

AN UNKNOWN ANGEL.

She walks unnoticed in the streets
The casual eye
Sees nothing in her fair or sweet.
The world goes by
Unconscious that an angel's feet
Are passing nigh.

She little has of beauty's wealth;
Truth will allow
Only her priceless youth and health,
Her broad white brow;
Yet grows she on the heart by stealth,
I scarce know how.

She does a thousand kindly things
That no one knows;
A loving woman's heart she brings
To human woes;
And to her face the sunlight clings
Where'er she goes.

And so she walks her quiet ways
With that content
That only comes to sinless days
And innocent;
A life devoid of fame or praise,
Yet nobly spent.

—Fall Mail Gazette.

GOOD FROM AN ILL WIND

BY J. H. NICHOLSON.

It will just have to stay here, and make the best of it; but I don't believe the water will get up to the house.

"It may not; but if it does, what shall we do? In the night, too; if it is in the day, we might be able to save ourselves."

"If it does rise so high, we will not be the only ones in trouble, for it will cover the whole town north of the river."

"Nelly, why can't we sell our chickens, and get money enough to keep us till the danger is over?"

"If it were not so near night, and Sunday, too, we might; but what would we do without them? They are almost our only dependence."

In a short time the dark, chilly, dismal night settled down. The darkness night in all the twenty-two years of Nellie Anderson's life. She and her sister Grace, aged fourteen, sat waiting and watching for some sign that the river would go down.

The house was so near the river, the lot so low, that all those who would suffer from the flood, they would be the first to face the danger; and they were the least able to do so; and it being the last house along the river bank, in the city, they would be the last to receive help.

"Oh, Nelly, what shall we do if the water gets to the house? I wish we had gone away before it was dark."

"It may not reach the house; but if it should, it must get much higher before it puts us in much danger. We can move such things as we will need for a day or so upstairs, and we will be safe there."

"It's coming. Listen!"

With a rush that threatened to carry the little house away, the water was around them, and they had no time to save anything. They crouched down beside the window in the little chamber, trying to see the water; but the only thing of which they could be sure was that it was still rising.

Nelly took the lamp and went to the stairway, to see if there was much water in the lower story; she found it was more than half way up to the ceiling. It was impossible to get anything from below, now, and they had brought no food with them. Again they sought the window. They could plainly hear the cries for help of those in distress in the town just around the bend above them; and sometimes they added their cries to those they heard; but the entire attention of those engaged in the work of rescue was devoted to saving those nearest at hand.

Again Nelly looked below. The water had nearly reached the ceiling now; in a few minutes more it would reach the upper story, then what should they do? Nelly tried to cheer Grace by telling her that it surely could not get much higher; that a little water in the upper story, would not hurt them; that in the morning some one would be sure to see them and come to their help.

With another sudden rush the water was in the chamber, and the house trembled and shook. By the light of the lamp they could see it was nearly up to the window sill. The faces of both girls were pale now.

"Grace, if it rises much higher, we must try to reach the roof. We must not be caught in here!"

"How can we get out on the roof?"

"I think I can help you up from the window, then you can help me."

"Let's not try it yet; we may not need to. Oh!"

The house gave a mighty quiver, as if shaking itself loose from its foundation, swung part way round, caught on something, and hung, rocking wildly in the flood. The water was not so deep in the chamber now as it had been before the house floated.

"I think we will be all right now, Grace. The heaviest articles are below, and they will act as ballast, and keep the house right side up."

"If the house stays right side up, we will get no deeper in the water than we are now."

With a sickening lurch the house shook itself free, whirled around, caught again, swung part way round, came loose, and floated down with the current. As their light shone from the window they could see the trees glide by.

"Nelly, don't you think we would better put out the lamp? We don't want fire as well as water."

They were soon glad they had done this, for occasionally the house would strike some obstruction with such force it seemed as if it must go to pieces. They knew that they were going down stream rapidly, for sometimes they could get a glimpse of a tree as they swept past near it, and when the chamber window would turn toward the town they had left they could see the reflection of the lights on the clouds. It kept growing fainter and farther away, and then they saw the reflection of the lights of another

town in the opposite direction. Before morning they had lost sight of the lights they had left, but those below were becoming brighter; then daylight came to cheer them, and how thankful they were for it.

