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[illegible]

LIFE'S VARIORUM.

Some wake for this, some strive for that,
And groan at every turn;
Some long for what they haven't got, and
and what they have they spurn;
And some rush for the mountain peak to
get the sun's last ray,
Then crawl into some sinless hole and
sleep it off next day.

Some find joy with a first-rate place to
shine and drink and save,
And [illegible] consist in being
[illegible] slave;
And [illegible] a drink in the hand, and
heart and eye,
Will [illegible] things that they can spend
now [illegible] and laid by.

Some like a drink when they are dry, and
some when they are wet;
Some drink for sweet remembrance sake,
some that they may forget;
And [illegible] like you and me, free
drinkers all [illegible],
Who [illegible] rule for life—never
forget either.

Some [illegible] this, some turn to that, for
[illegible]
And [illegible] anything, and
[illegible] the same.
But [illegible] turning point, a
[illegible]
When [illegible] great and small,
[illegible] to dust.
—John [illegible] in Galveston News.

THE WILL OF SIVA.

By Michael Gilbert White.

CALCUTTA was the birthplace of Soli. Soli was a Hindu maiden of fifteen summers, who lived next door to the King of Behar, at Garden Beach, between two and three miles down the Hugli River from Calcutta.

She was but a dhobin, or washgirl, of the lowest caste of Hindus, while her mother was a street Indian woman, by political reasons living in [illegible] contrary to his people's wishes, on his people's money, against government not to have the [illegible] blood of Calcutta.

Consequently the property of Behar reached only the entrance facing the river, and the child, her father and ten little children and servants in a dilapidated, unpainted hut just outside the King's [illegible].

[illegible] of widely different characteristics made up Soli's family circle—a lean, humble cow, for the greater part tethered out in the compound, and a monster cobra snake, that, nobody knew, had taken up his abode in the thatched roof of the hut, and who, being regarded by the family as the incarnate spirit of Siva, the terrible god of the lowest caste of Hindus, was fed on milk and eggs at all times, even when the rest of the household were sick upon starvation.

Often had Soli gazed with awe upon this great neighbor, but only once had the eyes of the king fallen upon her.

"Dodo, whose that girl?" demanded the King of Behar of a handsome barkara servant, standing upon the splashboard of the equipage.

The barkara purposely looked in the wrong direction and replied that he did not know, for that he was [illegible] the feet of the great king to the [illegible].

"Find out," peremptorily ordered the king, for the girl's slender form and graceful pose had pleased his royal fancy. "Find out," said the king. "Do as I tell you, Doab!"

Doab was intimated that the king's command should be obeyed, but as he did so, a frown clouded the brow of his usually placid countenance.

For some minutes Soli stood watching her royal neighbor's progress, until as he passed out of view, she turned to enter the hut, when a voice at hand stayed her footsteps.

"Soli! Hullo, Soli, there!"

"Ah, Ramu," quickly responded the girl, as she caught sight of the captain's steward of one of the ships lying at Garden Beach, who had approached the hut unobserved.

"How about that washing that was to have been on board to-day?" demanded the steward. "We sail at noon to-morrow, and it is now 5 o'clock."

"I will go," replied the girl, turning sharply toward the door of the hut. Then she gave vent to a little cry, and stepped back, for with a loud hiss a long, dark object glided away from under her feet and coiled itself in an attitude of aggressive defense.

"By God, a cobra!" exclaimed the steward as he dashed forward and aimed a blow with his cane at the serpent's uplifted head.

The blow fell, but not where it was intended, for the girl threw out her arms, and, interposing her own person, received it instead, while the snake made off unharmed.

"Why! What did you do that for?" asked the steward, as he stared with the utmost astonishment at the trembling Hindu maid.

"O, you must not strike him," she cried in terror. "You must not, indeed. He is Siva, the terrible god. If you had struck him he would have killed us all. Believe me, he lives up in the thatch of the roof."

"Do you mean to say you let that reptile hang around your house?" asked the amazed steward.

