aw, yes! A fool bird would occasionally fly into the shot.—Puck.

Generally the Case.
Little Elmer—Papa, what is an epigram?

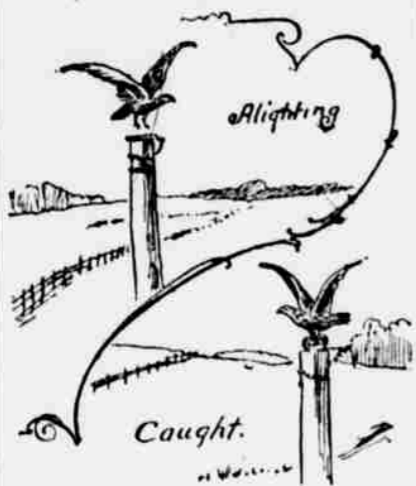
Prof. Broadhead—An epigram, my son, is usually a sarcastic way of saying something that is not so.—Puck.



SOUTHERN HAWK TRAP.

Tennessee Poultryman Describes a Device That is Based on Common-Sense Principles.

In this part of the country I find in use an ingenious and very effective hawk trap. It consists of an ordinary steel trap, not too large, mounted on the top of a common fence rail or a long pole, set firmly in the ground. It is best located on some moderately high point in the middle of a wide field, where there are no trees or other



A GOOD HAWK TRAP.

objects upon which a bird may light. No bait is needed. The trap is simply opened on top of the pole, where the bird sets it off and is caught in the act of alighting, a. Of course the trap must be firmly secured to the pole. The device is based on the principle that birds of prey habitually light on prominent objects in large open spaces, where they will have a good outlook for game. A trap well placed will, during one season, catch all the hawks within a radius of several miles. Owls and other large birds are also frequently found in the trap. The longer and the more substantial the pole, the better it is.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT YOUNG TURKEYS.

Should Be Forced Forward as Much as Possible Immediately After the Hatching.

For the first food give some finely cut onion-tops mixed with hard-boiled eggs, and crushed wheat or breadcrumbs. Finely chopped onion-tops are always relished. The young turkeys are keen on picking out from their diet those articles which they most prefer. Stale bread and curds are accepted. Dampness, whether from rain, dew or from any other cause, is fatal to very young turkeys. In a few weeks the diet may consist mostly of grain and a variety. In addition it is a good plan to tie up a vegetable of some sort just so high that the birds must stand well up to pick at it. This is good food, and the exercise is beneficial. Where grain is grown the birds as they come on should be given the run of the stubble-fields, where they will pick up much food for themselves. A point in feeding young turkeys is to give them food four or five times a day—all they will eat—but clean away that which is uneaten, as it may ferment and injure them. A little millet-seed may be scattered for them to seek, and they may be turned out with the hen from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, but must not be allowed among other lots of turkeys or chicks, in order to avoid lice. The large lice on the heads come from the hen turkey and quickly destroy the young ones. Dust them with insect-powder, and rub it on their heads. Hatch the first eggs under (chicken) hens.—Farm and Fireside.

Dampness Causes Many Ills.

Protection from dampness is of the greatest importance. More injury comes to chicks from dampness than from all else besides. If they can find a dry spot for their feet during the day and a warm, dry place to stay in at night, they will do fairly well, even during a long wet period, after they are three or four weeks old. Small chicks suffer very much during wet weather, and should be protected from both wet and dampness. Cold and dampness produce colds and bowel trouble, either of which is very disastrous to a brood of chicks. During wet weather it is not amiss to tie a small piece of gum camphor with a small stone in a piece of cloth, and put in their drinking water. It is one of the best simple remedies for colds.—Country Gentleman.

Teaching Chickens to Roost.

The best method to follow for the smaller breeds is to teach them to go upon a roost as soon as they are old enough. Place a roost in their coop as soon as they are old enough to leave the hen or brooder, so that they will learn the habit of roosting, as it keeps their legs in better shape as to smoothness and color. This will not do so well for larger fowls, as they are so heavy and clumsy that it is not of benefit to them, for the reason that it often bends their breastbone out of shape. The best plan for them during the summer is in open sheds upon clean sand, protected from all roving animals by wire cloth fronts to the sheds. These sheds or runs should be cleaned up every morning and raked over so as to keep them clean and sweet.—Country Gentleman.



METHOD IN KILLING.

How to Shoot a Horse or Dog and Dispose of a Cat in the Least Painful Way.

The Illinois Humane society is distributing circulars containing instructions for the quickest and least painful method in killing animals.

The instructions state that for shooting a horse the revolver should be held within a few inches of the head, the aim being toward the center of the head midway between the eyes



HUMANE WAY OF KILLING.

and ears; in other words, exactly in the middle of the forehead. When a hammer or ax is employed the horse should be blindfolded. Two vigorous, well-directed blows just below the forehead will make death certain.