They could now see that they were moving rapidly, but they knew the chance of help was not so good here as it would have been in the city. When they did see any one they would call for help, but rescue was impossible in that swift current. Once, toward mid-day, the house caught on something, and held for some time. They began to hope it would not resume its wild journey again; but toward night, as the water continued to rise, it floated down stream again.

The cold, the hunger, the fatigue, and above all, the nervous strain was fast telling on their strength. It was growing darker; Monday night was closing down on them, and no hope of help, when they came around a bend and saw before them a scene which seemed to promise them either life or certain destruction at once. The river was running through what seemed to be a great city. Wreck and destruction was on every hand; bridges torn out, houses crushed, cars and buildings burning, and farther out they could see the twinkling lights of a great city. But help was more impossible here than it had been before, for the current was so swift, the way blocked with so much wreckage that no boat could reach them, although the watchers on the bank could see them plainly. Surely it was God's hand had held them back, during the day, until that mighty torrent had swept away the many obstructions through which they could not have passed earlier in the day.

They passed it all safely and in a few minutes they swept out on a much larger stream, where there was more room, and consequently less danger. But it was dark now and the rain still falling, and they could see nothing save an occasional light in some window. The house sailed along smoothly now, the water being deeper and the channel wider, and so their nervous tension was somewhat relieved; but how slow dragged the night! How they longed for the light of day! When at last the night was over daylight found them exhausted, scarcely able to stand, hope all gone, longing for death, as a relief from that awful strain.

About 10 o'clock they were near the left side of the current, and as they swung around a bend toward the north, they were drawn still farther down the channel. A little farther down a strong current set off toward the left, onto the bottom, and it took them along with it. As they left the main stream, the house caught on some obstruction, but did not stop long. It floated out of the channel and toward the north, caught again, and as it came loose it revolved in the opposite direction, and as the window came toward the north they saw a house close by, and above water.

Their craft continued to revolve and move with the stream a little longer, then it grounded in shallower water, and not over a quarter of a mile from the house, where they could now see a man and woman watching them. The man called to them, then ran toward the water near the house, and soon they saw him coming to them in a boat.

Ned Taylor owned one of the best farms on the Missouri River bottom. The house was on high ground, above any high water, though still quite close to the river. Along the south side of the farm was a small creek, coming down from the northwest.

Ned's sister, Emma, was his housekeeper, and like Ned had made her part of the domain to blossom as the rose; but now the river was higher than it had been for years. All Ned's crops were ruined, and though the house was still above water, and the stock still safe, the loss would be great. Ned was troubled more about his sister's health than about his crops. She had only recently recovered from a severe fever, and now she seemed likely to have a relapse, and it was nearly impossible to get a doctor as the bottoms, for miles around, were under water.

Emma was lying on a lounge, placed in such a position she could see the river through the open door. She had a glass in her hands, through which she watched the wreckage coming around the bend.

"Ned, there comes a house down the river. Where could it have come from?"

"It might have come from K—. This flood might easily have washed away a small house. Let me see."

He took the glass and looked.

"It is very close to this side; it may be drawn into the creek; there is a strong current running back west now."

Emma watched the house. It revolved slowly, and after awhile it swung around so she could see the window in the gable.

"Oh, Ned! Ned! come here quick!" Ned ran to his sister, thinking something had happened to her.

"Oh, Ned! There is some one in that house! Two women! I can see them at the window! Look!"

The house had revolved so far that Ned could not see the window. Soon the house entered the current which ran back up the creek. It seemed to hang on something, then changed the direction of its revolution, and continued on its way; but now both Emma and Ned were standing in the door, and as the window came in sight again they could plainly see two women leaning from it, and heard a very faint call for help.

Ned replied with but one word, "Coming," and started for his boat; before he reached it, Emma called to him:

"It's grounded out there in the pasture. No, it's loose again! Oh, Ned, it's going into the mouth of that little hollow! It is! It's fast now! It can't get out now!"

Ned gave one glance and saw that Emma was right, then made every effort to reach it as soon as possible. When he pulled up beneath the window he saw two most pitiful faces.

"Are you willing to give up your ship?"

"Yes, indeed! We'll surrender on any terms."