"He was only waiting for his milk," replied the girl, as if making an apology for the cobra's act. "I had forgotten to give it him."

"I hope I didn't hurt you," said the steward, in a tone of real concern.

"O, no," replied the girl, and she thereupon ran inside, and shortly returned to say that the captain sahib's clothes would surely be on board the ship early the next morning.

"Well, I'm blowed!" soliloquized the steward, as he cautiously picked his way out through the rank grass of the little compound. "Whoever would have thought of keeping a pet cobra on the estate? These Indoos are a rum lot."

Two or three hours after the King of Babar again passed by Soli's little hut, as he approached his own domain.

"Mind, Doab," said he to the barkara. "Mind you see about that girl yonder."

Doab intimated that the will of the Light of the Universe should be to that, as in all other respects, promptly obeyed. But the sahib dark look crossed his face as he sprang down to run before the horses and open the gates for the king's carriage to pass through.

In a little, Soli again stood at the door of the hut, her hair decked with a wreath of stephanotis—the delicate perfume of which filled the air about her.

Soon a figure was seen moving across the little compound from the direction of the king's palace, while a familiar voice called out in tender accents, "Soli!"

"Ah! Doab, Doab," the girl responded with delight, "I knew you would act some!"

Then as she ran quickly forward to greet the king's barkara there came again a loud hiss, immediately followed by a cry of unveiled pain and terror, and Soli fell into her lover's arms, exclaiming, "Doab, I am bitten. It is Siva. I had forgotten. He has not been fed."

"Did you find out who that girl is?" asked the king of Behar of his barkara the next morning.

"I did, your royal [illegible]," Doab sadly replied.

"Who is she, then? Tell me quickly, for I like her looks," said the king.

"She was only Soli, the dhobin girl," replied the barkara.

"Was only a dhobin! Well, who is she now, then?"

"She is above kings," replied the barkara.

"Did I do right?" repeated the king, with a [illegible] as he [illegible] permit [illegible] clothes.

"No, you [illegible]."

"A [illegible]?" repeated the king. "A [illegible]! Did I do right?"

"It was the will of Siva," said the barkara, as he [illegible] the throne.

IN QUAINT PORTO RICO.

The Fighting Without Firearms and the Methods Abroad.

The Fire Department in Porto Rico is in rather a primitive state. There is no water available in summer—fresh water is sold by the barrel, bucket and even the glass—and when a fire is discovered the firemen take their axes and chop up the adjoining houses to save the block. As the houses are for one chamber a few hands thrown together transform a mass of architectural design into one not so necessary a few blocks in the business. The people do not live in houses at all, they just lie down where they are sleepy and go to sleep. They are lazy, but the climate is to blame for that. There [illegible] in the year that it is [illegible], in the sugarcane [illegible] and spend the other [illegible] in sitting [illegible] of politics. There [illegible] generally while smoking up [illegible] which most of [illegible] shirts, coats [illegible] each other [illegible] a rule the Porto Ricans are moderate. When the Ponce and San Juan was at Ponce [illegible] and other towns, the [illegible] had no difficulty in taking them. Two or three of the boys regular [illegible] town.

The Police Department is still more singular than the Fire Department. Before the Americans took it under a Detective Bureau existed under a Chief. The detectives, in hunting a criminal, went around in detachments disguised as doctors or priests, reading books and looking as sagacious that every one knew what they were. Of course, they never captured the criminal. Then one day an amateur stole $5000 worth of jewelry in San Juan and could not [illegible] concealment. The Chief thought the case was one that demanded the attention of a man of mind, so went in quest of the thief himself. He had only [illegible] revolver, a dagger, a mask to wear a costume, and thus equipped he went to the house where the thief was in hiding.

"If you don't surrender," thundered the Chief, showing a pistol through the open window, "I'll blow you into the internal regions."

There was no answer, and the Chief emptied all his pistols and cartridges through the window, the thief all the time lying on the floor.

"Will you surrender?" shouted the Chief; "I have 150 rounds more."

