

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Old Al-up-on-the-mount 'n' d take his cheer out on the porch, as if the day was clear. He'd see the country twenty miles around. He'd know he'd be able to see the hills...

THE OTHER WOMAN.

The unpleasant consequence of Clarence's carelessness. The Wagner sleeper jolted slowly out of the brilliantly lighted depot...

"It was like a dream," he answered, "I half doubted its reality. I was thinking of what a lucky fellow I was to get you, my angel."

Clarence kissed her. Some poet speaks of the rushing together of two souls to lovers' lips and meeting there in a kiss. This bard has received flatterings...

"Doesn't it look deserted, now?" she cried. "I wonder if they took all the pretty decorations away?"

The train had proceeded haltingly at first, but now as it neared the suburbs it was dancing along at a fair speed. It shot past side streets, running off into the dark...

It did not once occur to the happy young couple in the sleeper that the world was pursuing its daily round, just as if they had not been married at all.

"Are you very happy, Mabel?" he asked. "Very," she said, "and you are quite sure that you are as happy as if I had been Laura Deane instead of me?"

He laughed. "I never asked her to accept the honor," he said. "Perhaps she would not have appreciated it if I had. As it is, I am more than satisfied."

"Did you think she looked pretty to-night?" Mabel asked. "I suspected that she felt a pang of jealousy as she stood beside me. Wouldn't both of you have been glad if she had been in my place?"

"I do not possess such thoughts as are being awakened," Clarence said. "but I do fear that poor Jimmie Finklin's slumbers are badly disturbed to-night, eh?"

"No, you think so? I am sorry if it troubles him. I only hope that he is quite as happy as I am."

"I never cared for anyone but you," she replied. "I didn't care a snap for a single one of the gentlemen who paid me attention. You were the only one, Clarence."

The lights of the city had vanished behind. The train was roaring along through the night. The gloomy world lay asleep; the locomotive dashed along like a great, restless monster on some momentous errand.

With his arm about her, Clarence drew her head to his shoulder. To have her all his own for the rest of his life was joy enough for him.

Neither spoke. He was filled with blissful reveries. She, tired and weary, was resting her head confidently upon his shoulder. No words were needed to give utterance to their happiness.

Only the monotonous murmur of the train broke the silence. The passengers had sought relief from weariness in slumber, and the conductor's light had burned in the car that had hidden beneath the pink shade.

Rousing himself from the delightful train of thought into which he had fallen, he stooped to kiss her. The brown head was drooped so low upon his arm that the face was quite hidden from his eyes.

"Oh, Clarence," she cried, "I am so glad it's over!" "I am so glad you are mine!" he said, warmly.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Vassar college was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861. The first Christian school was established by Pantanus in 181.

Education among the Hindus has always been in the hands of the Brahmins. The children of dissenters were first admitted to English parish schools in 1863.

The National Educational association of the United States was formed in 1860. Germany has twenty-one universities, with 1,920 professors and 20,700 students.

The first medical school in the United States was founded in Philadelphia in 1764. A regular academy of arts and sciences was founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Soter, B. C. 314.

Bartholomew Columbus, the brother of Christopher, brought to England in 1489 the first map ever seen there. In Liverpool there are technical educational schools for teaching cooking, laundry work, dress cutting and household sewing at two pence per lesson.

In India the work of Christian Endeavor is being vigorously pushed, and the constitution, which is now translated into six of the languages of India, is being largely circulated. Central Congregationalist.

The Philadelphia Sabbath association has offered two prizes, one of \$70 and the other \$30 for two essays on the great need of better Sabbath observance by its professed friends. All essays must be in by January 1, 1894.

The English Wesleyan missionaries did not arrive in good at Cape Coast, Africa, for many years. A few years ago they were giving \$10,000 a year to this field, but now there are 8,000 converts, who contribute \$20,000.

As a result of the meeting in Chicago of the Catholic bishops and archbishops, a communication has been sent to Catholic editors in all parts of the country cautioning them not to attack or criticize ecclesiastics, and especially bishops for their decrees and decisions on church matters.

In France, in recent years, much attention has been given to school hygiene and to the physical culture made compulsory in public schools. The plans of all school buildings, both public and private, must be approved by the proper authorities, and all schools are subjected to systematic medical inspection.

College catalogues grow in bulk from year to year. There was last year a custom of American colleges to make their annuals thin paper-bound pamphlets. These grew and grew until a few of the large colleges began binding their catalogues in boards.

