

## SEWING BEE ASTONISHED.

Grandmothers Heard of a Baby That Gained Five Pounds a Day.

For many years the charitable women connected with Christ Church industrial school in Chicago have set aside one day in holiday week for the making of costumes to be used by the children selected to take part in the Christmas entertainment, says the Inter Ocean of that city. At the recent sewing bee, it happened that there were several rather recently made grandmothers in the circle that busily plied needles and cut out garments. Each was inflated with pride and the tales of infant cunning they told were numerous and astonishing. "My little granddaughter Catherine is a wonderfully active child," said one woman. "She could go up and down stairs before she was a year old. At ten months she walked as well as I can. The feats of which this child is capable must be seen to be appreciated."

Many in the audience were excited and envious. Another grandmother then spoke:

"Our baby is gaining in such a wonderful way we hardly know what to expect," she began, and then she talked at length upon the child's size and strength.

While all the boastful conversation was going on, a quiet woman sat sewing in silence. At last she lifted up her voice and said:

"I heard of a marvelous thing the other day."

The grandmothers paused and looked expectant, each, however, fully convinced that no story could equal her own recitals.

"And I know the story is true," continued the quiet woman in a reflective tone. "I heard of a baby that had to be fed on elephant's milk."

"What did you say?" cried the grandmothers; "elephant's milk?"

"Yes, it is perfectly true, elephant's milk, and the baby is thriving in an encouraging way. I was given to understand it gained five pounds a day."

The grandmother of the "increasing infant" held up both hands.

"You can't mean it," they all protested.

"Yes, I do," declared the quiet one.

"The baby was fed on elephant's milk and it really gained five pounds a day, because"—and she smiled a little, "it was a baby elephant."

Then the grandmothers sewed with a vengeance, but not one had a word to say.

## DRESS IN MISFITS.

How Some Women Manage to Procure Inexpensive Gowns of Fashionable Make.

Society women with small purses frequently find themselves at a loss for means with which to maintain the style they aspire to among their social peers and superiors. The requirements of fashion that the same dress shall not be seen twice makes the matter an increasingly expensive one, says the Washington Star. Some modest, however, are willing to take back dresses that have only been worn once if they are still quite fresh and good and to charge about a third of the price for the loan of them. This is done with ball dresses. For instance, a frock that costs \$75 is charged in the account \$25 under such circumstances. Again, numbers and numbers of smart society folk whose incomes are not colossal avail themselves of the well-conducted and suitable exchanges and salesrooms that are to be found here and there in the large cities. To them go mifits, good and handsome clothes that their purchasers have not found to suit them, frocks that were bought for some big function and are unlikely to be useful a second time, furs, hats, toques and lingerie and even boots and shoes. Seasonally low prices are not affixed to these things.

One of the best dressed actresses on the stage, whose dresses are exalted and whose toques are copied by all the ladies' papers, accomplishes her material triumphs by means of a maid—a clever dressmaker. The result is excellent and well repays the trouble given to it. Indeed, this is one of the best possible ways in which the heavy tax fashion imposes on her votaries can be adequately and economically met. Very much is done, too, by quick and frequent changes. Toilets altered even by so small an item as the sleeves can be made to look like new, and this plan has the sanction of royalty, for it is a favorite one with the princess of Wales. The same idea is being found profitable with regard to jewelry, which some women have set and reset with remarkable frequency.

## Not the Real Thing.

"Bah!" exclaimed the prospective purchaser to the expectant book dealer.

Being asked for an explanation of his ejaculation, he said:

"You call this book a Collection of Portraits of One Hundred Authors. Why, only three in the bunch have their heads resting on their right hands, with a roll of manuscript in the left."

Saying "Bah!" again, with the conscious air of one who has unearthed a fraud, he left the shop in high dudgeon.—Baltimore American.

There is only one train in the country that exceeds 50 miles an hour in speed for 100 miles run, and that is the Empire state express. Great Britain has 22.