In shooting a dog the pistol should be held near the head, the aim being a little to one side of the center of the forehead, so that the bullet shall go through the brain into or toward the neck.

After much consultation with veterinary surgeons and experts, the society decides that there is no more merciful way of killing cats than to put, with a long-handled spoon, about half a teaspoonful of pure cyanide of potassium on the cat's tongue.

BIRDS HELP FARMERS.

They Prey on Mice, Insects and Other Varieties of Vermin Which Destroy Crops.

The bulletins on birds and mammals published by the biological survey of Washington correct widely prevalent errors as to the economic status of species that affect agricultural interests and demonstrate the inefficiency and wastefulness of bounty laws, under which millions of dollars have been expended by the various states and territories without accomplishing the object for which they were intended.

Birds are the farmers' most valuable aids in his lifelong battle with the insects that prey on his crops. How important, therefore, that he should not destroy them that do him the greatest service. In the case of hawks and owls the division has shown, by the examination of the stomach contents of about 3,000 of these universally hated and persecuted birds, that only six out of the 73 kinds inhabiting the United States are injurious, and three of these are so rare they need hardly be considered, leaving only three to be taken into account as enemies of agriculture. The others prey upon mice, insects and other vermin and rank among the farmer's best friends.

Since the establishment in 1885, the division has examined the stomach contents of nearly 15,000 birds belonging to 200 species and subspecies, and has published information on the food habits of 140 kinds, mainly hawks, owls, crows, jays, black-birds, sparrows, thrushes, fly catchers, swallows, wrens, shrikes, woodpeckers, horned larks and cedar-birds.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Good Grasses for Pasture.

The Ohio experiment station gives good advice when it recommends blue-grass, redtop, red clover and timothy for permanent pasture. The red clover enriches the ground and soon runs out. The timothy furnishes feed while the slower blue-grass is getting started. The redtop furnishes good pasturage between the two growths of blue-grass, which is at its best only in spring, early summer and fall. The timothy will give way when the blue-grass becomes well rooted, and the redtop will do so more or less on land that is not naturally moist; but these three grasses should be used in the formation of a permanent pasture wherever they thrive.

Preparing Soil for Salts.

The soils for salinity should be rich, but with well-rotted manure worked deep and thoroughly. Upon the perfect condition of the soil depend the straightness and smoothness of the roots, there being a tendency to branch where fresh manure is applied. The plants should be cultivated as parsnips are. They are very hardy, are not affected by frost, and may be left in the ground all winter without harm. But to have the roots ready for use they should be dug in the fall and stored away in soil or sand where the temperature is low. If exposed to the air the roots become shriveled and tasteless, and are without value.

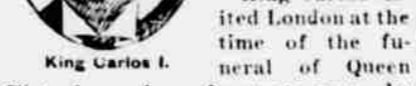
Progress in Agriculture.

Progress must be the watchword of all of our farmers and progress consists in finding out the best methods, and adopting them. Let the farmer diligently give attention, and what he has learned for himself let him teach his children at home, and then send them to school, where that education can be continued and enlarged.

People At Home and Abroad Who Are Being Talked About

King Carlos in Trouble.

Domestic difficulties threaten King Carlos I. of Portugal, it being stated on seemingly good authority that Queen Amalie will seek a separation from her royal husband because of religious differences.



King Carlos I.

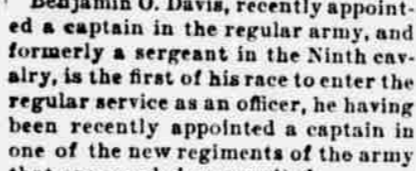
King Carlos visited London at the time of the funeral of Queen Victoria, and, as the story goes, he was visited at that time by a deputation of Protestants to whom he made promises of a continuance of the liberal religious toleration that has so far marked his reign in Portugal. Such promises did not meet with the approval of Queen Amalie, who is a devout Roman Catholic, and it is now said that she will seek a separation because of these religious differences. The promises which the king is said to have made has aroused considerable sectional strife, the religious orders of the kingdom siding with Queen Amalie against King Carlos, and that they have encouraged the queen to seek a separation.

King Carlos and Queen Marie Amelie were married May 22, 1886, and are the parents of two interesting boys. The eldest, Luiz Philippe, duke of Braganza and heir apparent to the throne of Portugal, was born March 21, 1887, and his brother, Manuel, was born November 15, 1889. Their mother, the queen, is a daughter of Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, Comte de Paris.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the house of Braganza, which dates from the end of the fourteenth century, and is the outcome of the revolution against Spain when the thrones of Spain and Portugal were separated, and the people of Portugal proclaimed Dom Joao, the then duke of Braganza, king of Portugal. The present king is the sixteenth in this line.

