

WOMAN'S WAY.



One was aged and experienced, and one was young and rash. The experienced was prudent, the inexperienced was rash.

The knight errant of Experience, he made a bow protest. Said he: "A family affair! Excuse me, sir—good night!"

And the monster reached out for him and with one tremendous thrust he knocked the good knight of his horse, and laid him in the dust.

She laid her dainty fingers, as she sat in loving pose. On a watch, all but invisible, upon that monster's nose.

When the youthful knight went on his way, he was exceedingly sore; but he knew a great big spreading lot more than he did before.

THE SUCK "GUG" A TRUE STORY OF ADVENTURE. In these days of perfected repeating rifles, it is hard, for even a practical sportsman, to realize the dangers to which the last generation of hunters were constantly exposed in the use of the old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle.

"I carried as good a gun as there was in the woods, and when I have to tell you is nothing against that particular gun, but its falling was common to its kind.

"One morning I made the regular rounds of my traps and had took up an uncommon fine pack of Martin, otter and beaver pelts.

"I was so sudden-like that when I waked up to the situation it made me feel so sort of foolish and unstrung that I most believe I would have stood stock still and seen that bear walk off and leave me if he had offered to.

"But he didn't show any symptoms of that kind of weakness—no sign to speak of. So I made up my mind that the sooner I could get the drop on him the healthier it would be for me.

"Just as I drew a bead on him and pulled the trigger he turned his head in such a way that the ball tore through his nose.

"For a minute he grabbed his nose in both paws and held it there just long enough to let me pour a charge of powder down my gun and fill a patch and slug over the muzzle and whip out the ramrod and start to crowd them down.

"A slug, on account of its conical shape, requires greater care in loading than a round ball, and unless it started exactly right its liable to stick before you get it down.

"My haste to get the second charge into the wounded bear before he quit nursing his nose and turned his attention to me, betrayed me into starting the slug a little out of true; and by the time I had rammed it half way down the barrel, it stuck fast, and I couldn't budge it to save my life!

USE BOTH HANDS.

The good physician says that the child should be taught to use both hands with equal dexterity. One never knows how much a thumb is worth till he sprains it, more particularly the thumb of the right hand.

What the thumb is to the hand, so is the hand to the remainder of the body; and thus it becomes a prime essential that the doctor's advice be followed, and the boy trained in his earliest youth to use both hands with equal facility.

This can be readily done by showing from the ease with which grown people learn the use of the left hand in special cases. The young lady typewriter, for example, knows no difference between the right and left hand of her keys, while the pianist is accustomed to execute the most difficult passages on the lower register of the instrument.

The athletic sports particularly call for ambidexterity work, as in rowing and baseball, or in football, where the heads of the opposing team are often pummed with the left as well as the right.

Mr. John L. Sullivan and other gentlemen of the joyous science of fisticuffs always lead with the left hand, and do the major part of their slugging in that form, the right hand being kept in reserve and for defense.

Since these results can be attained in special cases there is no reason why, in general, the left arm, the left foot, the left hand, the left eye, the left ear, the left side of the body, should not be as effective as the right, and, like the left, be placed on an equality with its fellow limb.—N. Y. Weekly.

CASH IN QUEER PLACES. Eccentric Persons Hide Money Where It is Least Likely to be Looked For. "It is hard to tell where the eccentric people will not hide money," said a detective the other day.

"I found that his business took him frequently from home, and that he formerly been a sailor. I asked what room he usually slept in, and they said, 'all over the house,' adding that he had fully examined every place in which he was ever known to be. I asked about his clothing, and insisted upon seeing it. Some one brought his garments in at last, and very shabby-looking they were. I went over them without success until my eye caught the binding.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The South Atlantic university to be built by the Presbyterian synods comprising the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, at a cost of \$800,000, will be located at Augusta, Ga.

A Chicago school-boy received a box on the car from his teacher, and was dead in that organ for three weeks. A school teacher in Montreal was recently fined twenty-five dollars for the same offense.

The reported expenditure for domestic missions of the Episcopal church for the year ending September, 1891, was \$291,402, of which gross sum \$42,982 was expended for work among the colored people. The gross receipts for domestic missions for the fiscal year were \$25,467.