For answer the robber got up from the floor, went out by the back door, came round to the veranda, and, taking the Chief prisoner, bound him fast and left him there.

The Floating Shops of Bangkok.

For full five miles on both sides of the Menam River Bangkok stretches its floating shops, and for at least half that distance an extra row rests beyond on the stream side of the bank. Here are the greatest number of the shops, and along the banks reside probably one-third of the city's ten hundred thousand inhabitants. Over half of the remainder live along the several canals, which wind in and around the city with certainty all the decorousness and apparently the equal similarity of a cow path. They are not nearly so broad as the country lanes, though wider than the chief business street of the native town, comparing; they is not saying much of their breadth, however, since compared to our lanes these ten feet wide, and in places not so much as that.—Harper's Weekly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

An Improved Rail Fence.

The plan of setting stakes X-fashion, and of laying the rails in the angle between them is unwise, for the rea-

A FENCE THAT CANNOT SETTLE.

son that the rail is not properly supported. If the ground is soft the stakes are pressed down and constantly. The cut shows a better plan. One stout stake is set firmly in a perpendicular position, where it has strength to support any weight. It is braced from each side by shorter stakes, which are spiked to the upright. These support the rails, the whole being firmly held in place by a binding of plain fence wire that is now so inexpensive. Such a fence cannot settle, be pressed over to either side, nor pulled apart. It has to "stay where you put it."

Producing Lambs For Market.

My experience has been mostly with grade ewes and a few full blooded Shropshires. March lambs have always paid me best. First of all, ewes must have good blood. Get a first-class ram, then the better the ewes the greater the profit. Have the flock in a healthy condition at mating time. Feed a mixture of rough feed—corn fodder, clover and timothy hay. Give all they will eat up clean. For grain, feed oats and bran. Give freely, but not wastefully. Keep the flock very tame. Be your own shepherd at all times. I would feed no corn to breeding ewes. Furnish plenty of good water. If the water is constantly before them it is not so necessary to have it warmed, for then they will not drink enough to do any harm. However, one should be careful about water at lambing time. I have used bank barns, but would prefer sheep barns, provided with plenty of windows for sunlight also well ventilated and roomy.

If one has followed the above rules, I think success almost certain at lambing time. Have gates or light hurdles fence ready to pen up different ewes with lambs when necessary or before lambing. Prepare a self feeder in the center of the room or in a corner. Build a frame to set around it to keep the old sheep out. Leave several places where the lambs can get in to feed. Fill the feeder with bran and a small ears of shelled corn, they will find it soon after they begin to play. Keep the lambs at a uniform temperature, not too hot, but [illegible] warm to the lambs will not [illegible] when they come. Keep the shed dry and well bedded. Feed no [illegible] as before lambing, except [illegible] feed a day of mash or bran. I would not cut them, as it adds unnecessary labor and expense. Do not scatter them whole in the yard when the corn fodder is fed or so feed it back when the storm is out. Feed well in the morning of the day with a liberal supply of straw. When pasture comes on, give them a [illegible] the shed for a time, so you may keep up the regular feed to serve as a change. For pasture, have clover, bluegrass and timothy. Do not stint the sheep, as you will regret it in the fall. Keep a supply of salt before the flock always.

After weaning, give the lambs good pasture. Place a little grain in the field and begin feeding corn gradually add shelled corn, increasing the corn very slowly, but not the oats. Grain should be fed twice a day. Much care and good judgment must be exercised to avoid overfeeding. Lambs raised in this way are ready for market any time after five weeks old. In '97 I sold one lamb in August weighing 120 pounds, two others the 1st of October that weighed 145 and 150 respectively. I sold the remainder of the flock before winter set in for five cents per pound and they averaged 110 pounds and ten ounces.—W. L., in Orange Judd Farmer.

How to Raise Ducks.

When one attempts raising ducks for the first time they should bear in mind that ducks are essentially different from chickens, and there are a few points that must be taken into consideration upon which, though simple in themselves, success or failure depends.