Ohio's cities and towns gained 486,021 in population during the last ten years, or 792 more than the increase in the rest of the entire state.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for July 21, 1901—Noah Saved in the Ark.

[Prepared by H. C. Linton.]  
THE LESSON TEXT.  
Genesis 8:15-22.

15. And God spake unto Noah, saying, 16. Go forth of the ark, thou, and thy wife, and thy sons, and thy sons' wives with thee.

17. Bring forth with thee of every living thing that is with thee, of all flesh, both of fowl, and of cattle, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth; that they may breed abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful, and multiply upon the earth.

18. And Noah went forth, and his sons, and his wife, and his sons' wives with him: 19. Every beast, every creeping thing, and every fowl, and whatsoever creepeth upon the earth, after their kinds, went forth out of the ark.

20. And Noah built an altar unto the Lord; and took of every clean fowl, and offered burnt offerings on the altar.

21. And the Lord smelled a sweet savor; and the Lord said in His heart, I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake; for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; neither will I again smite any more every living thing, as I have done.

22. While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.

**GOLDEN TEXT.**—Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord.—Gen. 8:1.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It was never intended that the International lesson series should set apart only a portion of the Bible for study, and leave all other portions untouched. Certain passages have been selected for the express purpose of being printed with the various lesson helps and being read at the regular Sunday school sessions. But the passage to be studied almost always includes much more. The passage for the present lesson takes in the entire story of the flood, beginning with the sixth chapter, reading through the ninth. This omits so far in the book of Genesis only the fifth chapter, which is only a genealogical table. An analysis of the passage follows:

Wickedness of Men in the Early Ages.—Ch. 4:3-7.

The Man Noah.—6:8-13; 7:1; 8:20.

The Flood.—7:1-23; 8:1-22.

A New Start in Life.—Chapters 8 and 9.

Wickedness of Men in the Early Ages.—We have seen how the entrance of sin into the heart of man inaugurated an age of crime. As the population of the earth increased, until "God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."

—Gen. 6:5. The earth was literally filled with violence (verse 12). So God said: "The end of all flesh is come before me, . . . I will destroy them with the earth." We are beginning to see how "the wages of sin is a death."

The Man Noah.—The references given above will give glimpses of the character of Noah. He was surrounded by wickedness and violence on every hand, but he found grace in the eyes of the Lord, because he was just, because he walked with God and because he was righteous. The fact that as soon as he and his family were safely landed from the ark he built an altar and offered a sacrifice to God shows that his nature was an essentially religious one.

The Ark and the Flood.—The ark was built under the direction of God and into it were introduced species of every living thing. Then came the flood. There is every reason to believe the flood to have been universal, that is coextensive with the human population of the world. Traditions of the event have been handed down through every known race of people. Science confirms the possibility of the event. Just at the close of the glacial period there were a "succession of catastrophes, startling in their magnitude, and short in their duration," which may well have culminated in the deluge.

A New Start in Life.—With the population reduced to Noah and his children and his children's families, there was a splendid chance for a new start in life. The earth was before them, all history was to have been written anew. But man needed a Redeemer, men were still away from God, and the story of sin and suffering began anew. There was this one difference, however, that God established His covenant with His people. Noah had built an altar and offered a sacrifice in token of his safe delivery from the flood. The fact was pleasing to God, so He made the distinct promise that He would not send another great flood upon the earth, and established a rainbow in the heavens as a token. God realized that the "imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth" (Gen. 8:21), so He would make no more outward demonstrations of His power, but aid man by an inward force to rise above the sin that is in his heart.

Noah is one of the best examples given us in the Bible of the truth that righteousness pays, and it pays to be right and to do right in the midst of the great wickedness of others. If any one lesson is more clearly taught than another, it is that wickedness and unrighteousness all around is no excuse for ourselves being wrong. Noah walked with God, and was saved when all others perished.

Ram's Horn Blasts.

Policy is prudence prevailing over principle.

To man's desperation came God's inspiration.

The softer the snow as it falls the deeper it will sink.

