SOUTHERN ❖ FARM ❖ NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Helpful Chats.

A farmer of the Piedmont country carried about forty chickens and turkeys through the winter. If he secured from that number fifty pounds of manure it was not visible. The manure for that number of hens should be worth $10 a year. He carried five or six cattle through the year. He did not have two loads of manure to show. He lost $20 there. He bought two tons of guano for $44. He applied that to poorly prepared land and the grass in the first two weeks of June used up half the plant food. There he lost $22. That is, a small two-horse farmer, through carelessness and laziness, lost $52, besides the loss in consequence of a poorly cultivated crop. There are hundreds of farmers in the land that lose by one or the other of these leaks.

A dozen or more men with families have said to the writer that they would not plant Irish potatoes. They had no luck with them and they did not care for them any way after the first mess or two. The man who depends on luck in farming ought to hire out to some good white man for wages. He is not qualified to conduct a farm. There is no luck even in this section of the country in raising the white potatoes, as they are called up North. Good soil, well prepared and fertilized, and cultivated rapidly will insure a fair crop, provided the bugs are kept off by Paris green. It is said that if the potato patch is covered with pine needles the bugs will not trouble them. Even green pine tops placed around the plants will keep them off, according to reports. There is no trouble in raising sweet potatoes. They bring a dollar a bushel now, and the crop is profitable at thirty-five cents, if sold from the field. Some people who do not depend on luck always keep potatoes till planting time. What one man does any other man can do if he tries.

Many of the oats sown broadcast last fall were killed. Some sown with a wheat drill were much injured. Those sown with the oat drill came through the severe winter in fine style. The farmers trying that plan say that they will never sow another bushel broadcast in the fall. This plan enables them to sow the heavy, productive varieties, which are always better than the late kinds that make much straw and light grain. In sowing small grain the most work should be put on the preparation of the land. After it is broken with a two-horse or disc plow and well harrowed, it is an easy matter for a hand to put in two to two and a half acres a day. He lays off, distributes the fertilizer, plants the oats and covers them at the same run, with a five-inch shovel; the rows will be about fifteen inches apart. A smaller plow will not leave the open furrow deep enough.

Farmers who have harrowed wheat and oats March 25 to April 20, claim that the yield is greatly increased. If the soil is in fair condition a weeder is better than a smoothing harrow. This implement pulverizes the soil about one inch deep. A hand with one horse can run over fifteen acres in a day. A second cultivation, provided a rain follows the first, will be beneficial. The farmers in this section who have tried this plan believe that it adds ten to twenty per cent. to the yield.—Chas. Petty, Spartanburg, S. C.

A Problem in Irish Potato Culture.

Mr. L. A. T. writes: "Would you advise planting potatoes on land that yields fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn per acre? It is upland, but very fine and easy to cultivate. Potatoes bring from forty to fifty cents a bushel here in the fall. Please give me a good fertilizer and state how to apply it for a loamy soil with a clay subsoil?"

Answer.—Land that will bring from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn in your section of the State should grow a fairly satisfactory crop of Irish potatoes. In a favorable season and with proper fertilization, you should get 200 bushels or more to the acre, which at from forty to sixty cents will pay you very well. Of course, the potato crop is a more laborious crop to harvest and care for than corn. Potatoes give their best results on land of a loamy nature well supplied with vegetable matter. They do exceedingly well as a rule after a clover sod, or the plowing under of any leguminous crop which will add nitrogen and vegetable matter to the soil. Farmyard manure is not a satisfactory fertilizer for Irish potatoes, as it often causes them to become scabby, and therefore interferes seriously with their appearance when placed on the market. Land for potatoes should be deeply broken and carefully prepared so as to secure a fine seed bed.

Potatoes should be planted in shallow furrows six inches deep in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the drill. The best practice favors planting medium sized whole potatoes rather than to cut the seed, using only one or two eyes to the piece. Where the seed is cut it should be sprinkled lightly with gypsum or lime, which heals the wounds and keeps the moisture in the potato, so that the seed does not dry up and fail to germinate. It takes more seed when whole potatoes are used, but the yields are generally considered to be more satisfactory.