Since the partition of Africa the governments of England, Germany, Italy and Portugal have made an agreement for the reciprocal protection of their missionaries in the dark continent. Armed with a passport from the government to which they belong, the missionaries will enjoy the protection of each of these powers.

New York city, with a population of 1,700,000, has more than 300 school departments, 4,200 teachers, an average attendance of 160,000 pupils daily, and a total attendance of 300,000. The salaries of teachers, janitors and employees now aggregate over \$3,000,000, and the expenditure for the schools yearly exceed considerably \$4,000,000.

Among those in London who have given themselves earnestly to work among the poorer classes in London is the earl of Beauchamp, who has decided to take up his residence among the east end poor for the purpose of directing mission work among them. The earl is secretary of the Christ Church mission at Poplar, one of the suburban districts.

The headless priest is so only as a matter of custom. There is no edict upon the subject. All the popes from Adrian VI. to Innocent XII, and all the cardinals, including Ignatius Loyola, St. Francis Xavier, Francis de Sales, Vincent de Paul, the cardinals Bellarmine and Richelieu, were bearded dignitaries of the church.

The new Georgia association formed by the union of the white and colored churches of the state and South Carolina, of the Congregational order, will meet at Atlanta, April 6, 1892. All the churches of the old association have approved of the plan of union except the First church of Savannah and the Plymouth church of Charleston, and these have no withdrawn opposition.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Dr. Ernst, the new professor in the Harvard medical school, was the man who once demonstrated to some skeptical professors the fact that a curved ball could be pitched by repeatedly curving the ball between two posts set up in a line.

The French academy's first prize for virtue, 3,000 francs, was awarded this year to Marie Sédier, of Bayonne, who has devoted herself to placing deserted children with peasants and artisans. In seven years she has rescued twenty-seven.

Queen Victoria was an exhibitor at a recent horse show, but the animal she sent was beaten in the competition and had to be contented with a second prize. Cattle-show judges have no more respect for a royal exhibitor than for a farmer who can hardly pay his rent.

President Eliot of Harvard is rather sensitive about the cherry-red birthmark on his cheek. He need not be so. There are many prominent men whose cheeks are hard enough to defy every work, and if they ever show a red spot it is only the hot of the chilled steel marking its way.

The Oxford university press has just issued the most diminutive Bible in existence. It is finely printed on Oxford Indian paper, and its minute dimensions are only three and three-fourths inches in length, two and one-eighth inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch in thickness.

Probate Judge Wales of Burlington, Vt., was called upon the other day by a dubious-looking man, who solemnly addressed him with the assurance: "I am the devil." The court promptly excused him. There were no horns visible, but, probably, too many of them to have accounted for his appearance.

Aprosopos of the successful new composer, Mascagni, it may interest some readers to know that he always has his wife and their two tiny children in a private box at the production of any of his works, and runs up every spare moment to see them. The young composer is barely twenty-seven, and looks younger.

Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, is a man of swarthy face, which contrasts sharply with his white hair and white beard. He is of German parentage and never tried to learn English well, so that when he speaks rapidly it is a difficult matter to understand him. He began to refine sugar in a small way in California, and his rise in fortune dates from the time he was brought into association with Kalakaua.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

TO COTTON-GROWERS. Address Issued by the Committee of the Cotton-Growers' Congress Held in Atlanta, Ga. With bankruptcy staring the cotton producer in the face, brought about by either over-production or contraction, caused by adopting the gold standard of values, it becomes the duty of every cotton-grower to consider the remedy.

There should be organized in each cotton-growing state an association of the cotton producers, and in each county a sub-association to act with the Cotton-Growers' congress, recently organized in Atlanta, according to the following resolutions: Resolved, That the president of this convention be authorized to call this or a similar convention at such time and place in his judgment may be best to the interest of the cotton-growers of the south.

Resolved, That the representation in this convention shall be double the representation that each state has in the lower house of congress, the delegates to be appointed by the presidents of the various state agricultural societies and alliances. That when delegates can attend they shall be allowed to appoint their own alternates.

