My Lady of The Flowers

By F. A. MITCHEL

During the siege of Paris in 1870 I threw down my palette and brushes and, taking a musket, went into the fortifications. There I was wounded and sent to a hospital.

Most of the women had left the capital before the Germans arrived. Some remained because they couldn't get away and a few to assist in taking care of the wounded soldiers. One morning I was lying on my cot in a ward where the beds lined the walls, leaving an aisle in the center. The door was opened by a nurse, and a lady entered carrying a basket of flowers. Stopping at the first cot, she took from the basket some of the flowers and handed them to the occupant with a few kind words. Then she passed to the next and the next, doing the same to each.

It was probably not five minutes from the time she entered the room before I was madly in love with her. She was beautiful, but it was not her beauty alone that enthralled me. There was about her a certain serene purity, a refinement and, above all, a gentle dignity that I had never seen combined in any woman. I must have forgotten to keep my admiration to myself, for she lowered her eyes under my gaze and instead of speaking to me as she did the others simply handed me the flowers and passed on.

From that moment my thoughts were all of her. At the same hour the next day I looked for her to come again, but she did not. Whether she went the round of the hospitals, visiting each once, or visited only ours I did not know. I only knew that I was disappointed that she did not come again.

The Prussians came and went. Their going left Paris in the hands of the commune. I left the hospital during the period of the commune supremacy. I was young, in love and of an artistic temperament. I longed to find the lady of the flowers and protect her from the misguided mob, who were spreading fire throughout the city, who were killing and being killed.

But I did not dream of seeing her. Doubtless she was shut up in her home cowering in garret or cellar fearing to be murdered. I roamed the streets looking at the burning of some public building, all the while dreaming of the lady of the flowers.

I was standing one day on the curb just outside the garden of the Tuileries when, hearing shouts in the direction of the Place de la Concorde, I looked and saw a crowd of communists coming. When they came near me I perceived that their leader was a woman, and when she passed me I was filled with horror.

She was my lady of the flowers!

What a change from that pitying figure scattering flowers and kind words among wounded soldiers to the leader of a mob! Her dress was now short, and on her head she wore a red cap. Her face was lighted with a zeal such as Joan of Arc's might have worn. For a moment I was too paralyzed to move, and then as the throng of wretched creatures passed on I turned and hurried after them.

Guided by their leader, some of their number pushing a cart smelling of petroleum, they marched rapidly toward the palace of the Tuileries and, leaving the street, joined a vast crowd of shouting madmen in the court. Carrying their petroleum to where others had placed kindling in the building, they poured it on the wood and ignited it.

I could not keep her whom I had called the flower lady, but now the petroleum lady, in view for the jostling crowd. But presently when a red flame burst forth I saw her standing on a barrel, her face lighted as I can imagine Joan's may have been in the moment of victory. The crowd surged forward and she was lost to view.

Then came the turn when the commune, after rolling like the crest of a wave about to break, went down with a crash. There was fighting, men—and women, too—firing from behind barricades, from windows, from the tops of houses, at the soldiers in the streets. It was the last gasp of a mad effort for a Utopia. The barricades were taken, men on the roofs were picked off, and the firing degenerated into random shots.

Night came on, and I walked down a street where the last barricade had been defended. I had been hunting my lady of the flowers. Vainly I had sought her face among those bands that had held Paris for three days by the throat. I had not found her, and I thought I should go mad if I did not find her. I wished to draw her away, to beg her to abandon her road to ruin and let me love her forever. I came to the deserted barricade, climbed it and stumbled down on the other side. There, lying on the pavement, lighted by a lamp in a window, was the white face of my lady of the flowers. With a cry I stooped and caught her in my arms. I hugged her to me to bring back the ebbing life. I covered her face with kisses.

Her eyes opened. She looked into mine and recognized me. She was too far gone to speak, but through those glorious windows her soul came forth to meet mine in a loving farewell. Our first meeting had been a flash of love. The interval had been a period of hate. Our parting was again a union of our souls. Her breaths grew shorter till at last they ceased. She was dead.

MAKING THE LITTLE FARM PAY

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

To grasp the idea of money making through selecting the better types of live stock farmers need to learn the story of Banostine Belle de Kol, queen of the dairy world. This Holstein cow, now five years old and owned by Dimmick & Bro., Ohio breeders, produced last year 27,404.4 pounds of milk testing 3.86 per cent fat. This means over nine gallons of milk per day, or enough to supply thirty-six families each with a quart of milk daily. If made into butter her fat production would equal 1,322 pounds of butter, or over three and one-half pounds per day for 365 days.

This is all the more remarkable because it was made without her being dry at all before freshening. No other cow has ever produced such an enormous amount of butter fat in a yearly test, and only one has exceeded Banostine's milk record.

Banostine Belle De Kol is a strong, vigorous cow of wonderful capacity and weighs in the neighborhood of 1,600 pounds. She is the daughter of Banostine Belle, who was a granddaughter of Euphrasia A., one of the greatest foundation cows the breed has ever produced. The sire of Banostine Belle De Kol is Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

During the time that Banostine Belle De Kol was in the test she received nearly if not all the time more or less ensilage and alfalfa. When available she received roots and mixed grain ration, the foundation of which was bran oats. She was also fed some dried beet pulp, especially when fresh roots were not available. Her grain ration from the first was gradually increased to twenty-five pounds or a little more, but later reduced to as low as nine pounds per day.

As near as can be estimated, the average amount of grain fed was twelve or fourteen pounds daily. She also received, when it was available, green corn with the stalks and also green clover and any other green feed that might be available, including feed from the pasture.

A cow of fair qualities produces four gallons of milk daily. She is not worth keeping for a dairy unless she will do this, and remember it takes no more feed, room or labor for one giving five gallons than for one giving three or four.