They were so weak they were scarcely able to help themselves at all, and it was only after considerable difficulty Ned succeeded in getting them into the boat. When this was accomplished, and he was again at the oars, he asked them how long they had been adrift.

"Since Sunday night."

"Since Sunday night! How far did you come?"

"From T—."

"Is it possible! And have you been cooped up there all that time, without food?"

"Yes."

"And wet, and cold! I don't see how you stood it so long?"

"We could not have stood it much longer."

"Why didn't you leave before the water got so high?"

"We had no place to go; and if we had, we did not like to leave unless we were compelled to."

"And the house—who does it belong to?"

"It did belong to us, before it came down here. I don't know who it belongs to now."

"It is still yours. It is on my land, and I will buy it of you, if you wish. But had you no relatives or friends where you could have gone?"

"No we are alone in the world, since father died; and the house was all he left."

"Well, you will find friends here. My sister and I are alone, also. We will make you welcome."

Food, warmth and a night's rest did them much good, and the next day they felt better. As Emma was not able to do her work, Nelly and Grace were glad of the chance to earn something by staying and keeping house for their friends.

When the water went down, so Ned could inspect the house, he paid them a good price for it, and they began to feel quite prosperous again. Ned was very busy those days, replanting his fields, and he was very glad the girls were there to look after Emma. He soon found that this was not the only reason he was glad to have them there. He began to wonder how he could ever let Nelly go, and he determined to try to persuade her to be his wife. Nelly, too, had learned a new lesson. She began to dread the time of separation. She found Ned a delightful companion.

Now, don't say that three weeks' acquaintance was not enough; but just remember that two people living in the same house three weeks will be better acquainted than in six months under ordinary circumstances.

When Emma's health was fully recovered, Nelly decided it would be better for them to leave.

"You will not need us now. I think we will try to rent a house in W—, and move our household goods there."

Emma was startled at this sudden announcement. She had not thought of their leaving.

"Why do you want to go? Why not make this your home? We would be glad to have you do so."

"I do not think it would be best for us to stay; though it has been very pleasant for us here."

"Then why do you wish to go? We do not want you to stay. I believe he can." Nelly blushed at this, but made no reply, and Emma put her arms around her and whispered, "I would like to have you for a sister."

When she had an opportunity to speak to Ned alone, she said:

"Ned, I think it's too bad. The girls are going to leave us now, when we were all settled so comfortably. Can't you persuade them to stay?"

"I don't know, but I shall try. I hope I can."

Ned found Nelly alone in the dining room.

"Nelly, why must you go away? Don't you know how much I want you? Oh, Nelly, can't you love me? I can't tell you how dear to me you have become, how much I love you. Won't you be my wife? Won't you try to love me?"

His arms were around her, and he drew her very close to him, and kissed her, and she let her head rest on his shoulder.

"Nelly, say you do love me. Say you will be my wife."

"Yes, Ned, I do love you very much. I will be your wife."—Waterley Magazine.

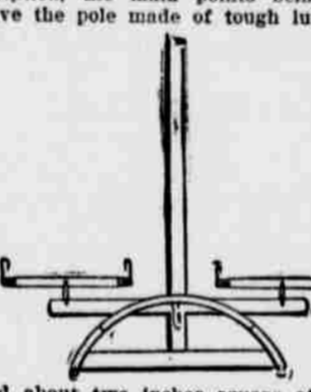
The banana and potato are almost identical in chemical composition,

AGRICULTURAL.

Beets as Fodder.
The farmers of Germany have discovered that dried sugar beets make an excellent fodder, which may be used as a substitute for maize. The beets may be kept without difficulty if they are properly sacked and stored. This use of them will be likely to prevent any over-production of sugar. They will be turned into fodder whenever the price of sugar falls too low.

Rheumatism in Swine.
An unusual number of inquiries are made regarding a cure for rheumatism among swine, mainly with the summer dropped pigs. In the majority of cases this trouble is due to pens that are either draughty or damp, perhaps both. This being the case, the first thing to do is to fix the pens, seeing to it that the floor is dry and kept so, and that the pigs have a heavy bedding of dry material every night. Then see that the water given them is clean, and that there are no direct draughts of air blowing over them at night. To relieve the attack, let the feed be of middlings and milk, for the pigs and the hogs also, with a half pint of dried blood meal divided equally for the three feeds daily and mixed in the feed. If other attacks follow, give five grains each of salol and quinine concealed in some vegetable, such as the half of a small potato.