We should urge upon the various cotton exchanges in the cotton states to act with the cotton-growers to formulate rules to govern the cotton trade in all its branches, and to conform our production to the wants of the consumer. It is a mistaken idea that by reducing the crop below the consumption of the world we can increase the price, when such a course would check consumption and stimulate the culture of cotton in other countries, and bring about an equilibrium of prices.

Resolved, That the cotton raiser should sell direct to the southern mills, so the grower would save commission, freight, drayage, insurance, loss in weight, and last, but not least, extravagant sampling. The southern mills would save freight and excessive sampling.

Resolved, That the cotton raiser should endeavor to have the cotton sold in bulk, as it can be done cheaper than being sold in detail. There are too many middle men. There should be adopted a uniform size and weight in packing cotton; uniform size would be beneficial for foreign shipment. We should adopt a standard size of bale, and require the press builders to conform to the standard. We should discard gins that snap or cut the staple. In ginning cotton samples should be considered before cleaning the seed.

Classification should be regulated at the south and uniform, which can be done by the united action of the cotton growers and the cotton exchanges of the southern states. Good cotton is made or injured by the cotton picker, and we should regulate the price of picking by the cleanliness with which it is picked. The uniform price by paying for cotton alone by the hundred should be abandoned, or in other words a clean picker should be paid more than a trashy or dirty picker. If we adopt this system we will have clean cotton, and save the money we now pay for trash and dirt.

We must form an entangling alliance, but preserve our individuality with the great object in view to increase the price of cotton, to regulate production to the wants of consumption to advance the personal, moral, educational and financial welfare of the cotton growers and to relieve them of the bondage of debt and poverty. They are now slaves to: By organization and union, with harmony in our counsel, we can control our affairs, advance our interest, and protect ourselves from the manipulation of the world. We must look for protection and redemption.

debts and houses built. Debts were not burdens, and were incurred with safety, and easily and quickly paid. But the present indebtedness of the farmers does not present to the honest student of agricultural conditions any such rosy picture of prosperity. While a fair part of the mortgages may have been incurred for improvements and extensions of farms, they have been running for years, and are not being paid off. The interest is a heavy burden upon incomes, and there is, in a majority of cases, no reduction of the principal. Any careful student of statistics, so far as they bear on this point, and close observers will affirm the truth of this statement.

There is a still worse side to this question. A part of this mortgage indebtedness has been incurred to make good the difference between the farm income and the farm and family expenses. It is easy to say that people should live within their income, but farm incomes are irregular, and in late years crops have often failed to pay anything, and no one but a dyspeptic could expect that succeeding years would or could grow worse rather than better, falling to make good the shortage of previous years.

It is not true that all farmers, or even the majority it may be, have failed to keep even with the world, but their freedom from debts is due either to business ability above the average, or else to close economy and some deprivation of luxuries that are the due of combined intelligence and capital. It must also be remembered that a record of mortgage indebtedness does not measure all the liabilities of farmers. Small loans are not secured except by note, and their aggregate is large. The reduction of the cash buyer to the time buyer is in line with present tendencies.

The indebtedness of the farmers as a rule, is not of the character of the indebtedness of some other classes. There are exceptions, but we speak of the rule. Mortgages that have been incurred for improvements are not being paid with any degree of ease, and some of them are eating up homes. It is now unsafe to incur any great liabilities for larger farms, and those who have done so need to strain every nerve to free themselves. Close study, business habits and economy are, we trust, the stepping stones of such men to a brighter financial condition.—Southern Farmer.

