O to mount again where erst I haunted; Where the old red hills are bird-enchanted And the low green meadows Bright with sward;

And when even dies, the million-tinted, And the night has come, and planets glinted, the valley hollow

Lamp-bestarred! O to dream, O to awake and wander There, and with delight to take and ren-

Through the trance of silence Quiet breath; Lo, for there, among the flowers, and grasses, Only the mightier movement sounds and

passes, Only winds and rivers, Life and Death. -Robert Louis Stevenson.

## The Fledge Purse.

BY EMMA GARRISON JONES.

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"George, dear," said Mrs. Prescott, looking up from her basket of mending, as she and her husband sat by their fireside one winter night, "has it ever occurred to you that it is time our boys were signing the pledge?"

Mr. Prescott tossed aside his paper with a laugh.

"There you go, my dear; and really I expected it. The wonder is you have not caught the fever sooner." "What fever, George?"

"Why, this temperance fever that seems to be crazing everybody just now. The town's full of it; every second man I meet wears a gay blue ribbon in his buttonhole, and every church is converted into a temperance hall ; but the thing won't last-such spasmodic movements never do."

His wife's bright eyes grew wistful, and a cloud crossed her pretty, fresh face. She was a happy little woman. the mother of three promising boys, always busy and full of plans for the comfort of her family.

"It is a good movement, George," she continued. "I trust it will be more lasting than you think; and it would," she added, with spirit, "if the fufluential men of the town, the strong, reliable men like yourself, George, would take hold of it."

"Much obliged for the compliment, my love," laughed her husband; "but I don't think I'm in any danger of becoming a drunkard."

"Nor do I, George; but you are not a temperance man, and there's always danger in having aught to do with sin."

"Why Lizzie, how much in earnest you seem. You've caught the fever without doubt. You always had a weakness for taking up new whims. But, really, child, I'm in no danger. I'm not a total abstinence man, I'll admit: ever since I can remember I've had my drink or two a day, but I never was intoxicated in my life, and I never expect to me."

"I trust not, George, but you have sons, and there's no telling into what errors your example may lead them." "Why, Lizzie, do you mean to say I set my boys a bad example?"

"No, George, there never was a better husband and father than you are, but you encourage your boys to drink intoxicating liquors. We have wine on the table occasionally, and almost every morning the boys have their toddy."

"And you have always mixed the beverage, my dear, and shared it round to us."

"I know it, George, but I shall never do it again. In the first place, it is a waste of money. The liquor used in this house costs every cent of a dollar a week."

"That's not much, Lizzie,"

"No; but it counts up. And how much does your private drinking amount to, do you suppose?"

"Bless my soul, Lizzie, what has come over you? Ten cents sometimes, never more than a quarter." "Each day?"

"Yes. You don't grudge me trifling amount, do you?"

"I grudge you nothing, George, that will make you and your boys happy," cried his wife, her eyes filling with tears, "but I wish you could see this matter as I do. Let me give you an illustration. The Ashford boys were here an evening or so ago, and they wore their blue temperance badges on their jackets.

" 'Larry, why don't you fellows sign the pledge? It is so awfully jolly,' said

"Our Lawrence laughed, just as you laughed at me a minute ago, George. He is his father's own son, my handsome Larry, and it would break my heart to see him do wrong.

" 'It's jollier to drink your social glass, and have your hot toddy when you feel dull,' he replied. 'My father thinks the temperance movement a humbug, and so do I.' "

"Did Larry say that?" asked Mr.

Prescott. "Those were his words, George, and they cut me to the heart. Now, husband, you have never denied me anything since the day you made me your happy wife-don't deny me this. Let's banish all sorts of intoxicating drink from our house, and do you take your boys by the hand and make them sign the pledge. As their father does they will do willingly." And the little woman put by her sewing and crossed to her husband's chair, took his head in her two hands, and laid her cheek against his face. "Now, George, dear, surely you'll not say no to me for the

first time, will you?" There was silence for a minute and | Puck.

then the husband drew the pretty face down and kissed it.

"I couldn't say no, Lizzie, if I wanted," he said. "No man could withstand such a witch as you are."

On the following day Mr. Prescott and his three sons signed the pledge, and the boys took great pride in their gay badges.

Intoxicating drinks were banished from their home, and no one seemed to be one whit the worse for it. If the boys had a cold their mother administered hot lemonade, and she found the remedy even more efficient than the warm toddies used to be. The boys seemed more speedily relieved, and had fewer attacks.

Three years went by. Times were hard, and money scarce, and Mr. Prescott's business was dull. To make matters worse, he had a long spell of sickness, and a heavy doctor's bill. "I can't see my way out of it," he

remarked, sitting in his armchair, one evening, his pale face seamed with lines of care, "the building association stock will have to go, and I do hate that very much." "What is it, George, dear? Maybe

I can help you." The sick man smiled at the little

wife, ever so ready with her help. "No, dear, you can't help me in this;

wish you could," he said. "It is a note, which must be paid before the tenth." "And today is the eighth. What is

the amount, George?" "Three hundred and fifty dollars, and I have not fifty to spare. If it had not been for this confounded fever-"

my pledge purse," and his wife darted from the room. In two minutes sha was back, a

"Hush, my love. Wait till I bring

heavy purse in her hand. "This is my pledge purse, George."