When ability meets opportunity the road of duty is plain.

The heretic hunter tries to make the flowers of truth grow by blowing the dirt from their roots.

When you keep your preacher worrying over his grocery bills you can hardly expect him to feed you with the bread of life.—Ram's Horn.

A most curious case, showing how the separate systems of the government may take on confusing shapes.

Victim of Judicial Error.

has just come to light in Indiana.

A man who has for 19 years been confined in jail, at the expense of the nation, has, during all these years, been in receipt, or intended receipt, of a considerable sum of money from this same nation. It is because the man fought in the great civil war that the complication was made possible, explains the New York Herald. At least, his services in battle were responsible, in part, for the situation. It once occurred to the man that after having fought the good fight for freedom and unification, it might be the graceful thing for the country to recognize his worth by a money consideration, so he put in an application for a pension. It was allowed, and the man's name was written on the book of fame, after which he was entitled to dollars. Shortly following this period, another man passed on to the great beyond, under circumstances which the coroner's jury considered called for the trying of somebody on a capital punishment charge. It so happened that the pensioner was the person fixed upon as the active agent assisting in the earthly exit of the deceased. Although the pensioner stoutly maintained his innocence, the proof was so strong as to lead the jury to a verdict of guilty, and the committing judge to a sentence of life imprisonment. This was in the year 1880, and for 19 years the pensioner worked out his destiny behind the bars. At the conclusion of this time, the man who had committed the murder took to his last bed, and it occurred to him to make a confession. So the pensioner is free now. But he still has troubles. There are some thousands of dollars in pension money which the wardens have failed to turn over to him, and he is obliged to sue for their recovery. Besides, there are the wasted 19 years, because of the implicit judicial faith in the infallibility of circumstantial evidence.

There is little doubt that farm labor offers a surer subsistence than the average labor of the cities. But it holds out no such dazzling prizes, and what is probably the most powerful reason, very truly observes the Pittsburgh Dispatch, it offers no such inducements to the gregarious instincts of humanity. To the average young man the lights of city streets, the society, even of the street corners, the occasional chance of a theater performance are better than the loneliness of a secluded farm. On no other theory can the desertion of the farms for the uncertainties of city life be adequately explained.

Once, says a New York contemporary, when an enthusiastic young chairman at a large meeting in Harlem, was making an earnest and sincere, but very flattering speech in introducing the late Henry George, the latter, suddenly leaned forward and poked the chairman in the back with a walking stick he had found beside him. The chairman chopped off in the middle of a word, looked behind him, had a whispered conference with the philosopher, turned back to the audience and said, quietly: "Mr. George don't want me to get the rest of that off," which tickled the assemblage into spasms of laughter.

A table, published in the annual report of the department of agriculture, is enlightening as to the amount of money the people of the United States spent in purchasing favorite flowers at retail in 1899—roses, \$6,000,000; carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$750,000; chrysanthemums, \$500,000; miscellaneous, including lilies, \$1,250,000. These vast sums found their way into the pockets of nearly 100,000 producers and dealers.

"We were jollied last week," says the Goodland (Kan.) News, "because we said the climatic conditions were changing in this country. Do you remember how dry it was in 1894? Well, a man has been drowned in Beaver creek since then. Do you remember how the people received aid in the year 1894? Well, there is a man just now getting over a case of the gout here in Goodland. Isn't that something of a change?"

Last season 4,000 car loads of citrus fruit were shipped from the town of Riverside, Cal. In 1870 this place started as a sheep pasture, and was assessed under protest at 76 cents per acre; to-day it supports a population of 10,000, which might be increased fifty or one hundredfold. The growth of Riverside furnishes a suggestive example of the good results of scientific irrigation.

A socialist colony is to be set up in New Hampshire. Religion, nor clergy, nor lawyers will be allowed in it. Everyone in the colony will be forced to work for a uniform rate of wages and those who are lazy or prove themselves morally unfit will be expelled.

