A Valentine for My Lady.

Hearts! I've one but how to send it—
By the breeze? Darts are out of fashion quite
Doves as billet-bearers, too, are medieval.
And a twentieth century cupid—what a fright!

Hearts and darts and doves and loves—all outworn,
Old as rhyming, empty as a fool's heart
Any man may laud my Lady's eyebrows,
I would play the Only Lover's part.

Six feet two, then—not a rhyme to bless it,
Plainest prose, no shred of paper lace—
Will she take her Valentine, this dainty maid of mine,
My Lady, true of heart as fair of face?

Edith Kellogg Dunton.

WHO WAS ST. VALENTINE?

Something of the Christian Martyr and the Day

SAINT VALENTINE flourished, or rather, suffered martyrdom during the reign of Emperor Claudius, about 270. He had been canonized and his festival celebrated by the time of Gregory the Great, elected pope in 590. What connection the Christian martyr should have with Cupid's day, the 14th of February, it would be pretty difficult to imagine. Some historians say that the custom of sending valentines had its origin in heathen instead of Christian practices, being concerned with some mysterious rite in honor of the goddess Juno. The explanation that seems more or less plausible that the holiday originating in the worship of Juno should have received the name of the Christian Saint Valentine is that both Juno's day and the saint's festival occurred on, or about, the same day.

It seems to us perhaps after all the good Saint Valentine did have something to do with the day, in spite of delvers in musty records to the contrary. The Catholics have given us many a pretty piece of imagery as well as so many masterpieces of art, and what prettier thought than that old one of theirs in regard to the good bishop's natal day, the 14th of February? They said on that birthday the birds chose their mates, and as long ago as Shakespeare's time poets handled the theme. It made the simple folk feel yet more tenderly toward their saint, feel that even Nature was helping in keeping his memory green.

And what more natural the idea, in the course of years, should have grown that Valentine's day was not only a mating time for the feathered tribe, but also for maids and men? It was rushing the spring a little, to be sure, but one is allowed to stretch a point now and then.

When the idea that Saint's day was becoming mating day for lads and lasses, it became customary for the men and women to choose each his or her valentine, to whom he or she would be mated for the rest of the year. An old book, Misson's "Travels in England," reports that on the eve of St. Valentine's "an equal number of maids and bachelors get together, each writes their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up and draw by way of lots, the maids taking the men's billets, and the men the maids'; so that each of the young men lights upon a girl he calls his valentine, and each of the girls upon a young man which she calls her's. By this means each has two valentines—but the man sticks faster to the valentine that is fallen to him than to the valentine to whom he is fallen. Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear their billets several days upon their bosoms or sleeves, and this little sport often ends in love."

Further on Misson tells "There is another kind of valentine, which is the first young man or woman chance throws in your way in the street or elsewhere" on Valentine's day. The occasion when one met one's valentine was usually marked by the presentation by the gentleman of a gift and of some poetic effusion to the lady. In the time of Pepys, that immortal gossip, the custom was in full swing, and prudent Pepys noted in his diary that "I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me £5." That it cost gentlemen of high degree a good round sum to obtain a valentine is shown in this same diary, which chronicles that "the duke of York being her (Miss Stuart's) valentine, did give her a jewel of about £800; and my Lord Mandeville, her valentine this year, a ring of about £300.

Walsh, in his very interesting "Curiosities of Popular Customs," gives what data he has been able to gather in regard to this February festival. He found that Bailey's, the first of the great English dictionaries, says in regard to the day: "Valentines (in England). About this time of the year—month of February—the birds choose their mates, and probably thence came the custom of the young men and maidens choosing valentines, or special loving friends, on that day." The antiquary, Sir Francis Douce, suggests that St. Valentine's day is the Christianized form of that classic Lupercalia, which were feasts held in Rome during the month of February in honor of Pan and Juno, when among other ceremonies it was customary to put the names of young men in a box from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed, and that the Christian clergy, finding it difficult or impossible to extirpate the pagan practice, gave it at least a religious aspect by substituting the names of particular saints for those of the women. Not a few of the clergy felt it a part of their work to suppress the custom that was spreading so fast, and in the sixteenth century St. Francis de Sales severely forbade the custom of valentines, or giving boys in writing the names of girls to be admired and attended on by them; and, to abolish it, he changed it into giving billets with the names of certain saints for them to honor and imitate in a particular manner."