"Your pledge-purse? What do you mean?" "Why, you see," and the little woman's face fairly glowed as her boys

left their lessons and crowded round her, eager to hear, "the day you and the boys signed the pledge, George, I made this purse, and I called it my pledge purse. Every week day I have put in ten cents, and every week a dollar, because that much used to go for nasty, intoxicating drink, that did my boys and their father more harm than good. Sometimes, when I had a little spare change, I threw that in, too. Larry, my boy, sit down by your father and count over the contents. I hope there may be enough to pay that troublesome note."

Larry obeyed with alacrity, his father looking on with eager eyes as he assorted the dollar notes and piled up the quarters and dimes. When all was told the amount was four hundred and sixty-five dollars. Mr. Prescott looked at his wife, and

his eyes filled with tears. "Why, Lizzie-why, little wife, what can I say?" he began.

She caught his head to her bosom. "Say nothing, George. I kept my pledge purse for an hour of need, and that hour has come. Pay the note that troubles you, dear, and then get well and strong at your leisure."

Her husband was silent; but the three boys leaped to their feet and shouted: "Hurrah for the pledge!" until the room rang.-New York Weekly.

#### CASTEL GANDOLFO'S SECRET.

#### Cardinal Merry del Val Unearths a Forgotten Convent.

The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette of London sends the following remarkable story to his paper: After 1870 Pius IX gave permission to some cloistered nuns from Terni to establish themselves in the Papal

summer palace at Castel Gandolfo, and there they have been ever since. not only unknown to the villagers, but forgotten by the Vatican itself. When the Papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val, went to the palace for his "villeggiatura," what was his astonishment in going over the building to find at one point a locked door with a barred grill. Inquiry drew out the fact that there were eight or ten aged nuns living there, who, for over thirty years had never set foot outside, even in the garden, and had never received a visitor. They inhabited the darkest, most dilapidated, and dampest part of the palace, and were reported to be poor to starvation, and in very infirm health. The Cardinal could not endure the idea of such neglect and misery. and together with the Pontiff took their interests in hand, so that they have been removed into more commodious quarters at their birthplace, Terni, where they have at least light and air.

The poor old ladies were very grateful, but prayed to be left alone to die attention which he merits there stances as high as 150 pounds of niwhere they had lived so long. How- would be less trouble from cholera. trogen have been added to an acre of ever, this was not allowed, and now I am sure they are happier in the

bottom of their hearts. Their removal passed almost unnoticed in the village. Scarcely any one knew of their resurrection, and they left after dark, heavily veiled and oh! so frightened of everything, even their own shadows. They had probably seen a railway before, but thirty-six years of silence had dulled memory to the vanishing point. Their removal was the prime cause of the rumor that the Pope was going to leave the Vatican and go in the summer to Castel

#### The Last Phase,

Gandolfo.

They thought to humble her. "Everybody," they declared, severely, "knows very well how old you are." But the woman did not wince. On the contrary she tossed her head in a defiant manner.

"They know very well, do they? Well, what if I am old enough to know better?" was her crushing retort .-

### SOUTHERN . FARM . NOTES.

quality.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

A Lot of Don'ts.

Don't begin with a lot of mongrels. Don't begin on a large scale. Don't begin with several varieties.

Don't think that any old place will do in which to raise poultry. Don't set a hen where other fowls

can molest her. Don't disturb a sitting hen or an incubator when the chicks are hatching; wait twenty-four hours.

Don't feed baby chicks wet food; prepared food is best. Don't put too many chicks in brooder.

Don't count your chicks before they are hatched. Don't forget that green food is good to feed the year round and it

lessens your grain bills. Don't overfeed, but be sure you feed enough. Don't feed corn alone, except for

fattening. Don't throw grain on the bare floor or the ground; make the birds scratch for it in deep litter.

Don't forget to have plenty of shade for fowls in the summer. Don't put fowls in a filthy place;

have good drainage. Don't neglect to find the cause when things go wrong.

Don't guess at accounts, but keep books. Don't allow sick birds with your

Don't forget the ax after you hav tried all other remedies.

Don't sell the best of your flock. Don't misrepresent in making

Don't fail to advertise when you have stock and eggs to sell. Don't allow the males to run with the flock except when breeding.

Don't have small poles nor wide beards for roosts; a two by four set on edge is best.

Don't have dirty nests, nor nests exposed to the light. Don't deprive fowls of plenty of

fresh air during the day. Don't crowd your fowls on the

Don't allow cold drafts through the hen house at night. Don't expect your hens to lay eggs

and freeze at the same time; nor is a hot house desirable for poultry. Don't keep fowls after they are two years old.