A well-known woman's rights champion has founded a school for fencing in Paris. A condition of membership is that the pupils place their swords at the service of woman's rights. They intend to be able to defend their cause at the point of the rapier, and one of the rules is that the members conduct their practice secretly, that the persons with whom they may have to fight duels may not learn their methods.

The best colleges of Washington and Jefferson colleges were founded in 1793, and so this greatly useful institution, with the present term, enters on its second century. The financial depression has not told on the usual attendance of students, to the great dejection of the corps of professors who are out of duty.

The autumn girl. She possesses a pleasing and distinct beauty. Much has been written of the summer girl, and many a line has been indited to the grace of her winter sister, but few there are who have taken up their pen to sing the praises of the autumn girl, and yet she is a creature well worthy of all the commendation that may be bestowed upon her.

To begin with, the summer ontang has caused her cheeks to assume a rosy flush and her eyes to sparkle with vigorous health. She has not yet entered upon the round of social duties in which she will live, but she is fatigued by spring, and in this between-season she is really at her best.

Every day one sees her on the street in a distinctively new gown that does not have to be covered by a wrap, and which fits her lithe form to perfection. She is full of life and the exhilaration of youth.

The hot weather that made her too languid to care even for the glories in the shops has passed away, and she enters with renewed zest into everything that has been denied her during the summer months. In the park, and on the country roads she bows along in a stylish turnout, herself the trimmest feature of it all.

Though we miss the summer girl, with her fluttering ribbons and filmy faces, there is ample compensation to be found in the graceful figures of the women who have abandoned muslins and who have not yet put on furs. In real life the autumn woman is the one who has passed her teens and is not yet well into the thirties. She is bright as an archway, but still enough of the bygone spring, clinging to her to make her enthusiastic and delightful without any silly girlishness. In fact, the autumn girl, wherever you meet her, is one that appeals peculiarly to all types of humanity, and is in her own way quite as attractive as her sisters of other seasons. —Chicago Tribune.

GOOD IDEAS TRAVEL EAST.

A Common Trick that Tradesmen Have of New Ideas is difficult to sell, but very easy to give away in fact a reporter of the Sun has discovered that if they are good ideas other folks adopt them without being asked, and in a very annoying way sometimes.

The reporter had invented a scarf-pin and had his design executed by a manufacturing jeweler. The jeweller, when delivering the pin, remarked: "That is very pretty. It is a design that will probably sell well. We are thinking of making a few thousand for the trade"—thus destroying the chief value of the ornament.

Not long afterward this same person had the misfortune to break two washbowls in one week by bumping them against the end of the washstand in his summer home in the country. He decided that it would be cheaper to have a bathtub on wheels, than of using a fixed bowl with a plug in the bottom. In his mind he planned a mere frame of hard, polished wood, to be supported on plated metal brackets and to have a big bowl sunk in the shelf with a plug in the bowl and a tub on wheels. When the idea was explained to a member of a wholesale firm in the plumbing trade he remarked: "I should not wonder if it would be a good thing to make a lot of those stands. People are always running water in the country, but they don't know the best thing to having it. I believe you have hit on a very salable thing." He seemed to pride himself on being a connoisseur of other folks' ideas, for he said that recently a man had come to him with a better idea than his own on wheels, but he did not think that would recommend itself to the trade or the public. This man had no bathroom in his country house, and could not spare a room to make one of. Therefore he hit on the plan of putting a bathtub on wheels, and moving it into the bedroom of whoever called for a bath. An ordinary iron porcelain-lined tub was what he wanted, fitted with wheels with rubber tires. By putting a hot and cold water faucet in every room and an open-mouthed tub in each bedroom, he could have all his bedrooms being on one floor— he expected to be as well off as if he had a bathroom.

When statues are made the custom is for the sculptor to reproduce his design in miniature in plaster of paris, and copies of this are given to favored friends. Always, in such cases, the recipients are informed that only a very limited number of these statuettes have been made, and that therein lies a great part of their value. The favor is then requested that if any one's statuette should be broken, they may be permitted to none but a highly reputable repairer, else the person to whom it is taken will copy it and sell it to be hawked about the streets. The moral of the situation is that since we can not afford to patent every clever thought and device we may be acquainted with those who will respect our helplessness. —N. Y. Sun.