As to a fertilizer for Irish potatoes one of the best would be four per cent. nitrogen, eight per cent. phosphoric acid and twelve per cent. of potash. Use the sulphate of potash and not the muriate, as the muriate has an injurious effect on the formation of starch and results in the production of a soggy, wet potato. If the sulphate is used the potatoes will as a rule be more mealy in texture when cooked. The fertilizer may be made up by using cottonseed meal, which contains about seven and one-half per cent. of organic nitrogen, or nitrate of soda with acid phosphate and sulphate of potash. To obtain the above percentages mix about 250 pounds of nitrate of soda, 500 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate and 250 pounds of sulphate of potash together, and apply at the rate of 300 to 600 pounds per acre. The fertilizer may be applied broadcast or under the drill rows so as not to come in contact with the seed, and this is particularly important if you should use cottonseed meal to supply the nitrogen. The nitrate of soda is best applied separately, part when the potatoes come up and part in four to six weeks thereafter.—Andrew M. Soule.

Grass and Dairying in the South.

Less capital and fewer acres of land are needed to go into truck farming than is needed for a dairy farm.

The latter has many advantages, however; the product is not so likely to strike a glutted market. Butter and cheese need not be sold at once, but may be stored until prices are more satisfactory. While a severe drouth will affect the feed of dairy cattle the effect may be more easily remedied than is possible in trucking unless you are prepared to irrigate. We have frequently recommended dairy farming on a beef cattle ranch as profitable business for Florida farmers.

Good grass is a necessity in either case. There is a very widespread opinion throughout the North and West that we cannot grow grass in this State. It is true that "bluegrass" does not grow in Florida. Thus far timothy and clover have never been grown successfully on a large scale. As to clover, we have heard of some good clover being grown in little patches. If it can be grown on a city lot, it can be grown also on a field of many acres if the same conditions are insured. We feel very confident that experiments will show that on moist soil well enriched and inoculated with the proper bacteria red clover will do well in Florida. On drier land probably alfalfa may be grown in its place.

We know positively from personal observation that on flatwoods land white clover will grow without care or cultivation, spreading gradually and smothering out the native grasses.

All things considered, we see no reason why the cattle business in any of its branches will not prove more profitable in Florida than in the Northern States.—Florida Agriculturist.

Corn and Cob Meal For Sheep.

R. L. O., Hinkle, writes: Will corn or crushed corn and cob mixed with wheat bran hurt to feed sheep?

It will not hurt sheep to feed them corn or crushed corn and cob meal mixed with wheat bran, provided of course you do not feed too much. Your ewes should not receive a heavy grain ration for some time before parturition and for several days thereafter. What grain is fed at the period mentioned should consist chiefly of wheat bran. Ewes which are receiving a fair amount of shredded corn stover with clover or pea hay will not need a large amount of grain, say from one to two pounds per day, depending on the roughness fed. You may feed a mixture of one-half corn or corn and cob meal with wheat bran to advantage. Wheat bran is much more expensive than cotton seed meal when the protein content is considered. Wheat bran contains about twelve per cent. of digestible matter as compared with 37.2 per cent. in cotton seed meal, and you should be able to buy the cotton seed meal in small lots at about $25.00 per ton. Do not feed more than a quarter pound of cotton seed meal to your sheep. As much as a half pound, of course, can be fed when the ewes are well accustomed to it without injury. Cotton seed meal is not nearly as satisfactory for young lambs as wheat bran, but the small amount they eat while running with their mothers should not injure them. Owing to the much higher protein content of cotton seed meal, it is much cheaper at the price mentioned that the wheat bran.—Prof. Soule.

The recent birth rate for St. George's-in-the-East, London, the headquarters of the alien invasion, is at the rate of 60.8 per 1000.

News of the Day.

A. Swanson and Lieut.-Gov. Jos. E. Willard addressed a large body of voters at Heathsville yesterday in the interest of their respective candidacies.

Senator Martin and Judge Mann spoke in Lexington yesterday in the county courthouse to a large audience.

The grand jury of Alexandria city is investigating the reports of illegal sale of liquor and gambling and has summoned all the policemen and nearly 100 citizens.

A committee representing the Lynchburg Board of Trade went to Roanoke Monday, saw President Johnson, of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and presented to him the needs of better passenger station facilities in Lynchburg.

During a storm at Ivor the telegraph office was struck by lightning and two sets of instruments burned out. The operator was badly shocked and was unconcious for some time.