A Wagon Tongue.
It is not always possible to have a two-horse wagon sufficiently light for long distance driving where it is best to use two horses. The illustration shows a tongue which may be easily made by a local blacksmith at small expense, for use on a light one-horse wagon. The illustration needs little description, the main points being to have the pole made of tough lumber



and about two inches square at the small end and three and one-half inches square at the large end.

The circle should be made of two-inch wagon felloes. Bolt the shaft couplings to the circle, the double-tree resting on the tongue where the circle is bolted to the tongue. This wagon pole is quickly attached and is very light, hence not a burden on the horses, and the expense of making it is small.

—Indianapolis News.

Nut Trees For Shade.
We plant out almost innumerable shade trees that yield us absolutely nothing besides their services as parasols in summer and perhaps as wind-break in winter. If nut-bearing trees were planted in their stead they would make as good a return, serve the purposes of the others equally well and yield us a good supply of nuts at the same time. Nearly or quite all of our nut-bearing trees are hardy in the larger sections of our country. Hickory, walnut, chestnut, pecan and alberta—the most common kind of nuts we have—can be found in some extent all over this country, and with a little pains in planting such, and otherwise giving them due attention, could be made to grow almost anywhere. The principal reason for this not being done, people have not thought of it. We have become accustomed to buying and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, but whenever we wanted a supply of nuts we expected to go to the woods and gather them. No effort was made to grow them at home.

Along the walks and lanes in pastures, nut-bearing trees might be planted either in groves or strips, and used as wind-breaks for stock, the orchard or the farm buildings and as a combination of shade, protection and fruit—the useful and the agreeable.

Increase the Poultry.
The average farmer does not keep poultry enough. A little larger investment in poultry will increase the income of the farm and bring a profit that cannot be equalled by the same amount invested in any other line of farming. By this I do not mean that the farmer shall become a fancier or a poultry specialist, but I do mean that he usually neglects the faithful hen, and if he will post up on this branch of live stock husbandry and take as much pains with his hens as he does with his other live stock he can increase his profits with very little labor and money expended.

The poultry business now is a stable business. Just as much so as hogs or cattle or the dairy. It used to be that you could scarcely sell poultry and eggs at certain seasons of the year, but that is not the case now. There is a market for all the poultry and eggs that can be produced, and at fair prices. The large packers have developed the poultry market just the same as they have the meat market, and our poultry and eggs are transported to them to the markets of the world. Both eggs and poultry are preserved in cold storage and distributed to the people as the market warrants.

The farmer can produce a pound of chicken just as cheaply as he can a pound of beef, pork or mutton, and it always brings a better price. Why, then, not give this branch of our busi-

ness more attention? With good laying stock eggs can be produced at a handsome profit. Instead of a farmer having twenty-five or thirty hens he ought to keep 200 or 300, or more, as his permits.—Colon J. Little, in Commercial Poultry.

Parasites of Clover.
A popular edition of Bulletin No. 70 has been issued by the experiment station of Iowa State College, on the subject of "Some Weeds of Iowa." It was prepared by Dr. L. H. Pommel, botanist of the station. The following section on the dodder will be found of interest, for this parasite weed is found in many parts of the country.

During the last few years, Dr. Pommel says, dodders have made their appearance upon clover in different sections of the country. Five species have been reported upon alfalfa and clover. Mr. Dewey states, from his experience, that the dodder is rarely found east of the Missouri River. No doubt, however, it occurs occasionally. Farmers should, therefore, be on their guard for this plant. It belongs to the same family as the common morning glory.

The dodders are leafless, except the small scales on the stems; herbs of yellowish color, with threadlike stems twining around the plants upon which they live. They pierce the bark with small and short rootlets, which are called suckers, or haustoria. The seeds are small, yet there is stored sufficient nourishment in them to give the embryo a start. The seed germinates in the soil and grows sufficiently in length to allow it to come in contact with the plant upon which it lives, when it immediately sends in its suckers, and thus becomes established upon the plant as though it was a part of the host.

The dodders contain no chlorophyll, the green coloring matter found in leaves, and hence cannot make plant food; that is, make starch out of raw material such as ordinary green leaves do, but must derive their nourishment entirely from the host upon which they live. Such plants are called parasites.

