Where Love is, there God is also.

(Continued from last week.)

And the woman said, "May Christ bless you, Little grandfather! He must have sent me himself to your window. My little child would have frozen to death. When I started out, it was warm, but now it is terribly cold. And he, Batiushka, led you to look through the window, and take pity on me, an unfortunate."

Adam smiled, and said, "Indeed, he did that! I have been looking through the window, my good woman, not without a cause." And Martin told the soldier's wife his dream and how he heard the voice—how the Lord promised to come and see him that day.

"All things are possible," said the woman. She rose, put on the coat, wrapped up her little child in it; and, as she started to take her leave, she thanked Adam again.

"Take this, for Christ's sake," said Adam, giving her a twenty-kopek piece: "redeem your shawl." She made the sign of the cross. Adam made the sign of the cross, and went with her to the door.

The woman left. Adam ate some cabbage-soupe, washed some dishes and sat down again to work. While he works he still remembers the window: when the window grew darker, he immediately looked out to see who was passing by. Both acquaintances and strangers passed by, and there was nothing out of the ordinary.

But here Adam see that an old apple-woman has stopped right in front of his window. She carries a basket with apples. Only a few were left, as she had nearly sold them out; and over her shoulder she had a bag full of chips. She must have gathered them up in some new building, and was on her way home. One could see that the bag was heavy on her shoulder: she wanted to shift it to the other shoulder. So she lowered the bag upon the sidewalk, stood the basket with the apples on a little post, and began to shake down the splinters in the bag. And while she was shaking her bag, a little boy in a torn cap came along, picked up an apple from the basket, and was about to make his escape; but the old woman noticed it, turned around, and caught the youngster by his sleeve. The little boy began to struggle, tried to tear himself away; but the old woman grasped him with both hands, knocked off his cap, and caught him by the hair.

The little boy is screaming, the old woman is scolding. Adam lost no time in putting away his awl; he threw it upon the floor, sprung to the door,—he even stumbled on the stairs, and dropped his eye glasses—and rushed out into the street.

The old woman is pulling the youngsters hair, and is scolding, and threatening to take him to the policeman: the youngster defends himself and denys the charge. "I did not take it," he says: "what are you licking me for? let me go!" Adam tried to separate them. He took the boy by his arm, and says:—

"Let him go, little grandmother; forgive him, for Christs sake."

"I will forgive him so that he won't forget till the new broom grows. I am going to take the little villian to the police."

Adam began to entreat the old woman:—

"Let him go, little grandmother," he said: "he will never do it again. Let him go, for Christ's sake."

The old woman let him loose: the boy tried to run, but Adam kept him back.

"Ask the little grandmother's forgiveness," he said, "and don't you ever do it again: I saw you take the apple."

With tears in his eyes, the boy began to ask forgiveness.

"No! that's right; and now, here's an apple for you." Adam got an apple from the basket, and gave it to the boy. "I'll pay you for it little grandmother," he said to the woman.

"You ruin them that way, the good-for-nothings," said the old woman. „He ought to be treated so that he would remember it for a whole week."

"Eh, little grandmother," said Adam, "that is right according to our judgement, but not according to God's. If he is to be whipped for an apple, then what do we deserve for our sins?"

The old woman was silent'

Adam told her the parable of the master who forgave a debtor all that he owed him, and how the debtor went and began to choke one who owed him.

The old woman listened, and the boy stood listening.

"God has commanded us to forgive," said Adam, "else we, too, may not be forgiven. All should be forgiven, and the thoughtless especially.'

The old woman shook her head and sighed.

"That's so," said she; "but the trouble is, that they are very much spoiled."

"Then, we, who are older, must teach them," said Adam.

(*To be continued.*)

The Counties.

Copy for this Department must reach the editor on Saturday preceding date of issue.

Rockcastle County.

Conway.

We are having some pretty warm weather now.

Bud Geer has returned from his home in Lexington and resumed his place as clerk for A. W. Hart.

B. J. Benthurum and others delivered political speeches at this place Oct. 18, and had a large crowd.

MARRIED.—At the home of the bride, Harry Woodall and Miss Carrie Wren, Saturday, Oct. 21. Rev. R. R. Brannaman officiating.