The United Grand Grove of the Ancient Order of Druids, which has been in session in Petersburg, adjourned to meet next in Newport News.

Jets and Flashes.

If some wives would hand their husbands a few more smiles at home they wouldn't purchase so many at saloons.

A man thinks he is mighty charitable when he gets somebody else to give $10 to his favorite charity.

A married man says the easiest way to manage a wife is to let her have her own way.

Nothing is more popular than Home Missions on Foreign-Mission Sunday.

Better the hands that ache from toil than the heart that aches from trouble.

The Fredericksburg Star states that Congressman J. F. Rixey has appointed Chancellor Bailey Coleman, son of Dr. W. J. Coleman, of Louisa county, as midshipman at Annapolis, and Joseph M. Blackwell, of Fauquier county, as alternate.

Mr. Mason, of the firm of H. Mason & Co., merchants, five miles from Jarratts, Sussex county, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. He was found lying on a counter of the store. A bunch of keys in Mr. Mason's pockets had been melted and his clothing was badly burned.

HORTICULTURE

TREE LICE.

For the tree lice, the New Hampshire Station successfully dips the infested twigs of young trees in a weak solution of tree soap. Probably kerosene emulsion would answer the same purpose.

TWO SPRAYINGS IN ONE.

Recent tests at the Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station suggest that the thorough spraying of scale infected trees with a sulphur wash may take the place of the first one of the combined treatment with bordeaux mixture and paris green for scale and scab. It is found that the sulphur washes kill many other insects besides the scale and result in considerable benefit to the tree. On the other hand, it was noticed that in spraying old orchards some of the buds were killed on the lower branches by the large quantity of the spray which they received. The effect was to thin the fruit and decrease its number, while improving the size and quality. The lime and sulphur washes proved efficient scale destroyers on all treated trees.

DUST SPRAYING.

This method of spraying fruit trees has been practiced for several years by Western orchardists with success. This season an apple orchard in Batavia, N. Y., has been treated by the application of dry sand and the usual chemicals with remarkable success. The apples of various kinds are remarkably free from fungus or other defects. This so-called spray is composed of sand, with the same ingredients used in water. The sand is thrown by a current of air upon the foliage of the trees when they are wet with dew. My opinion is that this method would be more successful in a dry season than a wet one, and in a dry State like Missouri than a wet State like New York. The opinion is that it would wash off sooner than the usual water spray, but there is no proof of this.—Indianapolis News.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

The broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off, so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From these ends the new fibrous roots usually start.

The hole must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position; the larger the better. Let the tree be the same depth it stood in the nursery (the old mark can be readily discerned) and not deeper, except in cases of dwarf trees. These latter should be set so that the point of union should come two or three inches below the surface of the ground. The tree being held upright, the finest and best earth from the surface should be carefully worked among the roots with the fingers, filling every space and bringing every root in contact with it. Set the tree as firm as a post, but leave the surface filling light and loose.

This is done by placing a layer of coarse manure from three to six inches deep, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This protects the earth about the roots against drying or baking with wind or sun, retains to it the requisite moisture, and obviates all occasion for a practice (generally of injurious effects)—the watering newly planted trees.

The stems should now be put in condition for the formation of the top by removing all the limbs to the point where it is desired to have the top; then cut back each remaining limb, leaving from four to six inches.—H. S. Wiley, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

SETTING STRAWBERRIES.

As a farmer that is fond of strawberries, and anxious to see this most handsome and delicious fruit grown on all farms, I will have to take exceptions to H. W. Henry's article in Farmer in regard to the use of the spade in setting strawberry plants. Too many farmers imagine that strawberries are hard to grow, without being discouraged by being advised to obtain special tools, and then have to "crawl along on the ground" to set the plants. I sometimes imagine that such advice is given by commercial growers in order to discourage others. Now, I am not going to claim that a spade is the best implement with which to set plants, but it is something that is available (or should be) on all farms, it is speedy and reasonably sure. I have used one for years and expect to continue doing so. The worst failure with plants and the poorest berries that ever I grew happened several years ago when, as a beginner, I undertook to follow directions given in an article in a farm paper, and two of us worked the greater part of a day in setting out 700 plants. Since then I have been a "lazy man" and used the spade, and have always had berries, and most of the time more than we could possibly use. Of course, if the farmer goes out in the spring with a rusty spade and with some of the dirt from the last job on which he used it the fall before sticking to it, he must not expect to do good work. But if he has a bright spade, and will stretch a line across the ground as a guide to go by, and then with a small boy to hand him the plants, he can soon set (or "put in the ground") enough plants to supply his family with berries.—F. S. Girard, in Indiana Farmer.