The nest for hatching should be made upon the ground, if possible, as ducks require more moisture than hen eggs, but a nest of sod will answer the purpose. In the way the eggs thus gather moisture from the sod and it will be unnecessary to sprinkle them.

The eggs should not be washed unless badly soiled, as the oil upon them is only and natural conditions should be interfered with as little as possible. In a little less than four weeks the eggs will hatch; they should be closely watched so that the duckling may be helped out the shell in case they are unable to free themselves, owing to the tough skin which may have become too dry. But such assistance should not be given unless actually necessary.

They require nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, when bread crumbs soaked in milk may be given them and water placed before them. A drinking fountain is necessary, or something similar, as from the first they will attempt to get into the water. They must be kept dry until nearly feathered out. They require soft food; a mash of cornmeal, middlings and bran is good for them, but it should not be too sloppy and should be cooked or scalded. Johnny cake crumbled up may also be given them. They are very fond of milk, and either milk or water should be always accessible to them; this is especially necessary while eating, as they want a drink with almost every mouthful of food. The water soon becomes filthy, as they drop food and dirt into it while drinking, and they should be kept separate from chickens so that the latter will not be compelled to drink the water and become liable to disease.

For the every two or three hours the first few days, after that feed five times a day. Unless they have free range on a gravelly soil they must be supplied with coarse sand or gravel from the first or they will have indigestion. It may be mixed in their food—about one teaspoonful to a pint of food. When they begin to feather out it is usually a matter of economy to let them be used need. This greatly assists them in feathering out and relieves the scraping for something of that nature the lack of which will cause them to pull feathers.

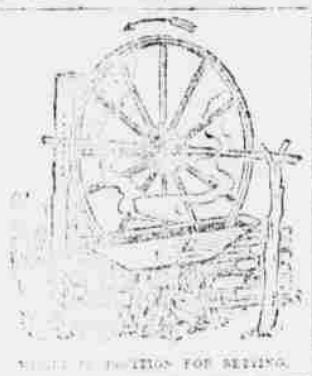
Sometimes there is one more backward in development than the others, and this one will annoy and seriously injure the others in the flock by pulling feathers and should be kept by itself.

Green stuff is a very important item and should be fed every day. If the ducks have access to grass, of course, that is all that is necessary, otherwise onion tops, cabbage, etc., should be chopped and mixed in their mash, and give them cabbage heads to pull apart. They are not subject to disease if kept dry and clean, and not allowed to pack together too closely and become overheated at night.

They are heavy eaters, but this only shows them in their development.—E. L. L., in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Setting Wagon Tires by Boiling in Oil.

There is a unique job that a farmer can do for himself, if he only makes the attempt. One of these is the setting of the tires on the wheels of his wagon. The actual charges at a shop for one wheel will exceed the cost to the farmer of setting all four, and the



WHEEL IN POSITION FOR SETTING.

[illegible] in hauling them to and [illegible] to say nothing of the [illegible] of unsatisfactory [illegible] wheels, is far greater [illegible] be to do the work himself. [illegible], it requires an outlay [illegible] the cost of a metal trough and [illegible], about half a gallon to a gallon of [illegible], though more than [illegible] work will be needed, [illegible] the boiling, must be [illegible] the fellows.

[illegible] can be made of galvanized iron, or a tinner. It should be [illegible] eight inches long, [illegible] wide and five inches deep [illegible]. By making the bottom [illegible] inches long and slanting the sides to the top, the bottom [illegible] to the circumference [illegible]. Set this pan on [illegible] in such a way that a [illegible] fire built and kept up under it. [illegible] to cover the fellows, [illegible] a tool. You are now [illegible] to put on the wheel.