W. J. Watson, who has been working for B. C. Richardson, was turned off because he was standing in his door crying out "hurrah for Taylor."

Jackson County.

Clover Bottom.

Mr. C. H. Parkey has returned from Ohio.

Miss Ethel Jones visited friends in Berea last week.

Mr. John Cope is having success in the photographing business.

Mr. Daniel Sparks and Miss Mary Hatfield were married Friday, Oct. 20.

Mrs. Wm. Jones visited her brother Robert Click last Sunday.

Mr. John Kindred, of Locust Branch, was here Oct. 27 hunting for mules.

Many enthusiastic politicians went from here to McKee to hear Gen. Taylor speak.

Stave making and hauling is the leading occupation of the people here. If the people are not careful they will thin their timber too much.

Mr. John Dean and brother Garda, Messrs Cope and Hatfield, Misses Laura and Nannie Hatfield were the guests of Miss M. Eva Click last Sunday.

Clay County.

Bright Shade.

Farmers are busy gathering corn.

H. L. McMurry preached on Bear Creek last Sunday.

Taylor Smith, a son of Frank Smith, died Wednesday.

Preaching services were held at Joseph Smith's last Sunday.

Robt. Greer, Knot county, was a visitor here Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mary E. Sizemore spent the week with Mrs. Sarah Mills.

Wild duck and raccoons are engaging the attention of our hunters.

Sarah Smallwood was thrown from a horse Sunday, but was not seriously injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Frederick, of Ogle, were visiting here Saturday and Sunday.

A party of hunters left a fire in the timber near here and the leaves are still burning.

Noah Valentine, who is logging on Bear Creek, spent part of the week at his home near Manchester.

G. Arthur Sizemore narrowly escaped being shot by a rifle, which was accidently discharged a few days ago.

Miss Ellen Morgan, who was teaching on Red Bird for Lewis Lyttlh, has gone to her home near Manchester.

Simon Delph, of Pineville, is makspeeches through Leslie, Clay, and Bell counties in the interest of the Republican party.

Ogle.

Oct. 28.

Wm. Swafford has enlarged his store.

Ed. Erederick went to Manchester Monday.

as much as stable manure. We would gladly give $6 a ton for them. We should haul them as ssoon as possible. The best way to use them is to run them through a feed cutter, and then use for bedding the stock. They absorb the liquids and rot down in the manure. This is the way they are used at the New Jersey Experiment Station. They will make good mulch for the srtawberries.—Rural New Yorker.

Mrs. Katherine Hibbard has been very sick. Her recovery is doubtful

Daniel Smith left his wife and children and eloped with Sarah Hubbard, Monday night.

M. H. Frederick was over from Bright Shade this week. He dismissed school a few days on account of bad health.

John Swafford and Alex Delph had a quarrel Monday which ended in a fist fight. After a short struggle they shook hands cordially. This is a good example for Kentucky feudists.

Wolfe County.

Spradling.

Geo. B. Cox, son of Fieldon Cox, is very low with fever at this writing.

Geo. M. Brown, a former student of Berea is planning to return to college this winter.

Rev. J. W. Doane will preach at the Toliver Congregational church Sunday, Nov. 5.

G. H. Fulks is to finish the twelve weeks of school begun by Jno. Byrd, of Campton.

Hon. Dingus, of Floyd Co., spoke to quite a large crowd at Campton, Oct. 6.

Quite a large crowd went from this county to hear W. J. Bryan speak at Mt. Sterling, Oct. 17.

VALLEY VIEW AGENT, ITEMS.

Cattle Dying.

Several head of cattle have died on Jolly Ridge since our last issue. William Grizzard lost a valuable cow with the strange disease. About fifteen head have been lost within the last ten days. Stock owners are perplexed over the matter, as cattle seem well one day, and the next they are found dead in the pasture.

Inaugeration Date Fixed.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 21.—Assistant Secretary of state Wood is plied with letters asking the date of the inaugeration of the next governor. The law provides that the govonor shall take his seat the fifth Tuesday after election, December 12. Other state officers will not go in till the first Monday in January.

Cattle 10 Cents a pound.