His Admiration.

The admiration which Bob felt for his Aunt Margaret included all her attributes and even possessions which the aunt herself was not wont to consider desirable.

"I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob one day, after a long silence during which he had watched her in a laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."—Youth's Companion.

"Can't I go out in the back yard and play in the garden, mamma?" "Certainly not, child. You must stay in and study your nature books."—Life.

GOOD ROADS

Taxes and Farms.

THE farmer will ask, "How much would the tax be on my farm to have good roads?" This is a vital question, and it goes to the heart of the whole matter. As the answer to the question depends on the size of the farm, its value, the assessed value of the township, and the county, and its location, no answer can be given that will fit every case. The following example, which is based on conditions that represent the average situation in Illinois, as stated, will furnish an approximate answer: Let us assume that John Jones owns a quarter section in a township in Central Illinois, where the county is made up of sixteen townships. The records of the State Board of Equalization show that $1800 is an average assessed valuation of such a farm. The assessed valuation of a farming township is $300,000 or over, but we take $300,000 as the basis. Then the assessed valuation of the county would be $4,800,000, and under a State and county aid road law (which seems to be most equitable), the cost of hard roads is divided in three parts, charging same to State, county and township.

The State's portion of the cost would be paid in cash from the one mill tax levy. The county and township paid by issuing bonds, payable in twenty annual instalments, with three and a half or four per cent. interest.

To meet these bonds with the interest the county and township must raise, upon an average, $1200 a year for twenty years.

The township tax must be spread over $300,000 valuation, which will make the rate four mills. The county tax must be spread over $4,800,000 valuation, which makes the county tax one-fourth of a mill. So, upon the farm in question the annual tax bill will be:

State tax, one mill	$1.80
County tax, one-quarter mill	.45
Township tax, four mills	7.20
Total	$9.45

The above is based upon only one of the sixteen townships in the county building hard roads; for every other township where $60,000 is expended for hard roads the county tax will be increased one-quarter of a mill, equal to forty-five cents a quarter section, which would have to be added to the above. If every township in the county should undertake at once the building of a similar system of hard roads, the county tax on the farm would be four mills, or $7.20, which, with $7.20 township and $1.80 for State tax, would bring the total up to $16.20.

Suppose the farm in question is question is planted in corn and yields an average of forty bushels to the acre, the tax then will represent one-fourth of a cent a bushel on the crop. Experience shows, and I believe every one will admit, that a wideawake farmer, having at all seasons of the year good, hard roads, can, by watching the market and selling his corn under the most favorable conditions, get at least one cent, and often five cents, a bushel more than he can under present conditions. With hard roads he can take advantage of the market; with mud roads the markets often take advantage of him. And if our friend on the farm will sit down, take his pencil and figure out the saving he can make by hauling twice the load in half the time by reason of the hard roads, and the saving of wear and tear upon his teams, he will see that, in fact, no matter how he figures, he can save the cost of hard roads many times over every year.

The building of hard roads on the main thoroughfares will reduce the present road and bridge tax at least one-half; so the cost of hard roads is so evenly distributed that it does not become a burden.

Usually fifteen, or, at most, eighteen, miles will cover the main roads in any township; these can be macadamized or gravelled, making a permanent hard road, at a cost not exceeding $60,000 in any part of the State, and usually for $50,000. In localities having material close at hand the expense can be cut to $35,000 or $40,000. With modern road machinery the remaining dirt roads can be graded, crowned and drained, greatly improving the same, and the whole cost will not increase the present road tax over ten cents an acre a year. The whole question is: Are hard roads and good roads worth $16 a year for a quarter section?

Generally the cheapest and most accessible material should be used. In about half of the State gravel can be had; in the southern part of the State a very good material, known as Novaculite, is found; in the vicinity of Joliet and Chicago there is an abundance of all road materials, gravel, limestone and furnace slag, while Chicago's great drainage canal has upon its banks millions of cubic yards of good road material, and at the south end of this stone pile is the Joliet penitentiary.—Chicago Tribune.