[illegible] the wheels, let them soak [illegible] until the tires are tight, washing [illegible] and dirt possible [illegible] the trough drive a stake, [illegible] to be about the [illegible] of the hub of the wheel when [illegible]. A stake with a fork [illegible] will be found the most convenient. On the other side, set in the ground at 2x4 in which a row of [illegible] holes have been bored [illegible] a few inches below to a [illegible] corresponding with the [illegible] on the opposite side. By [illegible] a piece of a sapling through the [illegible] and laying one end in the [illegible] hole, letting the wheel back in the [illegible], just free of the hub, and [illegible] in the upper holes of the [illegible] that is at the desired height, as a rest for the other end, the [illegible] is easily managed. If it [illegible] the sapling, it can be [illegible] by that means.

After being placed in the oil, the wheel should be slowly turned to prevent [illegible]. The length of time required to boil a wheel depends on its condition, as does the amount of oil it takes for a run. Ten minutes of boiling is enough in half a day. This will prove far more satisfactory than one performed by a blacksmith, who, after an amount of the dry wood needing [illegible] has shrunk the tire, [illegible] by doing it.—New England Homestead.

Pittsburg, Penn., is said to be the center of Presbyterianism in the United States. It claims one-tenth of the Presbyterians of the North.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

WOMEN AND EDUCATION.

Where They Have Given Recently For the Advancement of Their Sex.

During the year 1898 women in this country made the following gifts to higher institutions—that of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, made by any one person, excepted the year:

[illegible] H. Phoebe, of San Jose, Cal., to the California State Normal School, $100,000.

Elizabeth H. Bates, Fort Chester, N. Y., University of Michigan, $100,000.

[illegible] Heath, Dedham, Harvard University, $100,000.

[illegible], New York, Princeton University, $100,000.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, San Francisco, Cal., University of California, $2,250,000.

[illegible] Underwood, Syracuse, Syracuse University, $100,000.

Helen Gould, New York, Mount Holyoke College, $100,000.

[illegible], Brownville, N. Y., Lawrence University, $100,000.

Mrs. T. J. Coyle, Indiana, Ind., Hampton Institute, $100,000.

Mrs. W. B. Scott, Washington, D. C., Howard University, $200,000.

Helen Gould, New York, Barnard College, $100,000.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Library, Allegheny, $100,000.

[illegible], Lancaster, Pa., library, $100,000.

Helen Gould, New York, Groton Hall, $12,000.

Mrs. [illegible], Boston, Institute of Technology, $100,000.

Elizabeth Kelly, Chicago, University of Chicago, $75,000.

Catherine Hewlett, Chicago, University of Chicago, $70,000.

Mrs. C. D. Matthews, Knox College, $1000.

Mrs. C. H. Gunnison, Evanston, Lake Forest University, $1000.

Mrs. Russel Sturgis, Pennsylvania, Mount Pleasant Institute, $5000.

Harriet Lemen, Brown University, $100,000.

Mrs. H. H. [illegible], Rochester, N. Y., Academy, $5000.

Mrs. [illegible], Amherst, Mass., Amherst Academy, [illegible].

[illegible], New York, Cornell University, [illegible].

[illegible], Boston, Pacific University, [illegible].

[illegible], Oregon, Pacific University, [illegible].

[illegible], Lebanon, Pa., [illegible], $10,000.

[illegible], Milwaukee, Wis., [illegible].

[illegible], Chicago, Chicago University, $20,000.

[illegible], Chicago, University of Chicago, $100,000.

[illegible] Coatesville, Pa., [illegible], $25,000.

[illegible], New York, Vassar College, $100,000.

[illegible] Parker, New York, Vassar University, $7,000.

[illegible], Philadelphia, Haverford College, [illegible].

[illegible], Washington, D. C., Howard University, [illegible].

[illegible], Illinois, Illinois College, $100,000.

[illegible], New York, Cornell University, $100,000.

[illegible], Chicago, University of Chicago, [illegible].

[illegible] Coatesville, Pa., [illegible], $25,000.

[illegible], Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr College, [illegible].

[illegible], Ohio, Oberlin College, [illegible].

[illegible], Ohio, Oberlin College, [illegible].

[illegible], Ohio, Oberlin