First Colored Army Officer.

For a number of years the government has employed colored men as soldiers, the enlisted strength of the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry is composed entirely of colored soldiers, but the officers are white men. Colored men have served as officers in colored volunteer regiments, but until recently none of them have ever entered the commissioned ranks of the regular service.



Capt. Davis.

Benjamin O. Davis, recently appointed a captain in the regular army, and formerly a sergeant in the Ninth cavalry, is the first of his race to enter the regular service as an officer, he having been recently appointed a captain in one of the new regiments of the army that are now being recruited.

Capt. Davis is a native of Washington, D. C. He was educated in the schools there, graduating with honors from the high school. There were 21 candidates for commissions in the army in the class of which he was one, and of this class he passed third, his general average being 91 per cent. in all studies. Capt. Davis' first military experience was in connection with a company of high school cadets in Washington, of which he became the captain before his graduation. At the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain he was in Washington and assisted in organizing one of the first companies of colored immunes that did excellent service in Cuba. This was company B, Eighth United States volunteer infantry, and of this company he was commissioned first lieutenant. He was mustered out with his company in March, 1899, and immediately enlisted in the Ninth regular cavalry with the purpose of rising to a commission in the army, if that were possible, and he has accomplished his purpose.

The organization of new regiments for the army which requires a largely increased roster of officers assisted Capt. Davis in securing a captain's commission. If he had secured his commission before the increase in strength it would have been as a second lieutenant only.

Rules a Wee Country.

The grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has figured prominently in the history of Europe during the past few months.



Frederick Franz IV.

Prince Henry married the queen of Holland; a princess of the land is mentioned as a probable fiancée of Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and the latest event to attract attention to the little country is the ascension of his throne of Grand Duke Frederick Franz, the ruler of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which occurred recently, with the title of Frederick Franz IV. Frederick Franz IV. has been recognized as the ruler of the grand duchy since the death of his father, April 10, 1897, but the government has been in the hands of Duke Johann Al-

brecht during the minority of the youthful sovereign.

Grand Duke Frederick was but 19 years of age when he assumed control of his government, being born April 9, 1882. He is a descendant of the grand ducal house of Mecklenburg, the only reigning family in western Europe of Slavonic origin, and which claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the western world. In their full title the grand dukes style themselves princes of the Wendts. The genealogical table of Frederick Franz begins with Niklot, who died in 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The present title of the ruling sovereign, that of grand duke, was assumed in 1815.

The little country over which he rules, one of the smallest kingdoms in Europe, is a state of the German empire, and is situated on the north-east coast of Germany. In area it comprises 5,135 square miles and has a population of a little more than one-half million people. Its government is of an entirely feudal nature. In many ways it is one of the most interesting of the German states and is generally conceded to be one of the best governed of the many little principalities of Europe.

The Mother of Christian Endeavor.

As Dr. F. E. Clark is the father of the Christian Endeavor society, so is Mrs. Clark the mother of that organization that is doing so much to spread Christianity to the remotest parts of the world.

Mrs. Clark is as greatly interested in the work of the society as is her husband, and, in fact, does quite as much of it as he does. She has accompanied him on all of his missionary journeys that have taken him around the world and into practically every country. She has shared his every danger and his every hardship. By his side she has preached the Gospel of Christianity in India, China, Japan and others of the benighted countries of the far east. For more than 21 years she has given her best thought and energy to the work of the society, and is a many times heroine to the members of the organization in whose name she labors.

Before her marriage, October 3, 1876, Mrs. Clark was Miss Harriett E. Abbott, of Avondale, Mass. Together they have worked for the up-building of the society which they founded in February, 1881, at which Dr. Clark was the pastor of the Congregational church at Portland, Me. Since 1887 Dr. and Mrs. Clark have given their entire time to the work of the Christian Endeavor society, and together have edited the official organ of the organization, the Golden Rule. She was with him during his trip around the world, and figures prominently in his book entitled "Our Journey Around the World." Since 1883 they have resided in Boston.

Secretary to a King.

Two members of one family, brother and sister, fill the important positions of private secretaries to the king and queen of England. They are Sir Francis and Miss Knollys.



Sir Francis Knollys.

Sir Francis, whose title of knighthood was bestowed upon him by Queen Victoria during her jubilee year, has served King Edward as private secretary for a number of years, first as secretary to the prince of Wales, and since the death of Queen Victoria as secretary to the king of England. It is a position of great responsibility, and the occupant has become one of the best known men in English public life. In the "Life of the Prince of Wales," which was published a short time before the death of Queen Victoria, Sir Francis was described as "his royal master's supplemental memory." The fact is that while the prince of Wales has a splendid reputation for promptness at his engagements, and for never forgetting any of them, it was the secretary more than the prince himself to whom the English public were indebted.