No Pension Yet.

"Well, to be honest with you," said the tramp, "I can't exactly say that I'm a veteran and have witnessed the horrors of war, but I think I deserve a pension, though."

"For what?"

"Well, I was once locked in a freight car for a week, with the weather at zero, and nothing but a frozen turnip to eat, and nothing but blocks of building stones to keep me warm, and if I am not entitled to a pension nobody else ought to have one. The horrors of that old turnip beat the horrors of a battlefield all to pieces."—New York News.

Women's Good Looks.

According to an English specialist who has made a careful study of the subject, the reason why women are better looking than men is because they are more indolent, and are not called upon to use their brains as much as men are. Hard intellectual work and assidious attention to business, he says, are harmful so far as physical beauty is concerned.—Indianapolis News.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

PEAR HONEY.

Pick over and core fully ripe pears and cook with a little water until soft; strain through a jelly bag and then simmer slowly until reduced about one-third of the original amount. It should be pale, clear and sweet, with a fruity flavor. This is excellent for use with delicate griddle cakes.

SPICE LOAF CAKE.

Cream one and one-half cups of butter, add two cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, four well-beaten eggs, one level teaspoon of ground cloves, one and one-half teaspoon of cinnamon, one-quarter of a grated nutmeg, five cups of flour in which six level teaspoons of baking powder are sifted, and two cups of raisins. Bake in two loaves slowly

DATE CAKE.

Cream one-half cup of butter, add one and one-half cups of sugar, beat well, add the beaten yolks of four eggs, beat again, add one cup of milk, two and one-quarter cups of flour with four level teaspoons of baking powder sifted in it, then add one-half pound of dates chopped and one-half teaspoon of almond flavoring. Bake in thin sheets, cover with a thick icing and decorate with stoned dates. Serve in small squares.

APPLE GINGER.

Pare and core apples and to four pounds allow four pounds of light brown sugar, the juice and grated rind of three lemons and an ounce of white ginger pounded flat. Cook all together three or four hours over a slow fire until the apple looks clear. Seal in small jars. The ginger can be bought in any drug store, and the pieces should be taken out before sealing the preserve or at any time when the flavor of ginger becomes too strong.

SHEPHERD'S PIE.

Cut up enough cold roast beef to make a quart of small, thin slices. Season the meat with salt and pepper, and after putting it into a deep earthen dish pour over it a sauce made as follows: Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a frying pan, and when it has become hot add two scant tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir until this is dark brown, and then add a pint of water. Season with salt and pepper and boil for three minutes. Pare, boil and mash eight good-sized potatoes; then add to them a cupful of boiling milk, a tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper to suit the taste. Spread this preparation over the meat and sauce, beginning at the side of the dish and working toward the centre. Bake for thirty minutes. Other meats beside roast beef may be used in a shepherd's pie if desired.

Hints For the Housekeeper

Never put warm food of any kind away in a covered dish if you want it to keep well.

When peeling onions begin at the root end and peel upwards, and the onion will scarcely affect your eyes at all.

If a piece of furniture is ink-stained, six drops of nitre in a teaspoonful of water applied with a feather will remove it.

Glassware should be washed in hot soapsuds and rinsed in cold water. A clean glass towel does the rest. Use a brush for cut glass.

Do not use a sponge; it no longer fills a long-felt want on the toilet table, because it is apt to become filled with germs poisonous to the skin. Use a bit of antiseptic cloth or the hands.

A sponge or face flannel which has become slimy through constant use of soap should be well rubbed with salt and then rinsed in cold water. By this process it becomes practically new.

Rust on steel may be removed thus: Cover the steel with sweet oil, rub it in well, and let it stand for forty-eight hours; then rub the steel with unslaked lime, finely powdered, till all the marks have disappeared.

In addition to the weekly scrubbing of the refrigerator, it is a good plan to occasionally take out the shelves and boil them with a handful of washing soda. The wash boiler may be used for this purpose.

Orange frosting for cake is made by grating the rind of an orange and squeezing the juice and a tablespoonful of lemon juice over it. Gradually beat into the mixture confectioners' sugar until the proper consistency is reached.

A diet of young carrots is said to be excellent for the skin and all its appendages of hair and nails. This is attributed to its anti-scorbutic salts, its oily matter and the iron which exists in all red-colored vegetables and fruits.