COMMON, EVERYDAY FACTS. —Paint the tools and they will last longer. —Good tools lessen the demand for muscle. —Irregular feeding makes an uneven fiber of wool. —A good appetite generally indicates good health. —It seldom pays to sacrifice utility to beauty. —Saving is sometimes as valuable as production. —Every farmer's family can afford a fat sheep once in awhile. —Put your manure where it will do the most good. —It is waste to keep and feed an animal already fat. —As a rule don't let manure accumulate about the barns. —A free-moving horse works easier than a stiff-moving one. —Don't keep hay before your animals except at meal time. —Early educate children how to get an independent living. —Wheat bran and chopped oats help the colt make good muscle. —Refuse matter, when not used as a fertilizer, becomes an evil. —Thinking is harder work than sweating, and it pays better too. —Bread making is the only occupation in which loafing is tolerable. —The hen that lays the most eggs spends the least time in cackling. —Is it sminkie where you are? If not, make it so or get around on the other side. —Fattening animals should be fed three times a day all they will eat up clean. —Work, rest and recreation are essential to health. An excess of either is injurious. —Train the bull to work the power for sawing wood, cutting hay and grinding feed. —Mutton is healthier, cleaner food than pork, and seems to be gaining favor every year. —Have fruit in some form on the table every day in the year, and make the farm produce it. —Any land that is rich enough to bear forty bushels of corn to the acre is rich enough to grow grapes. —Kerosene on the roosts prevents lice on the fowls. An ounce of kerosene is worth more than a pound of lice. —If you have raised sunflowers, save every seed. Young hens will relish them during the cold winter months. —The hog is a good friend to the farmer who desires to make his farm richer and at the same time get a good living. —You must climb by your own strength and will power. The whole world will help you when you are going down. —See that a few open furrows are left to drain the low places. It may make a week's difference in next year's seeding and many bushels difference in the crop. —If you want to find out a man's real disposition take him when he is wet and hungry. If he is amiable then dry him and fill him up and you have an angel. —It is poor policy to wade through mud to the out-buildings when good dry paths can be made that will keep dry the feet of wife and children and save possible doctor bills. —If you can nouse your boy to one of the excellent agricultural colleges, you can give him a fruit patch and a work shop on the farm, and they are not a bad substitute in laying the foundation of a useful life.—Dixie Farmer.

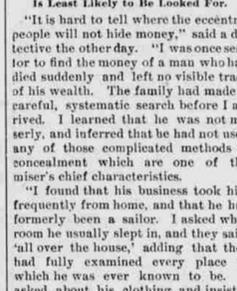


was just room enough for me to operate in, between the ends of his outstretched paws, into which I plied the keen edge of my hatchet as often as circumstances would permit.

"This, of course, increased his fury and the speed with which he hopped around the tree after me. But I managed to dance our 'Ring-around-the-Rosey' as lively as he did.

"How long we kept the jig up I don't know—but it was long enough, I can tell you that! "His left paw was backed up into mine and he began to show any signs of weakening, but I knew that the loss of blood was bound to tell on him, sooner or later. And it did; for after awhile he began to lag a little.

"This gave me a chance to shift my hatchet into my left hand and play it onto his other paw. This left-handed work was a little awkward for me, but a mighty sight more so for him! "It fired him up again, with new enthusiasm, when the hatchet started in on a fresh spot; and for a minute or two, things were about as lively as when the ball opened.



"He always kept them well bound," said his wife; "sailors are good sewers." "The binding was wide, but we soon had it off, and there we found, folded lengthwise and protected with oil silk, fourteen five-hundred-dollar notes and a score of fivers." A systematic search is often not as good as a shrewd guess by an experienced person.

"Yes, there are men who conceal wealth away from their homes. Criminals almost always do it. Middle-aged countrymen will do it, but when they get old they are almost always sure to hide it near the spot where they pass most of the time. I have found money in the covers of old family Bibles, behind mirrors, in the bored-out legs of chairs, behind cupboards nailed tight to the wall, in false ceilings, balusters, pin-cushions, in the lining of old hats, in clocks, stoves and bronze images, in vases with the bottoms covered inside with plaster of paris, in black bottles weighted with mercury and marked poison, in canes, shoes and vest linings, in potted salmon tin and tea canisters, in cracked walls covered with wallpaper, in all sorts of bedding and upholstery, and in almost every conceivable place.—N. Y. Journal.

Musical Note. At the Yerger mansion at an evening sociable, a musical young lady played and sang a piece called "Sylvan Sounds," in which the singing and notes of the mocking-bird and the lark were imitated.

"Did not that young lady's singing remind you of the singing of the birds? You might have thought she was really a bird," asked Gilroy. "Yes, but I never saw a bird sit down at a table after it got through singing and hide away three or four cups of tea, half a ham, and enough cake and ice-cream to founder a mule. You never saw a lark or a mocking-bird, did you?" replied Hostetter McGinnis. —Texas Sitings.