The first and most important point is to obtain seed that is free from the dodder seed. It is best, therefore, to obtain the seed grown in the Mississippi Valley and the East. European seed should not under any consideration be purchased. There is likelihood of some danger from the East, and especially from the West. Clover seed grown in States south of Iowa is hardly suited for our conditions, and it is not likely that the Iowa farmer will purchase much of this seed.

Farmers cannot too emphatically be cautioned against sowing dodder-infested clover seed. The ultimate loss caused by the dodder will greatly exceed the cost of cleaning the clover seed, and clean seed should be bought at any price.

The dodder may be exterminated when once established in the following way: First, by the herbicidal treatment. For this purpose a solution of copper sulphate in the following proportions will be found effec-

AUDITORS' REPORT
— OF THE —
Finances of Jefferson County
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

| Treasurer's Account. | | Sheriff's Account. | |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| J. B. MEANS, Treasurer, in account with Jefferson county for the year ending December 31st, 1903. | | J. W. CURRY, Sheriff, in account with Jefferson county for the year ending December 31st, 1903. | |
| DR. | CR. | DR. | CR. |
| To amount in Treasury at last settlement..... | \$15,329 09 | To amount orders drawn..... | \$ 3,695 71 |
| To amount county tax for 1903..... | 96,935 11 | To balance due Sheriff J. W. Curry..... | 0 00 |
| To amount bond tax for 1903..... | 4,526 77 | CR. | \$ 3,704 71 |
| To amount state tax for 1903..... | 5,080 64 | By boarding prisoners 4,825 | |
| To outstanding tax for 1902 and previous years..... | 8,505 86 | Days at 25c..... | 3,202 80 |
| To amount for hotel license for 1903..... | 3,083 97 | By amount of fees, costs and other expenditures..... | 1,442 21 |
| To amount for state personal tax refunded to county..... | 4,745 26 | CR. | \$ 3,704 71 |
| To amount from Commissioners' receipts..... | 516 05 | Commissioners' Account. | |
| To amount of redemptions received..... | 1,458 80 | NEWTON WEBSTER, Commissioner. | |
| To amount unseated tax for 1902..... | 8 71 | DR. | |
| To amount interest on unseated tax received..... | 180 84 | To amount county orders drawn..... | \$ 595 00 |
| To amount temporary loan received, 1900 to 1902 inclusive..... | 10,980 00 | To amount poor orders drawn..... | 497 00 |
| CR. | \$94,486 36 | CR. | \$ 1,092 00 |
| By county orders redeemed \$70,132 55 | | By amount due from last settlement..... | 21 00 |
| By amount refunding orders redeemed..... | 41 84 | By 104 days as commissioner..... | 574 00 |
| By amount paid directors' association..... | 44 98 | By 142 days poor director..... | 497 00 |
| By amount paid county association..... | 200 00 | CR. | \$ 1,092 00 |
| By amount of county bonds redeemed..... | 2,000 00 | AL. HAWK, Commissioner. | |
| By amount county bonds redeemed..... | 270 00 | DR. | |
| By amount state treasurer's receipts..... | 6,327 01 | To amount county orders drawn..... | \$ 595 00 |
| By amount redemptions..... | 459 68 | To amount poor orders drawn..... | 500 00 |
| By treasurer's percentage paying out \$27,346 67 at 13%..... | 949 33 | CR. | \$ 1,095 00 |
| By treasurer's percentage paying out \$85,479 96 at 2%..... | 1,709 58 | By 104 days commissioner..... | 574 00 |
| By amount county funds in treasury..... | 6,348 39 | By 142 days poor director..... | 497 00 |
| CR. | \$94,385 30 | CR. | \$ 1,071 00 |
| J. B. MEANS, Treasurer, in account with the Poor Funds of Jefferson county for the year 1903. | | Commissioners' Clerk's Account. | |
| DR. | CR. | A. E. GALBRAITH, Commissioners' Clerk. | |
| To amount in treasury at last settlement..... | \$ 7,846 91 | DR. | |
| To amount received on outstanding poor tax for 1902..... | 3,527 86 | To amount county orders drawn..... | \$ 700 00 |
| To amount received on poor tax for 1903..... | 18,568 83 | To amount poor orders drawn..... | 200 00 |
| To amount received from commissioners' receipts..... | 3,676 16 | CR. | \$ 900 00 |
| To amount received from unseated county poor tax for 1902..... | 587 02 | By 1 year's salary as clerk..... | \$ 700 00 |
| To amount interest received on unseated tax..... | 4 12 | By 1 year's salary as poor directors' clerk..... | 200 00 |
| To amount poor tax received on seated tax..... | 48 04 | CR. | \$ 900 00 |
| CR. | \$34,020 82 | Steward's Account. | |
| By amount county poor orders redeemed..... | \$24,000 94 | J. N. KELLEY, Steward County Home. | |
| By amount of coupons redeemed..... | 3,380 00 | DR. | |
| By treasurer's percentage receiving \$26,178 61 at 13%..... | 327 17 | To amount orders drawn..... | \$ 1,000 00 |
| By treasurer's percentage paying out \$27,478 61 at 2%..... | 549 52 | CR. | \$ 1,000 00 |
| By amount of poor funds in treasury..... | 5,713 79 | By one year's salary as steward..... | 1,000 00 |
| CR. | \$34,220 82 | CR. | \$ 1,000 00 |
| J. B. MEANS, Treasurer, in account with Jefferson county Sheep Funds for the year 1903. | | County Superintendent's Account. | |
| DR. | CR. | B. B. TEITRICK, County Superintendent. | |
| To amount received on dog tax for 1903..... | \$ 1,100 00 | DR. | |
| CR. | \$ 1,100 00 | To cash from county treasurer..... | \$ 200 00 |
| By amount sheep orders redeemed..... | \$331 75 | By vouchers filed..... | 200 00 |
| By amount received on outstanding receiving \$1,100 00 at 13%..... | 14 13 | CR. | \$ 200 00 |
| By treasurer's percentage receiving \$267 91 at 13%..... | 17 96 | Janitor's Account. | |
| By reserve fund retained in treasury..... | 200 00 | DR. | |
| By amount paid on sheep orders..... | 556 16 | GEO. H. GROVES, Janitor. | |
| CR. | \$ 1,100 00 | To amount orders drawn..... | \$ 640 00 |
| By amount due from last settlement..... | 160 00 | CR. | \$ 640 00 |
| By one year's salary..... | 480 00 | By amount due from last settlement..... | 160 00 |
| By one year's salary..... | 480 00 | By one year's salary..... | 480 00 |
| CR. | \$ 640 00 | CR. | \$ 640 00 |

JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO.
We, the undersigned Auditors of Jefferson county, in the state of Missouri, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the 4th section of an Act entitled "An Act relating to counties, townships, etc.," passed the 14th day of April, A. D. 1820, we met in the Commissioners' office in the borough of Brookville, Pa., on the first Monday of January, 1904, it being the fourth day of said month, and did audit, adjust and settle the several accounts required of us by law, according to the several Acts of Assembly and appointments thereto, according to the best of our judgment and ability, and find them as set forth in the above report.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at the office aforesaid this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1904.

THOMAS B. ADAMS, (SEAL)
W. T. PIERCE, (SEAL)
W. A. HENRY, (SEAL)

Caring for Furs.
The secret of the life everlasting in furs is to keep them as free as possible from all contact. After shaking and wiping them dry, if they have been out in the rain or fog, hang them over the back of a chair, and when dry hang up where nothing can touch them. If room is wanting for this, place on a shelf with tissue paper under and over them and between each fold. Furs that have been wet should never be hung in front of a stove or open fire to dry.—Exchange.

Colombia's area is equal to that of California and Texas combined. Its population was estimated in 1881 to be 3,600,000. Bogota, its capital, has a population of 125,000.

The inhibitory measures of Germany against the importation of American cattle and meat products have greatly advanced the price of meat in the country. In consequence of this the consumption of fresh, dried and salted fish has largely increased. A Hamburg company has opened a depot and packing house at Matarien-Mensaen Egypt, for the curing and shipping of eels caught in the Nile and affluents.

Henry Morris, an Englishman who has given much attention to the subject of cancer, recently called attention to the pernicious influence of the clay pipe and the decayed tooth in causing cancerous growths.