A Philadelphia doctor has been advising people "not to go out immediately after taking off their heavy underwear," and the Clifton News says: "We don't know how it is in Philadelphia, but if anyone tried it in this town he surely would be arrested."

A contribution to a periodical that makes a pretension of catering to the good tastes of the best American families is guilty of the untruthful and utterly absurd assertion that "the average young man won't work."

A Slander Upon Young Men.

It is followed by the declaration that "the average young man spends his substance in riotous living."

It is very doubtful, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, if the person guilty of putting these wantonly false assertions into manuscript, or the periodical guilty of putting them into type, knows anything whatever of "the average young man." It must occur to the intelligent reader that "the average young man" alluded to is the exceptional and, in reality, the degenerate young man such as may be found in certain, or rather uncertain, circles of American society. The important interests of this nation to-day are very largely in the hands of young men who made up the average a few years ago. The vital interests of this republic are constantly passing into the hands of those who constitute the average young manhood of the land. The average young man who leaves school or college is quickly swallowed up by the machinery of commerce, and contributes to American industry the young brains, young blood, the young brawn without which it could make no progress. The statement that any considerable percentage of the young men of this nation will not work, or that any considerable percentage of them spend their substance in riotous living, is so palpably false as hardly to require a refutation. The only phase of the article which can do any real harm is that which is likely to leave upon the minds of American boys the impression that if they become idle or dissolute in their habits they will only be following the example of the average young man, an impression which will be at once as dangerous as it is false. Of the millions of young men in this country only a small number are either unwilling or unable to meet the duties and responsibilities in store for them. There are certain circles of society to which the exceptions flock, and because a superficial observer has been thrown into association with these depraved and degenerate youths the conclusion is jumped at that the average young man is a debased and debauched creature.

From a New York exchange we learn that the employment agency that deals with the most costly servants in New York is situated in an uptown butcher shop which shows no outward indication of this phase of its work. It is patronized by the wealthiest New Yorkers, who engage their cooks there. As these cooks draw salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 the engagement of one of them is a more or less important matter. No fees are paid by the servants or by the master, but nobody doubts that the proprietor makes his profit out of the arrangement. It is not to be thought that the grateful cook who received through his instrumentality employment that brings him several thousand dollars a year will forget the butcher shop over which this man presides, and he thus receives assurance of profitable custom.

Amongst the current items running through the press of the country is this amusing though improbable little yarnlet: An unsophisticated young minister in rural Pennsylvania, recently ordained, not long ago wrote to a theological professor in Philadelphia as follows: "I am a poor speaker, and find it hard to utter my thoughts clearly and forcibly. I have decided, therefore, to take a course of instruction in speaking, and, learning from the papers that there are a great many speak-easies in your city, I would be obliged if you would recommend me to one." The professor broke the news to him as euphemistically as possible that a "speak-easy" is merely an unlicensed drinking place.

It is reported that George F. Gilman, the millionaire, who has just died at Black Rock, Conn., was noted for his eccentricities. His house had neither bells nor knockers, and there was not a clock in it. His aversion to the thought of death was such that he would neither talk nor read about it, and rather than meet a funeral he would turn around and drive back. One of his business methods was to require each of his 285 tea stores throughout the country to send him one dollar daily.

A recruiting officer who was in Iowa recently says that the percentage of men accepted in that state on offering themselves for army service is considerably above the average in any other state. Enlistments in Iowa are largely from the farms, and the vast majority of the young fellows who offer themselves are young, strong and hardy.

A sister of Gen. Funston is an art student in Chicago. The achievements of her brother fill her soul with kindness, and she says she longs to be in Kansas, where she can "whoop; of course it wouldn't do here."

The latest new building in New York, besides extending 15 stories into the air, will have four stories underground.

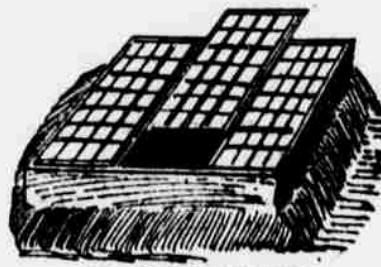
## MAKING A HOTBED.