A Romantic Tour Cut Short. A young couple who had just been married at Prague determined to make their way to their new home in Stettin by balloon voyage instead of by railway journey, which, it is gravely suggested, they thought to be less safe in these days of frequent continental railway accidents. The balloon came down at Beskov, in Brandenburg, and could not be further used without refilling, a process for which there seems to have been no facilities at hand. The married couple were, after all, obliged to resort to the habitual and prosaic railway train.—N. Y. Journal.

THE AMERICAN JOKE. It is Better Understood by the Arab than the Englishman. "America," said Darweesh to one of the ladies, "must be a fine place and very like Egypt. You have corn, tobacco, watermelons and a big river there."

"And crocodiles," to be replied. "Walk!" he cried in admiration; then, with a slight touch of jealousy that these blessings should be scattered broadcast, he added: "Do they eat men?" "No, only dogs," she admitted. "Ah!" he returned, exulting in the superior gastronomic taste of the Egyptian sarrasin, "ours eat men!"

"Of course yours will not eat dogs; they are Moslem crocodiles," she answered, referring to the Mohammedan avoidance of the dog as an unclean animal. As one of the most lovable characteristics of the Arab is his instant and intense appreciation of the feeblest joke Darweesh seemed much amused and repeated with many chuckles: "Ours are Moslem crocodiles," as he went about his daily work.—Scribner.

HUMOROUS. —Ted—"Sportman is pretty fresh." Fred—"How so?" Ted—"He was arrested in New York and telegraphed the faculty for his five-hundred-dollar bond for bail."—Yale Record. —"Front seat?" asked the sexton of the stranger. "No," he answered. "I can't afford it. The front seat always has to make a good showing in the contribution plate."—N. Y. Herald. —"Unreasonable Woman!"—Wife—"How lightly the leaves flutter down from the trees?" Husband (gruffly):—"You didn't expect 'em to fall up, did you?"—Kate's Washington. —"Didn't Suit—Tom—"Did you get measured for a suit at Carter's?" Jack—"No, he didn't suit me." Tom—"Ah, I recollect. I forgot to tell you that he did only a cash business."—Yankee Blade. —"Do you think that monkeys can be taught to talk?" he asked. "I never put the question that way," she replied. "I always wondered whether they could be taught not to."—Washington Star. —"Do you have much trouble collecting money, doctor?" "Yes, a great deal." "What is the matter? Can't your debtors raise it?" "Well—the chief drawback is, I can't get any debtors."—Pharmaceutical Era. —Decidedly Promising.—Handsome Young Tutor—"Now, Miss Ethel, we take up the verb 'am.' Are you quite prepared to conjugate?" Young Pupil—"La, Mr. Primus, how—how sudden you are."—Chicago Tribune. —A—"They're such a loving couple; there's only one thing that could make them quarrel." B—"What's that?" A—"Overturn the carriage they may be in. They'll fall out then, will they not?"—Demorest's Magazine. —Henrietta (who had been sitting on the sofa with Algonquin)—"You might shut the window, Algonquin. It would be better if it were warmer here." Algonquin—"Yes, and closer, too—don't you think so?"—Harvard Lampoon. —One Way to Get Recognition.—"What are you painting for the academy this year, Dobbly?" asked Paletti. "A thousand-dollar bill. I think the committee would think twice before rejecting it," replied Dobbly.—N. Y. Sun. —Young Crimsonbeak—"What kind of a mattress is that I sleep on?" Boarding-House Mistress—"It was bought for a hair mattress, and a good one, too." Crimsonbeak—"Well, it must be getting baldheaded."—Yonkers Statesman. —Hicks—"We've got something new at our home—a machine to wash dishes." "Wicks—"And how does it work?" Hicks—"Beautifully. It breaks on an average five dishes a day. Fact; you would hardly know it from a hired girl."—Boston Transcript. —Too Much Like Liar.—Customer—"The person to whom I sent this gold lyre returned it without so much as a note of thanks." Jeweler—"What was his business?" Customer—"He was an editor." Jeweler—"I—I—I—think your selection was peculiarly unfortunate."