A girl who develops her own photographic plates tried many experiments before she solved the problem of keeping her hands, especially her finger nails, clean. She found that lemon juice, if used quickly after the hands had been in the developer and the hypo, removed stains from underneath the nails.

A Valuable Psalter.

A Psalter, which belonged to Boswell, was sold at Sotheby's in London recently for £15. It contained the inscription: "James Boswell, 1763. I bought this for 2d at Greenwich, when I was walking there with Mr. Samuel Johnson."

Whitechapel Changed.

Whitechapel, London, the district where so many crimes were committed several years ago, including the notorious "Jack-the-Ripper" murders, has been transformed by the police into a fairly respectable district.

Music boxes and blue light are two of the latest things in the line of anaesthetics.

With the Funny Fellows

Observe the Lovely Rhymes.

There once was a poet of Dominique,
Who never had written a limerick.
And the people all cried:
"If he has never tried,
For heaven's sake, give him a medal quick."
—Somerville Journal.

When It Gets It.

"But don't you believe that virtue always gets its reward in the end?"

"Nope; sometimes it gets it in the neck."—Houston Post.

Unattainable Wealth.

"Loafley says being married to an heiress is not a success."

"No?"

"No. Says it's just like working in a bank."—Houston Chronicle.

"Ungrateful Truth."

"She has taken very great care of herself, you know."

"Yes. But her age is telling on her at last."

"What ingratitude!"—London Punch.

The Bliss of Ignorance.

She—"Some people don't know what's good for them in this world!"

He—"Yes, but they're better off than the people that know and haven't the price to get it!"—Detroit Free Press.

Place to Acquire Knowledge.

Greene—"Would you call Briggs an educated man?"

White—"Well, I think he knows more than he did when he first ventured into the stock market."—Boston Transcript.

Trouble Ahead.

"Here's a man what say de worl' com'n' ter a end next July."

"My, my! En ter think, I done buyed two lightnin' rods en a eight-day clock on de installment plan."—Atlanta Constitution.

Must Have Been Absent.

"Mrs. Quintly wasn't at the reception this afternoon, was she?"

"What makes you think she wasn't?"

"Since you got back you've done nothing but tell me things you've heard about her."—Judge.

Sarcasm.

Mrs. Knox—"Well, I was in plenty of time for the wedding, after all; and I enjoyed it immensely."

Mr. Knox—"Really? What was the matter? Didn't the bride look her best?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Menagerie Pleasures.

Far from his native forest free,
Jocko swings with heart of glee;
Patiently stand his friends so tall,
Thinking of his coming fall.

Easy Appropriating.

Mrs. May—"I'm glad men don't wear lace and ribbons and things on their clothes the way women do, aren't you?"

Mrs. Kay—"Oh, I don't know! Think how convenient it would be for us if case we wanted something of the sort in a hurry!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Higher Education.

"Do you expect your son to become proficient in the classics while at college?"

"No."

"Football?"

"No. All I want is for 'em to give him a good hazin, an' mebbe take some of the conceit out of him."—Washington Star.

Proud Moment.

Mike—"Oi hear yez wor foined foive dollars fer assaultin' McDooley."

Pat—"Oi wo: an' it wor a proud momint whin Oi hur-rd th' sintince, b'gorry."

Mike—"Pfwhats th' rayson av thot?"

Pat—"Faith, an' it show'd which av us had th' best av th' contist."—Chicago News.

Talent Rewarded.

Feminine Art Student—"What became of Mr. Hilight, who showed such talent here last term? None of his work has been published, has it?"

Masculine Art Student—"Oh, yes, but it isn't signed. Hilight's on The Evening Saffron. He draws those crosses in photographs which show where the crime was committed."—Puck.

Disappointed.

"Luck never manages things just right," said the irritable man who dislikes music. "It might just as well have been the other way around, but it wasn't."

"What is the trouble now?"

"My daughter, who plays the piano, has a sore throat, and the one who sings has a sore finger."—Washington Star.

Woman's Way.

"Yes, indeed, we had a falling out. He lives within a block of my house, but I never see him."

"Never?"

"Well, once when I was placing some flowers in the parlor window I caught sight of his long overcoat."

"And that was all?"

"Yes, except—er—when I passed his house he was at the window."