Two Minds with but a Single Thought. Were the Belated Travelers. Two of us left the train at a country junction to wait for the train on the other road. It was pouring rain, and the two of us were huddled under a box about ten feet square. The other passenger was a woman about forty years of age, fairly well dressed, and as disgusted with the situation as I was. We must kill off two hours and a half some way, and neither of us had a book or paper. It rained and rained, and there was no stirring out.

I am an inveterate smoker. I had not smoked for two hours previous to our arrival, but I had not been cooped up there ten minutes when I felt that I must smoke if I had to stand out in the rain to boot. Although not introduced to each other, the woman and I exchanged opinions on the weather and other things. This helped some, but at the end of half an hour I had half dead Havana cigars in my pocket and the thought of the woman's mouth water. I finally got up and began pacing the floor and wishing that woman in Jericho, and she presently observed: "Stranger, ar' ye in an awful hurry to get home?" "I didn't expect to get home before seven."

"Got a heap of bizness on your mind?" "I can't say that I have." "No, Mebbe you've bin taken sick?" "No, I'm in perfect health."

"You was actin' so mighty nervous I didn't know what to make of you. Look a-here, stranger, ar' you one of these over-perticker men?" "How do you mean?" "Why, one of these men who turn up their noses at the smell of tobacco?" "Great Scotts, woman!" I shouted as I turned on her, "do you smoke a pipe?" "I—sometimes!" she stammered. "And I'm set dead for a few whiffs this very minute, and if you don't keep 'em!"

"And I can't live ten minutes longer if I don't smoke!" I yelled as I grabbed for a cigar and a match. She produced a paper of tobacco and a clay pipe, borrowed my light, and we sat there and puffed and talked and puffed and so thoroughly enjoyed ourselves that she said as the train came along: "I'm glad it happened to be you. Lands a massy, but if I'd bin cooped up with an over-perticker man for two hours and a half I'd bin so high dead for a smoke that I'd a tumbled in a heap and kicked the bucket fur good!" —Detroit Free Press.

He Knew It Wouldn't Last. Feddler—Is the lady of the house in? Mr. Newlywed—Yes; but there isn't a thing in the world we want. "All right, sir. I'll call again when the honeymoon is over." —Truth.

A GOOD EXCUSE FOR ONCE.

Lias Was Never Drunk Without Cause, Therefore He Found One. Lias Macomber was, in his day, one of the most successful and prominent moonshiners of southwestern Virginia. Still, Lias was by no means an unprincipled man. His contempt for the revenue laws was complemented by a regard for a code of morals, peculiarly his own, that gave him his high repute. For it particularly inveighed against the unreasonable inebriety. Lias never was drunk without cause, and "any other reason why" being no reason for a drink to his logical mind he was often sober for five consecutive days.

After one of these periods of abstinence Lias found occasion to smuggle a ten-gallon "kag" into Tennessee. Lias had a quasi-conviction that in spite of his generous gauging of the barrel, a shortage might be noticed when he delivered the goods, and the suspicion weighed on his mind more than the "kag" on his shoulder. When he reached the part of the mountain trail called High Knob, the greatest elevation thereabouts, he felt so worn out by worry and fatigue that he decided to rest awhile. The beauty of the night brought comfort to Lias' soul, and the softness of the turf to his bare feet. He threw down the "kag," stretched himself on the grass, and shut his eyes for "fo'ty winks."

Around High Knob there is only one thing thicker than the huckleberries and moonshiners, it is rattlesnakes. Consequently Lias, awakened by a sharp pain in his right great toe, was not at all surprised to see an immense rattler wriggling away. Lias sat up. A great contented smile spread over his face. He drew the "kag" to him, and put out his left foot and shook it at the resting snake.

"Chaw away, old man," said Lias. "I's just as well prepared for you as though you'd given me six months' notice." —Harper's Magazine.

Didn't See Them. "How old would you take me to be, Mr. Griffin?" she lisped, looking unutterable things. "Don't know, I'm sure," responded Griffin, tugging nervously at his mustache.

"I'm awfully old, I assure you," she went on. "I've seen twenty-three summers." "Then you ought to wear glasses," responded Griffin earnestly.

"What! Glasses at twenty-three. Oh, Mr. Griffin!" "Yes; your eyesight must be bad." "I'm sure I don't know why you should think so," she pouted.