The official title of Sir Francis is the rather inelegant one of "groom-in-waiting to the king." He is of titled parentage, his father being the late Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K. C. B., and his mother a daughter of Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt. The wife of the secretary is a daughter of the late Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bt., and they were married in 1887.

Miss Knollys has served her royal mistress as her private secretary for a number of years, and is as well known to the English public as is her brother. WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

Just a Recommendation.

New York's board of health has indorsed "a hygienic dress length," but prudently announces that no attempt will be made to enforce it.

A Soft Answer.

Wise is he who remembers that a soft answer turneth away wrath—especially when the other fellow is the bigger.—Chicago Daily News.

It will be generally admitted that the industrious hen has done much for mankind, and the Protection for her deserves to lead a life of plenty and comfort. She is a hard-working, persevering member of society, and we all of us owe her gratitude. To be sure, she has a way of going on a strike occasionally, in the winter time, and refusing to lay, but even such exhibitions of eccentricity should not lessen our affection and respect. Down in Connecticut they propose to show this affection in a new way. A bill has been passed by the house of representatives in that state providing a fine of \$100 or a maximum imprisonment of two years for the theft of poultry, and also establishing a standing reward of \$50 for anyone giving information that leads to the conviction of a chicken thief. If this bill becomes a law, observes an interested contemporary, the deserving hen should be able to perform her accustomed duties in greater peace. It may even lead to an increase in the number of eggs, for no longer will the hen be haunted by the fear of unwelcome visits to the chicken-coop upon the part of persons having no business there. If the removal of such a cause for anxiety has a beneficial mental effect—as, no doubt, it will have—why should it not help the industry in which she engages? The proposed Connecticut law will have the approval of all good friends of the hen, and will be accounted a good measure.

A Bristol, Va., correspondent of the Baltimore Sun relates this refreshing bit of Virginia simplicity:

"Rev. A. Harrison Burroughs officiated at the marriage this week of an interesting rural couple from Bland county. The bride was arrayed in a cloth not unlike the gray Kentucky jeans in color and wore rubbers over her tan slippers. The groom was equally rural in his appearance. Following the ceremony the parson invited the couple to dinner at his hotel. "Thanks," said the groom, in a droll voice, "we don't keer for anything; we have sweetcakes a-plenty to last till we git back." The young man then rammed his hand into his overcoat pocket and pulled out a quantity of ginger snaps, which he divided equally with his bride, and the two ate heartily. They went back on the first train as a means of keeping down expenses."

The following letter, written by a woman in Kansas, has been received by the Philadelphia police department: "Chief Police, will you see the woman whose name is in the inclosed advertisement. I will settle with her for \$500. She has a medicine which she says will remove hair from the face, I sent her one dollar and got a bottle of the medicine, I had some fuz on my face, I used the medicine and it burnt my face and now I have got a heavy beard and the doctor say I will have whiskers now all my life, if she will give you \$500 I will take it and say nothin against the woman."

A slender, rosy-cheeked "young man" of startling beauty applied at the United States recruiting office at Helenwood, Tenn., stating that he wished to be sent to the Philippines to fight for his country. Dr. J. R. Newman, the physician in charge, informed the applicant that all recruits were examined. The would-be soldier broke down and said she was a girl. Between her sobs, the girl stated that her name was Kate Newman, the daughter of a farmer, and, having read that women served incognito during the civil war, she wanted to fight.

From all parts of the country come reports of the scarcity of farm help and the great difficulty encountered by farmers in securing a sufficient number of hands to carry on the spring planting. It would seem as though this farm help famine might be relieved by the extraordinarily heavy immigration to this country, but it is evident that the immigrants now coming from Europe are not, as a class, fond of rural life. They prefer to keep to the cities and live in overcrowded tenements. More's the pity.

Two tons of flowers are to be used in a big bouquet for Mrs. McKinley, said a San Jose (Cal.) correspondent, regarding the expected visit of the president's party. The bouquet was to be more than 100 feet in circumference. The flowers were to be contributed, and special committees made efforts to have all the different varieties of blossoms and leaves of plants in the country in the structure.

In Wichita county, Kan., recently a young woman died leaving a lover and a brother, who are not good friends. The sweetheart ordered a handsome headstone for the girl's grave, and now the brother has gone into court for an injunction to prevent the erection of the proposed memorial.

"There's a good deal of cant about those with lots of money." "And the worst form of cant with those not having it is that they can't get it."

Dress reform for women, according to a Harvard professor, is coming through tennis, cycling and golf, not through any spoken argument.