Mr. H. M. Morgan, one of the largest cattle buyers of this section, has just returned from Clay county. He says cattle are bringing better prices in Clay county than they are at home. Henry Marcum, of Clay county, bought a yoke of oxen weighing 3,000 pounds for which he paid ten cents a pound, or $300 for pair of cattle.

Took Winchesters to Court.

London Depot, Ky., Oct. 24,—Court convened at Manchester Monday morning for the trial of the Clay county fuedists. All factions were on hand, heavily armed. The records of evidence against James and Sol Griffin, who are in jail there, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Wash Thacker, have been stolen from the county judge's office. This was done by the Griffin faction to prevent indictments being returned by the grand jury. About 60 of the Philpot faction armed with Winchesters were on hand to prosecute the Griffins.

Madison County Declamatory Contest.

Prof. J. C. Clark, Superintendent of the Caldwell High school, wishes us to announce that during Thanksgiving week the annual declamatory contest of pupils of the public schools of Madison county will take place. All students of public schools are eligible. Prof. Clark desires to ask that teachers immediately send names to him of all students who wish to compete for the prize, which will be $10 in cash.—Climax.

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SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by MRS. ELIZA H. YOCUM, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

"The only argument avaliable with an east wind is to put on your overcoat."

How much trouble we should save ourselves if we had learned the wisdom put into this sentence by James Russell Lowell. I see people everyday in a great city, who are making their faces wrinkled and old before their time, trying to get things that were never meant for them, or to be somebody that they can't possiblyibe, and are worrying everybody that they meet because people are "so mean" and life generally such a disappointment. And such a spirit is very catching. "Laugh, and the world laugh with you; weep, and you weep alone," has only a half truth in it. And we can make people very uncomfortable by dwelling on the story of our own ills, real or imagined.

Of course we must not make the mistake of supposing that everything is as inevitable as the east wind. "There is a great deal of laziness in this world that passes for resignation," some one has said, and that is very true only it isn't the side of the thing I am emphasizing now.

The grace of cheerfulness and sweetness of spirit is often thought to be a thing that people have naturally if they didn't have much trouble, and they did not happen to have a high temper, and a few more "ifs." But while there is a great deal in nature there is much in training, and anybody may become pleasant and cherry if a real effort is made. Something has gone wrong in the morning. It is too bad, but why let it spoil the whole day? "There ain't no need to eat your bread with a knife you've just been peelin' onions with," says one of Mrs. Whitney's characters, and it is in point here.

I think we have talked of this before, but I am so often reminded of the beauty and cheerfulness when I see worry, and of the grace and gentleness when I see so much loudness and roughness, that I want to ask you, teachers, who are making over boys into the men and women of the future, to put more thought upon character than you have ever done before and let the children catch sunshine and sweetness and strength from your voice, manner, and character.

Next week I want to tell you about this grand old "City of Brotherly Love," by the broad Deleware.

I meant to have given you a few October gems to memorize before it was so late. But I can hardly think that the beauty of the leaves has all turned into dry, brown deadness yet in Kentucky as it has here, so let us learn a few of the best ones.

"For the world's exhaustless beauty, I thank thee, O my God." Lucy Larcom.

"Now Autumn's fire burns slowly along the wood."
"All the trees have torches lit."
Lucy Larcom.

"Tell them, dear, that if eyes were
made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse
for being." Emerson.

"October turned my leaves to gold;
The most are gone now, here and
there one lingers;
Soon these will slip from out the
twig's weak hold
Like coids between a dying
misers fingers." T. D. Aldrich.

"Earth is brimful of Heaven,
And every common bush afire with
God." Mrs. Browning.

THE HOME.

Edited by C. W. GOULD, Junior Class of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois.

Typhoid Fever.

This fever is very common. It attacks whole armies and causes more deaths than the bullets of the enemy. It is a disease of the digestive tract, the small intestines. The germs work on a peculiar set of glands called Peyeis patcher. These germs are taken into the body in food or water.

When you find that your well or spring is in a place where any slops from the house, or surface water from the barnyard or from the privies could flow into it, stop using that water, especially if any one has taken the disease. If you must use the water boil all of it before drinking. That will kill the germs.