Although Most Gardeners Know How, Yet a Few General Hints Will Not Come Amiss.

The making of hotbeds is a matter so commonly understood as perhaps scarcely to require going into at this time, yet the following from Vick, dealing as it does principally with the proper heating of the beds, may not come amiss to those interested in starting cabbage, celery, lettuce, etc., in early spring:

The ordinary hotbed consists of a pile of fermenting stable manure, covered with a frame and glazed sashes, in which is a layer of fertile soil. The bed should be located where it will be easy of access, but it should be on dry ground and not where water could flow over the ground and about its base, even in wet weather. It should also be sheltered from heavy winds, and with a full exposure to the sun. In preparation for a bed the fresh manure and long litter are collected from stables and drawn together to the location of the bed, where it is placed in a conical pile. As the manure is thus thrown together it is packed down by treading on it, the treading being repeated as the bed is raised a few inches at a time, until the pile is finished off to a point at the top.

After a few days it may be noticed that the pile is heating by seeing steam rise from it. It is then customary to handle over the manure, shaking it out and again making it into a pile and tramping it down as before. In two or three days the signs of heating will again be evident, and it is then ready to be made into a bed. The bed should be made large enough to extend at least a foot outside of the frame at the sides and ends. In throwing the manure into shape as the pile rises in height every few inches it should be beaten down with the back of the fork so that the material will be of uniform density. The bed should



PLAN FOR HOTBED.

be two feet or two and one-half feet in depth. The deeper it is the steeper and longer continued will be the heat.

When the bed is finished evenly on top the frame can be set on and covered with the sashes. In a few days a strong heat will rise, and when this abates somewhat, so that the thermometer thrust into the manure indicates only 85 or 90 degrees, a layer of rich, mellow soil that has been previously prepared should be placed in the frame and spread evenly over the bed to a depth of about six inches.

The bed is now ready for use, and seed sowing in it can commence. In the management of a hotbed constant reference must be made to a shaded thermometer kept inside, and air must be given sufficiently to keep the temperature down to about 70 degrees.

## THE FAMILY ORCHARD.

Apple Trees Had Best Be Planted in the Spring and Afterward Cultivated with Care.

Something of my experience may be of benefit to some one like myself who is trying to have a family orchard and succeed in raising apple trees. I have found that it does not pay to set a tree that is not thrifty and vigorous, no matter what the age may be. I have had good success with four-year-old trees and also with two and three year trees. In setting the tree I dig the hole large enough to accommodate all the roots, throw in enough well pulverized soil to cover the roots well, and then pour in about one-half gallon of water to settle the dirt firmly around the roots and exclude all the air, then fill up with soil. My trees never fail to grow. I think spring the proper time to plant. The greatest trouble with me has been to keep the borers from killing the trees. To prevent this I wrap them with paper, letting it extend an inch or two below the surface of the ground. I do this early in the spring after examining tree to see that no borer remains in there to be wrapped up for the summer. A young fruit tree must be cultivated. Don't expect a tree set in sod to grow and bear fruit. If left to shift for itself the result will be a stunted dwarf that will drop out about the time it should begin to bear if properly taken care of. Go through the young orchard some time during the winter and pick off and burn all those little bunches of leaves seen hanging to the twigs. Each one contains an egg that as soon as warm weather comes, and the tree begins to bud, will hatch into a worm that will eat the leaves off your tree faster than they can grow. Remember that in raising an orchard, as in a great many other things, untiring vigilance is the price of success.—J. L. Smith, in Prairie Farmer.

## Replacing an Old Orchard.

It is probable that the land on which an old apple orchard stood is not very rich, and has been in sod for a long time. It would almost certainly be well to have the soil thoroughly plowed and cultivated in some such crop as potatoes for a year before planting to orchard again. Of course fertilizers should be applied. Stable manure is very good, and so are such commercial manures as contain plenty of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Good winter apples will probably pay better than pears.—Rural New Yorker.