"Well," said Griffin slowly and looking for a safe exit meanwhile. "I'm afraid about twenty summers have gone by without your noticing them." —Drake's Magazine.

Bread Made with Soap. From a communication read to the association of Belgian chemists, it seems that continental bakers are in the habit of mixing soap with their dough to make their bread and pastry nice and light. The quantity of soap used varies greatly. In fancy articles, like waffles and fritters, it is much larger than in bread. The soap is dissolved in a little water; to this is added some oil, and the mixture, after being well whipped, is added to the flour. The crumb of the bread manufactured by this process is said to be lighter and more spongy than that made in the ordinary way. —Scientific American.

Several Laws in a Small Republic. I. said that San Marino, the diminutive Italian republic, and the oldest government of its kind in existence, has the most severe criminal laws of any civilized country known. Thieves and murderers are hurled over a precipice into the deep gorge of Peri. As the result of this severity no murder was chronicled for a long time, until some years ago, when a woman was convicted of having murdered her young daughter. Notwithstanding her prayers for mercy, the sentence of the law was strictly adhered to. —Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Young Widow—I wish you'd tell me where I can get a good investment for sixty thousand dollars that came in last week. Lawyer—Stocks, bonds, mortgages, or eligible bachelor?

Young Widow—I don't want to invest this money again, and you know what stocks, bonds and mortgages mean. —Judge.

Mrs. Livermore, describing her last meeting with Lucy Stone, about a fortnight before her death, she spoke sadly of the work she had done, and then sadly added: "And now I have dropped out." But immediately she revealed her perfect fearlessness of death. "I have always believed it is better for my own sake," she said; and when Mrs. Livermore took her hand before she went away she said: "We shall shake hands again some time, somewhere. We shall know each other and be comrades still."

Corn Muffins: One pint corn meal, one pint flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoon salt, three teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoon lard, two eggs, one pint milk; sift together corn meal, flour, sugar, salt and powder into a bowl; mix with eggs beaten and milk; mix into a batter of the consistency of cup cake; muffin pans to be cold and well-greased; then fill two-thirds. Pour in hot muffin rings. Bake in hot oven fifteen minutes. —Detroit Free Press.

A Berlin correspondent says that it is generally believed in Germany that the emperor's real object in making advances to Prince Bismarck is to induce the ex-chancellor to give up a number of letters which he wrote to him during the illness of Emperor Frederick. The present emperor then treated Prince Bismarck with unbounded confidence, and it is supposed that he was indiscreet in some of his communications to the chancellor.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A CIRCULAR SILO. Strong and Convenient and Can Be Built Economically. Our illustration, which we reprinted from the ninth annual report of the Wisconsin experiment station, shows a circular silo 16 feet across from outside to outside of wall and 27 feet deep. It holds 80 to 82 tons of corn silage. The foundation consists of a stone wall 19 inches thick and 3 feet high, shown in Fig. 2. It is beveled off on the inside for 8 inches at the top. To lay the wall in a true circle, drive a stake in the center, bore a hole through a board of the right length and place it over a pin on the stake. The board must be just half as long as the circle's distance across. In starting the wall use this board as an indicator, turning it around to every point of the wall. Then by using it again at the top, as the wall is finished, it can be built true. Use 2x4 scantlings for the sill. Cut them in 2-foot lengths and bevel the ends so they will follow the circular wall when joined together. Toe-nail them where they join and tack them in mortise. Saw the scantlings so as to leave 1/4 of an inch of wood binding and bend into the circular form desired, nailing it together on the outside. The studding can be made of 2x4 scantlings placed 1 foot apart. To save the added cost of long scantlings 12 and 14-foot pieces can be spliced, the lapping then 2 feet and firmly spiking together. To hold the studding in place until the wall can be commenced set a fencepost firmly in the center of the silo, toenail it to the sill, plumb it and hold it in place by tacking it to the studding and to the post in the center. Put in half of the studs 2 feet apart, and stay them as indicated, leaving the remaining ones until the first are fastened, which is done by bending half-inch strips of lining 3 inches wide around them and tacking it to the studding sideways as the lining is tacked. Then toenail the other half of the studs in place, plumb and fasten to the girding boards.