"And you looked up?"

"Only glanced, dear. Really——"

"Then you smiled?"

"I—I—er—no—yes——"

"And spoke?"

"Well—er—just to—but I never see him. Honestly, we had a falling out."—Detroit Tribune.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

SUNDAY, JULY 2.

The Making of a Christian: His Destiny. I. John 2: 15-17; 3: 1-3.

It makes a great difference, even to an indestructible gem, whether it belongs to a crown or a junk heap.

Look around and see how the world is treating God, and if you are the child of God, do not expect to be treated any better.

Could you explain to a caterpillar what it is to be a butterfly? No more could God explain to us what we shall be.

We become like whatever we truly see, as the sunlight lightens up whatever it falls upon, and covers the roughest stone that receives it with the brilliancy of the King of day.

Suggestions.

Our destiny is not to be measured by our accomplishments, but by our purposes; not by time, but by eternity.

If you want to glorify your earth, think great thoughts of heaven.

True thoughts of the hereafter contribute to the present; weak and dreamy thoughts only weaken the present.

Half of Napoleon's power was his consciousness of a splendid destiny. When one loses that consciousness, he loses his power.

Illustrations.

Every Christian is a king traveling through a foreign land incognito.

That your life is of pure marble does not make it a lovely statue. Take it to the Sculptor.

The sky begins on the earth; so does your heavenly destiny begin with the duties of to-day.

Questions.

Am I living as one with an immortal destiny?

Am I consciously preparing for my endless future?

Quotations.

Without a belief in personal immortality, religion is surely like an arch resting on one pillar, like a bridge ending in an abyss.—Max Miller.

I feel my immortality oversweep all pains, all tears, all time, all fears. —Byron.

As often as I hear of some undeserved wretchedness, my thoughts rest on that world where all will be made straight.—Fichte.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Clarkson is winning right along for Jersey City.

Devlin is making great strides in the first class of base-stealers.

Unglaub is proving a clever utility man for Boston, after all.

Beaumont was the first National League player to make fifty hits.

Manager McGraw began to play at fifteen and was a manager at thirty.

Elberfeld has been laid off by New York without pay until he can get into shape.

The Clevelands are being heavily touted for the American League championship this season.

Stone is leading the St. Louis Browns in hitting and run getting, and is ahead of Burkett on all counts.

Veteran Jack Boyle has succeeded Jack Doyle as first baseman for the Toledo American Association team.

Cleveland critics now claim for Joss the distinction of being the best fielding pitcher in the American League.

Joss, of the Cleveland team, is pitching great ball. He has twice held clubs down to three hits, once to four and twice to five.

The St. Paul Club has suspended pitcher Roy Evans, indefinitely, without salary, for deriliction in the performance of his duties.

New York critics are tossing boquets at Dobbs for his great fielding with the Brooklyns. If he could only hit and throw he would be a star.

Young "Cy" Young, of the Boston Nationals, is the boss shut-out pitcher, with five such victories to his credit. Killian leads in the American League with three.

"I don't know that it is possible to legislate the new style of delivery out of the game altogether, but I do know that it is possible to help the batting by returning to the old rule regarding fouls," says President Ban Johnson.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS

THE cause that has virtue does not need violence.

When prejudice begins to convince obstinacy 'tis the beginning of a long argument.

He who rises against God is sure to fall.

Great triumphs are the fruitage of many trials.

Love's wealth costs least to get and lasts longest.

Many a man bites off his head to feed his face.

No worship ascends where nothing is given up.

Few things are more precious than well-won praise.

Obedience is our obligation, the blessing is His.

Men who want to be spirit-filled must be self-emptied.

Those who live with us have the greatest power to lift us.

God knows His servants by their souls and not by their salaries.

God lived as man that man might love as God.

The saloon bar is Satan's bargain counter.

It is hard work seeking the Savior and serving self.

He builds well the house who lays aright the first brick.

The more the pruning the greater the promise of fruit.

HIS AFFECTIONS SHIPWRECKED.

"Nellie," spoke the youth, with an air of confidence, "only say the word and you and I will sail together on the rough sea of life, bravely buffeting its waves, trimming our sails to meet the adverse winds that—"

"Leave me, Harry, leave me," interrupted the maiden. "The man who takes me on that journey must offer me a first-class passage on a steamer."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.