But, as you can easily believe, this method of observing the day did not appeal to the young gallants, much more given to meditating on maids than monks.

It would seem that the idea of choosing one's own valentine is a comparatively modern idea, although in those old days the element of choice entered somewhat. Pepys tells his wife kept her eyes hid all morning so she would not look upon the masons that were working next door, and tells how a certain Will Boyer, wishing to be Mrs. Pepys' valentine, came up in the morning to her bed chamber. Be sure even those old-fashioned youths and maidens, and also the elderly lovers, would find out a way.

The Puritans, who did not take kindly to the Christmas festivities of the old England they had left behind, hardly could have accepted with much approval the frivolous observances of Saint Valentine's day. A picture has been handed down of a cavalier, a little the worse for wear, offering a poetic effusion to a Puritan maiden. The maiden seems not to be affected by the cavalier's offering, appears proof against even his courtly manner and speech, and inclines toward another companion, a Presbyterian minister in black garb. It would seem the scarlet-coated cavalier must look elsewhere for his valentine, mayhap have to go back to the home land, where such levity as May day and Valentine day were not only tolerated but were made much of.

KATHERINE POPE.

Good Advice.

Miss Summit—Sometimes I long to spend years of my life in absolute solitude.

Miss Palisade—Why don't you get married?—Town Topics.

USE OF PRIVATE CARS.

A car built for the business man is practically a traveling office. Sleeping quarters are provided for only the man himself, his secretary, stenographer and servants.

More and more private cars are being turned out every year, and where one person had a private car ten years ago there are now ten or twenty who own them or lease them for long terms.

The head of a corporation or other big concern who does much traveling finds a private car a great convenience. He makes the car his office, and where he formerly lost a business day or two in traveling he now loses little time.

The presidents of the railroad companies were the first to have private cars. Then the heads of large concerns saw their possibilities and soon found that they could hardly get along without them. Theatrical stars saw the advertising to be gained by having private cars, and lastly the rich man who wanted comfort and privacy for himself or his family began to use the private cars.

A special car intended more as a vehicle for pleasure than business contains staterooms, a kitchen, and a dining-room. The bedsteads are brass, there is an extension dining-table, and there are armchairs, desk, lounges, cabinets, wardrobes, and all the conveniences and luxuries that can be put in such a vehicle. Such a car may cost from $25,000 to $50,000, and sometimes even more.

PAPER AND ITS ODD USES.

To remove paper pasted on anything, the easiest and best way is to cover it with a damp cloth and wait until the paper is thoroughly moistened. It then comes off readily.

Suppose you had an article which was printed on both sides, and you desired to paste it in your scrapbook. You would paste it between two sheets of stout paper, and, when nearly dry, draw these apart. You will have half of the printed sheet on each, and, by the use of moisture, you can readily detach them.

If you want to pack bottles, china and other breakables, you can make a splendid packing material by taking your paper and covering it with the following mixture: Twenty parts of glue, three parts of treacle and one part of gelatin. Then dust it with finely-powdered cork and you have a packing substance which will prevent all breakages.

If you happen to be short of crockery ware, you can make light, unbreakable cups, bowls and saucers at practically no cost. All you have to do, according to London Answers, is to cut a block of wood to the shape of the vessel. Then take your sheets of paper, wet them well and paste them and mold them around the block. It is necessary first to cover the block with French chalk, so that the vessel can be easily slipped off when dry.

BITS OF ALLEGED WIT.

Everything goes round in a sewing circle.

An infant prodigy at four may be a fool at 40.

Many a well-bred girl discovers that her first cake is dough.

Wall street continues to be the favorite winter watering place.