For lining and sheathing outside, use 6 by 12 inch boards split so as to be less than a half inch thick. When the studding is in place, nail on a course of sheathing outside up to where staging is needed. Then start the course of siding, placing a layer of building paper between them. Carry the two courses up together and a side staging will do for both. Ordinary half inch beveled siding rabbeted as shown in Fig. 2 answers well. Have both lining and siding break joints by starting the second course of boards on the first stud beyond where the first was started, the third on the second, and so on. Have the boards of both courses horizontal, otherwise it is hard to make them bend into place. The silo represented in the illustration has a lining of 3 courses of half inch lumber with 1/2 inch galvanized tar paper between the silage layer and the plate is made of 2x4 inch scantling like the sill and is nailed to the top of the studding after the siding has been carried to the top.

The roof requires no rafters having a circle made by sawing 2x8 scantlings up together and a side staging etc. and splicing 2 layers of them together making a circle and having the material break joints. Support it in place so as to give the roof about a one-quarter pitch. Nail one end of the roof boards to this circle and the other to the plate. Saw the ends of the right length and sawed diagonally from the top corner to within an inch of the opposite corner as right for this. Lay the shingles to a line inscribed by some weight attached to the end of a string fastened at the peak of the roof. The cupola or ventilator is made of galvanized iron and nailed to the studding as the shingling is done. The filling window, shown in Fig. 1 is 8 1/2 feet high by 8 feet wide and enables a man to pass in by the side of the carrier when it is in place. The feeding doors are 3 feet wide by 4 feet high. The studding opposite the ends of the cleats in the sides of doors and place another stud half way between them. Side and line the silo without reference to these doors, cutting them out after it is completed. Make the doors of matched flooring boards 3/4 by 4 inches. Nail 3 layers of them to cleats sawed so as to have the curvature of the silo walls. Bevel the sides of the door and round the inner corner of the swinging edge a little so it will open and close easily. To fasten the doors a pair of carriage bolts are put through the studding opposite the ends of the cleats in the door and strips of iron 2 inches wide by 1/2 inch thick bolted to the door along each cleat and provided with a long-shaped hole which shuts down the bolt in the studding when the door is closed. It is held by handles like those used on wagon reds. Bore a 2-inch hole through the siding and sheathing between each pair of studs for ventilation and tack wire netting over them on the inside before the

lining is nailed on; this is to keep out vermin. Do not have the lining reach quite to the plate so that free ventilation between the studs may occur. Cover the upper opening with netting to keep silage from falling in. The pressure in a silo of this height is very great and one of the points in favor of this one is that it is very strong, the siding, sheathing and lining all acting as so many great hoops. The circular silo holds more silage for the amount of lumber used than any other form and requires no heavy frame timbers nor trouble of framing. The cost of the material for building this silo was \$176 and including labor the structure cost \$248. They can be made smaller in diameter and lower than this one at proportionate cost.

WINTERING CABBAGE. A Simple Device for Covering and Keeping Them Clean. Our illustration represents a roof for covering cabbage stored in a pit for wintering. Make a frame of 2x4 inch scantling in the form of a triangle. Have the base or piece resting on the ground about 4 feet long so the roof will cover a trench 3 1/2 feet wide. Nail fence or other boards on the frames for a roof, using the support frames shown in the illustration. Dig a trench 3 1/2 feet wide, 4 inches deep and any length desired. Cut and trim the cabbage and pack in the pit until it is filled to a level with the ground. Then put the frames in place and nail on one or two boards of the support frames. Will be needed if 15-foot boards are used—and pack in more cabbages; then nail on more of the roof boards and pack full again and so on until it is completely filled. Then fill the ends with straw tightly packed in and cover the roof with dirt. Dig a trench 2 to 3 feet wide, 4 inches deep and any length desired. Cut and trim the cabbages and pack in the pit until it is filled to a level with the ground. Then put the frames in place and nail on one or two boards of the support frames. Will be needed if 15-foot boards are used—and pack in more cabbages; then nail on more of the roof boards and pack full again and so on until it is completely filled. Then fill the ends with straw tightly packed in and cover the roof with dirt. Dig a trench 2 to 3 feet wide, 4 inches deep and any length desired. Cut and trim the cabbages and pack in the pit until it is filled to a level with the ground. Then put the frames in place and nail on one or two boards of the support frames. Will be needed if 15-foot boards are used—and pack in more cabbages; then nail on more of the roof boards and pack full again and so on until it is completely filled. Then fill the ends with straw tightly packed in and cover the roof with dirt. Dig a trench 2 to 3 feet wide, 4 inches deep and any length desired. 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