This reasoning applies with equal force to other kinds of stock, but more particularly horses and swine. It requires only a little intelligent care in selection to raise a horse that will bring $250 to $500, whereas $150 to $200 is the price of an ordinary animal. The feed bill is not a dollar more.

In raising cows breeding and selection will produce animals that will earn $100 to $150 a year or that will sell for $100 to $500, while the indifferent kind are worth next to nothing.

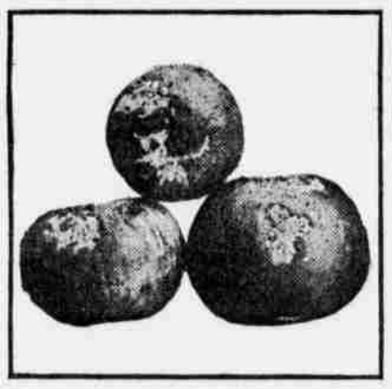
There is the same difference in breeding hogs. The gain comes chiefly after the owner has produced something a little better than ordinary. This truism applies to poultry, fruit and farming generally.

DESTRUCTIVE APPLE PEST.

Lesser Worm Continues Its Evil Work Even on Fruit In Barrels.

In a bulletin on insects which do serious damage to the apple the United States department of agriculture treats of the lesser apple worm. The larvae, it says, do not reach full development as early in the fall as those of the codling moth and may find their way to barrels with the fruit, where they continue to feed, often doing considerable damage. The picture illustrates apples thus injured as found in barrels in the Washington market, in New York city.

The lesser apple worm is probably a native insect, and it infests other fruits, wild and cultivated, including



Photograph by United States department of agriculture.

INJURY BY LESSER APPLE WORMS TO APPLES AFTER BARRELING.

apples, haws, plums, prunes, cherries, peaches and species of crataegus. It has also been reared from the black knot of plum and from galls on oak and elm.

Its life history and habits probably parallel those of the codling moth. It is known to be present quite generally in orchards from Canada south to Georgia and west to the Rocky mountains. It has been found abundantly in apples in the Puget sound district in Washington and is known also from British Columbia.

The schedule of treatments recommended for the codling moth will be effective in the control of this species.

The treatment for the codling moth is limited almost entirely to spraying the trees with arsenicals, such as paris green or arsenate of lead. The latter is now principally used. In the east the poison is usually combined with a fungicide. In some sections banding of trees is also employed and under special conditions is a valuable adjunct to spraying. From two to five spray applications are given, according to the section of the country and the season.

Of all treatments the first is much the most important. This is given as soon as the blossoms have fallen and has for its object the placing of poison in the calyx cup of each little apple. This treatment may be successfully given during the eight or ten days between the dropping of the petals and the closing of the calyx lobes.

Storing Onions.

Onions to keep well must be stored in a cool and dry place. A little freezing does not necessarily hurt them if they are not exposed to frequent freezing and thawing.

Every farmer should get enough pigs to make his own meat next winter. Bacon is apt to be high, and those who are raising crops to buy their supply are likely to regret it. The best plan is to raise your own meat and have plenty of feed to finish the porkers.—Farm and Ranch.

TWO WAYS WITH HOGS.

Care Taken With Animals Repaid Owner In Amount of Pork Yielded.

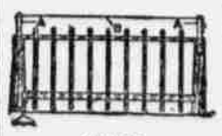
The results of different treatments of hogs came to my notice last spring, when a neighbor sold two average pigs eight weeks old to a man who did not have any other hogs, says a West Virginia correspondent of the American Agriculturist. He bought the two hogs to make pork the next fall and, of course, wanted to give them a good chance to do their best. They were fed wheat middlings, milk and scraps from the table, in addition to the pasture they gathered. They were grade Chester Whites, farrowed in April. These two pigs dressed between 150 and 175 pounds each when about seven months old.

The pigs that had not been sold and out of the same litter were allowed to run on pasture, and when corn was ready to feed they were fed enough corn to put them in pork condition, but when slaughtered at about the same time as the other two they only weighed sixty-five to seventy pounds each. There was a difference of nearly 100 pounds between these well fed hogs and their mates not so fed, and it was wholly due to different treatments. It is easy to see which was the more economical pork producer—the well cared for hog or the one which got enough feed to barely live until fattening time. The difference in value was almost $10, as pork sold at 10 cents a pound here last fall. The two well cared for hogs did not eat near $10 worth of feed from the time they were separated from their mates until they were slaughtered.

Toss those aggravating rocks from the wagon track before the freeze-up or you may just count on jolting over them all winter long.

It Frightens Them.

Do your chickens or your neighbor's fly over your picket fence into your garden? If so nail a little strip to each post and stretch a white twine string about six or eight inches above the top of the pickets. The same plan will apply to woven wire fencing. A white twine string stretched along each panel of fence has all the horrors of the inquisition for a hen, and she will positively avoid it. The sketch will give you the idea (AA strips, B string).—A. G. Humphreys.



FENCE.

Little Farm Hints.

Never mix sun slaked lime with manure, as it will cause the escape of ammonia, one of its most valuable elements.

Clean out the chaff and hayseed on the barn floor and scatter it over bare places in the lots and pastures. This scattered seed represents good money value, and it should be put to good purpose.

If you want spinach for use in early spring, at the time when dandelion greens are ripe, sow seed in September or October. Frequently it does not winter well, especially if not protected by covering lightly with litter.

Where practicable the fruit orchards should be planted in autumn. Amoug the principal advantages are leisure time, better physical condition of soil and the early establishment and consequent earlier growth of trees. Owing to its less hardy nature the peach is to be excepted from the fall planting.

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

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at anyone time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

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

Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing;

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers, and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of lines:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, tsreets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numb red year Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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