In their efforts to prevent and stamp out various virulent diseases scientific men are recommending that certain animals and insects be exterminated.

War on Disease.

For a year or two relentless war has been waged on mosquitoes, at least in the pages of medical and other scientific journals. Mosquitoes, it is declared, are responsible for malaria, yellow fever, and other kindred diseases, and should be destroyed. Now, on the authority of a Japanese scientist, his government is about to propose a world-wide war on rats. They are blamed with spreading the bubonic plague, and the Japanese savant declares that if the rodents be exterminated the plague will disappear with them. Within the last few weeks both cats and dogs have been charged with spreading the smallpox, and a movement to wipe out these animals would not be surprising. The greatest difficulty in the way of exterminating either mosquitoes or rats, observes the Chicago Tribune, lies in the fact that both are exceedingly prolific. As a rule, the smaller the animal the greater its power of reproduction. Thus, it would be easy enough to exterminate the elephant, and, in fact, that process is already well under way, while the American bison and other large animals have already been sent to join the dodo. But a mosquito reproduces its kind by the million, and rats multiply with astonishing rapidity, as any housewife will testify. Again, in undertaking to destroy rats or any other species of living creatures, science is taking a step in the dark. The rat is, to a certain extent, a scavenger, and in the economy of nature every living thing is supposed to have its place. What would be the result if rats were destroyed no man can tell with certainty. However, there is small reason to worry about such a remote contingency, as, in the nature of things, it will take a century or two to accomplish either of the objects at which scientists are aiming.

A type manufacturer's journal informs us that the first font of type known as "type writer" was cast August 3, 1883. It was originated by the Central type foundry, St. Louis, Mo. This type is but 17 years old and has had a larger sale than any face before produced. An immense demand sprang up for it as soon as the first specimen sheets were sent out to printers. Forty-three foundries in different parts of the world are to-day making typewriter type, and it has been turned out in nearly 800 different styles, sizes and languages. The standard process for making circular letters to imitate original typewriter work was patented in 1889. To-day there are 68 known processes for this purpose.

The Philadelphia Record tells a story of a hen with one leg that was in the habit of following its mistress, a kind-hearted Irishwoman, wherever she went. The Irish woman died the other day and the faithful fowl hopped on one leg alongside the funeral procession two miles to the Baptist church, and dropped dead on the church steps. Some said it died of a broken heart, others thought that the great exertion of hopping so far on one leg and the small amount of food it had eaten caused the vital exhaustion. At any rate, kindly hands buried it just outside of the church fence, by the roadside.

The condensing or crystallization of eggs has grown into a considerable industry. They are broken and emptied, thousands at a time, into a machine, where they are churned. When they are thoroughly mixed, the liquid is dropped slowly on to stone cylinders, over which currents of warm, dry air are passed. This evaporates the moisture, and when the mixture is thoroughly dry it is scraped off as crystals and packed in air-tight cans. To prepare the "crystals" for use they are simply soaked in water. They are much used on ships, and to some extent by bakers.

The heaviest man in America, if not in the world, is Lee Trickey, of Glenwood, Wis., who tips the beam at 560 pounds. A few years ago he weighed 710, but has fallen away to the former figure. Trickey follows the occupation of a teamster for a living, having a 125-pound wife to support. He is a light eater.

It is proposed to illuminate the Yosemite falls, 2,000 feet in height, by use of 20 arc lights in connection with means for producing color effects. Some of the roads are also to be lighted with electricity.

So many complaints are made of the breakage of fragile articles sent through the mails that the postal authorities have issued a warning to the public to use more care in preparing packages.

A woman advertised in a Buffalo Sunday paper for a position as governess for "a family of children whose heads will be absent during the summer."

A woman at Parsons who said she wanted to go to Osteopathy, Kan., had the whole depot force puzzled until some one guessed Osawatimie.

It is estimated that since the war began 63,000 natives have been killed in the Philippine islands.