Another way you may get the disease is from your food. The germs are often carried there by flies, from the barnyard or privy.

In the Spanish war the excretion of the men was covered with lime. Flies would be found on the bread the men were eating, with lime on their feet, so you see it was not the water alone which caused the disease.

It is very important, therefore, that you keep the flies away. But, of course, in all these diseases the main thing is to keep well and strong by having good habits of sleeping, breathing good air, eating enough good food and taking enough exercise. Healthy blood is a poor place for a typhoid germ, or it is for all germs.

When any one has typhoid fever in your house, of course the doctor is called. Good nursing is what the patient most needs and cold baths which the doctor can show you how to give. The food must be milk—no solid food to be given—because the germs, working on the intestines, get them so that they are easily punched through by solid food.

The excretion should be put into lime water, made by putting unslaked lime into water. This mixture will kill the germs. It is best to bury this somewhere. None of it should be spilt where it can do any harm by getting into the well or on any food when the first rain comes.

In feeding a person sick with any of these diseases always keep his dishes separate from those of the family.

When the patient gets well or dies, the room ought to be disinfected by washing all the woodwork and pictures, then burning three pounds of sulpher in it, just as you were told to do in the article on consumption.

In places where the people have been taught these things and do them, statistics prove that there is a great deal less of typhoid and other diseases than there formerly was, and less than there is now in places near where they do not know these facts. Next time we shall speak of that awful children's disease, Diphtheria.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

Van Deman's Fruit Notes in Rural New Yorker.

Winter Apples for Kentucky.

1. What are the best six varieties of Winter apples for the central part of Kentucky, for market, principally? 2. The best three varieties for Summer and Fall, home or market? 3. Name the best varieties of peaches. 4. Also give the best American plums. Late frosts are the rule here of late years, and they often damage small fruits as well as peaches and plums. Apples are seldom an entire failure here.

Paynes. Ky. J. W. H.

1. For central Kentucky, among the best Winter apples for a market orchard are: Ben Davis, Jonathan, York Imperial, Stayman, Rome Beauty and Missouri. The latter is a very precocious bearer, and especially good for a filler. By this, I mean, a variety to plant in between the others, as a temporary tree, to use the space for 15 years or so, and then to be cut out to make room for the longer-lived trees. It is a very prefitable variety. All of the six just named are red apples, and keep quite well, except Jonathan, which is an early Winter variety in the climate of Kentucky.

2. Three varieties are not enough Summer and Fall kinds for general use. What is wanted is a succession, and not many of any one variety. I would advise about two trees each of the following for an ordinary orchard: Summer Rose; Red June, Primate, Fanny Summer Pearmain, Jefferis, Melon and Grimes. These varieties will make an unbroken succession from the time the earliest Summer kinds begin to ripen until the late, Fall or early Winter varieties come in

3. For general use a good list of peaches would be: Triumph, Mountain Rose, Elberta, Reeves Favorite, Oldmixon Free, Crothers, Salway and Heath Cling.

4. Of the native American plums there are many excellent kinds from which to make choice. Wild Goose, Newman, Moreman, Milton, Smiley, Stoddard, Rockford and Golden Beauty, are among the very best of this class. They are arranged in order of ripening, or nearly so, as is the case with the peaches and early apple list.

Use of Tobacco Stems.

O.G.K., Manchester, N. H.—What do you think of tobacco stems as a fertilizer for general market-garden crops? If stems could be purchased at $6 per ton, how would that compare with chemicals purchased at market rates, provided the stems are in the basement of the factory, and have to be pitched up one flight of stairs? Would they be likely to draw moisture in this basement if they were kept there for months, although there is no water there? I would have to haul them but 2½ miles. If I were to use them, would they waste any by being plowed under this Fall? How would they do by putting them on heavily as a mulch for Strawberries this Winter? Would they not serve a good purpose, as protection and also add some fertility, which strawberries would need?

ANS.—Tobacco stems vary in composition. A fair average sample would show 2½ per cent of nitrogn, 6½ per cent of potash, and one half of one per cent of phosphoric acid. We consider them worth about four times

(continued in third column.)

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