Don't count your chickens until they are big enough to bluff a cat.

The trouble with the average woman's will is that it has too many codicils.

Adversity may have its uses, but it's the abuse thereof that makes a man sore.

The man who doesn't know right from wrong almost invariably does wrong.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8.			
CATTLE—Common	2 75	@	4 40
Choice steers	5 75	@	6 15
CALVES—Extra	6 75	@	7 00
HOGS—Select ship'rs		@	6 40
Mixed packers	6 00	@	6 20
SHEEP—Extra	4 35	@	4 50
LAMBS—Extra	6 15	@	6 25
FLOUR—Spring pat.	4 10	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	90½
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	64½
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	48
RYE—No. 2		@	66
HAY—Ch. timothy		@	13 25
PORK—Family		@	16 60
LARD—Steam		@	9 12½
BUTTER—Ch. dairy.	14½	@	15
Choice creamery		@	27½
APPLES—Choice	4 50	@	5 00
POTATOES	2 50	@	2 60
Sweet potatoes	2 75	@	3 00
TOBACCO—New	3 40	@	12 75
Old	5 60	@	13 50
Chicago.			
FLOUR—Win. patent	3 80	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	83¾	@	84¾
No. 3 spring	73¾	@	74½
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	64
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	45½
RYE—No. 2		@	60
PORK—Mess	15 60	@	15 65
LARD—Steam	9 25	@	9 27½
New York.			
FLOUR—Win. patent	3 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	87¾
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	68
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	48
RYE—Western		@	66½
PORK—Family	17 00	@	17 50
LARD—Steam		@	9 72½
Baltimore.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	83⅝	@	83¾
Southern	81⅜	@	84⅜
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	65½	@	65⅝
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	49	@	49½
CATTLE—Butchers	4 75	@	5 75
HOGS—Western	6 60	@	6 75
Louisville.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	89
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	67
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	49½
PORK—Mess		@	15 50
LARD—Steam		@	9 25
Indianapolis.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	86½
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	61¼
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	45¼	@	45¾

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO ENDORSE PERUNA.

Miss Lenore Allen, 407 Dowell Street, San Francisco, Cal., writes:

"I consider Peruna an infallible remedy for catarrhal diseases. For several years I have been troubled with influenza, especially during our rainy season. I used to catch cold so easily that I was afraid to be out when the weather was the least bit inclement, or in the evening air. But since I have used Peruna I have nothing whatever the matter with me.

"I am in perfect health, and find that Peruna acts as a tonic, and seems to throw all sickness and disease out of the body. I go anywhere now and in all kinds of weather, seem to have an iron constitution and enjoy life because I enjoy perfect health."

LENORE ALLEN.

Miss Mattie Douglass, 138 Thomas ave., Memphis, Tenn., writes:

"From my early womanhood I have been troubled with occasional headaches. I took different powders and drugs, at times getting temporary relief. One of my friends advised me to try Peruna, which I did. I soon found that my general health improved, and my entire system was toned up.

"I felt a buoyancy of body and lightness of mind I had not known before and my headaches have completely disappeared, and I have enjoyed perfect health for over a year. I gladly endorse Peruna." MATTIE DOUGLASS.

Women from all parts of the United States and Canada are testifying daily to the virtue of Peruna. Only a few of these letters can ever be published. Write for a book of testimonials of the cures Peruna has made.

Peruna Makes Clean, Healthy Mucous Membranes—Catarrhal Diseases Disappear Permanently.

The mucous membrane is to the inside of the body what the skin is to the outside of the body. It lines every organ duct and cavity. Catarrhal inflammation attacking one part is liable to spread to other parts. A neglected cold or slight catarrh is often the cause of lingering and dangerous catarrh.

Women are naturally more susceptible to inclemencies of the weather than men. With them a cold is often the starting point of some severe pelvic derangement, causing much pain and suffering.

Every woman needs a remedy upon which she can rely to keep her system fortified against the trying weather of winter and early spring. If Peruna is taken at the first symptom of a cold it will cure it before it develops into some annoying catarrhal derangement.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

"BREECHES BIBLE" FOUND.

Valuable Old Editions Discovered Among Possessions of Wyoming Residents.

Two valuable Bibles have been discovered in Wyoming among old papers in the last week. One was printed in Germany in 1734, sent to John Vroom, of Rawlins, along with a box of heirlooms from his family's former home in Amsterdam.

The other is a copy of the celebrated "Breeches Bible" found in a case of forgotten books by Judge Alfred Heath, of Saratoga, Wyo. This is an English Bible printed in 1606. It is bound in oak boards, covered with leather and reinforced with heavy brass clamps. The leaves are yellow with age, but the printing and numerous illustrations are still perfectly legible. It contains the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, a table of proper names, the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments and the canticles, all set to music. The feature of the book that makes it valuable is the following verse:

"And they sewed figge tree leaves together and made themselves breeches."

Few copies of this edition are known to be in existence.

Expensive Chords.

It will be a serious matter, says the Chicago Tribune, if that southern railway should be called upon to make good any damage to Mme. Nordica's vocal organs.

SALZER'S New 20th Century OATS

TESTS YIELD 300 BUS. PER ACRE

CLEAR THE TRACK!

Here's the monarch—nothing like it on earth. Salzer's New 20th Century Oat takes the cake, carries first prizes as the biggest yielder everywhere. The fact is, Salzer's oats are bred to produce. The U.S. Department of Agriculture claims that out of over 400 samples and kinds tested, Salzer's were the best. How do you like that, Mr. Farmer? Our new 20th Century Oat is bound to completely revolutionize oat growing and we expect dozens of farmers to report yields in 1902 running from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. Price is dirt cheap. Be in the swim and buy this variety this spring to sell to your neighbors the coming fall for seed. It will surely pay you.

Salzer's Marvel Wheat—42 bus. per Acre

The only spring wheat on earth that will yield a paying crop north, east, south, and west and in every state in the Union. We also have the celebrated Macaroni wheat, yielding on our farms, 63 bushels per acre.

SPELTZ

The most marvelous cereal and hay food on earth, producing from 60 to 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of rich hay per acre.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

We are the largest growers and our stock of earliest Peas, Beans, Sweet corn and all money making vegetables is enormous. Prices are very low. Onion seed 60 cents and up a pound. Catalogue tells.

For 10c—Worth $10

Our great catalogue contains full description of our Beardless Barley, yielding 109 bushels; our Triple Income Corn, yielding 400 bushels; our potatoes, yielding 600 bushels per acre; our grass and clover mixtures, producing 6 tons of magnificent hay; our Pea Oat, with its 8 tons of hay, and Teosinte with 80 tons of green fodder per acre. Salzer's great catalogue, worth $100 to any wide awake gardener or farmer, with 10 farm seed samples,—worth $10 to get a start—is mailed you on receipt of 10c. postage.

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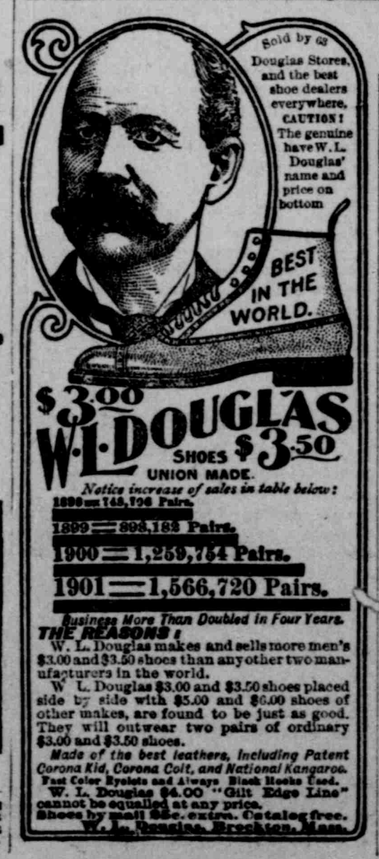

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