Don't feed damaged grain. Don't forget to clean the dropping boards once or twice a week.

Don't forget to kerosene the roosts and whitewash the walls and nests occasionally. Don't forget to have plenty of grit,

oyster shells, charcoal, ground bone and fresh water before your fowls continually. Eggs cannot be produced from nothing.

P. S. There are 10,000 more don'ts for the poultry raiser, but try and digest the above first .- The Southern Farmer.

#### Hogs as Cash Products.

Professor Andrew M. Soule, in Southern Farm Magazine, says:

For the small farmer the hog is the animal par excellence to grow, as he matures in from ten to twelve mouths and has a ready cash value on the market. Furthermore, hogs can be raised cheaper than any other class of stock, for under the modified system of practice outlined below hogs may be made to weigh 180 to 200 pounds in ten months on a minimum ration of grain, say from five to ten bushels of corn. This, compared with the exclusive corn fattening practiced generally, would revolutionize the whole business from a financial standpoint. The South does not grow on anything like the scale followed in the West, but it has been clearly demonstrated that substitutes of equal value to corn can be utilized in the South at a minimum of cost, so that the compensating influences of nature have placed the Southern farmer on a plane where he can compete successfully with the Western hog raiser.

The hog has long been recognized as a mortgage lifter, but his good the inroads which the dreaded disease, cholera, makes all too frequently in the herd. There is no "cureall" for cholera, but if the hog were more generally prized and given that when they die-destroyed by burning. A large per cent. of the hogs raised are allowed to range at will. and should one die the carcass is left just waere it fell, and buzzards and other birds scatter the germs here ard there. Many of the hogs that uie contaminate the streams, and animals farther down contract the disease in this way. The man who hopes animals, disinfect them properly, see | Soule

#### Items of Interest.

Baron Speck von Sternburg and Sir Mortimer Durand made addresses before the New York Chamber of unconstitutional. Commerce.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt defated William H. Moore at the New York Horse Show.

The North German steamer Main was run into by a schooner in New her side.

The Virginia Supreme Court decided that the Two-Cent-a-Miye law is

candidates for Congress.

Secretary Shaw advocated some effective means of upbuilding a mer-York harbor and a hole was stove in chant marine before the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

# THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

that the pens are well cleaned and	The Milk Exchange price	for	star	adard
cared for, and that wholesome food is provided. Attention to these details will generally be found effectual in protecting the herd.  A Ration For Work Horse	Creamery—Western, extra.\$	291/2 26 27 24 17	00	30 281/4 28 26 201/4

A Ration For Work Horse. State, full cream, fancy.... G. W. B. Richmond writes: Will you give me the best and cheapest ration for horses at moderate farm EGGS. work from the following feeds: Jersey-Fancy ..... State-Good to choice.... Shelled corn, sixty-five cents; oats, forty-five cents; brand, \$1.15; cotton Western-Firsts .... seed meal, \$1.50; hay (clover, three-BEANS AND PEAS. quarters; timothy, one-quarter), \$16. Beans-Marrow, choice ... -I would add linseed meal, but do not

know the price. The hay is good Answer-You will need to feed Lima, Cal..... from sixteen to twenty pounds of PRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. clover and timothy hay per day to pples-Greening, per bbl. 1 50 @ 2 50 your horses if they are doing hard

work. Corn is the cheaper concentrate, price considered, in the list mentioned, and you could feed your horses on corn alone up to as much as fourteen pounds per head per day if they are doing hard work. It would be better, however, to give them a variety of feed, say eight to ten pounds of corn, two to four pounds of bran and one to two pounds of cotton seed meal. This will constitute a very satisfactory ration for horses weighing from 1000 to 1200 pounds, and the mixture mentioned will be the cheapest you can make unless you feed corn alone. Corn alone is not desirable for horses as it is too heating and fattening; the addition of some protein foods State, 1906, choice...... 21 like cotton seed meal to the ration of Medium, 1905 ..... 9 Pacific Coast. 1906, choice. 16 corn being very desirable for horses. Bran has a fine physiological effect, keeping the coat nice and oily and in good condition. Therefore, a small Hav. prime, per 100 lb. ... amount of it may be fed advantageously, even if it is high in price. Oats are the dearest of the foods mentioned and you could not afford them under the circumstances.-Professor

#### How Many Eggs Per Fowl?

How many eggs should a fowl lay to make her profitable? I think on most of our farms the hen that lays 100 eggs a year pays for herself. I believe, however, that we should not be satisfied with hens that lay less than 200 eggs a year, for we want to get reasonable pay for the labor we put upon them. At the present prices for eggs 100 eggs will bring at least \$2, and they have not cost more than \$1. But there is another element that enters into the cost of eggs, and that is the number of fowls that are lost from various causes. It is possible to lose so many fowls while they are growing up that this will reduce the profits on the ones that live. Some men figure out that they are making a profit of a dollar off their fowls, but at the end of the year can find no profit. They cannot understand why, if their birds are making them a profit of a dollar each, they should not have as many dollars in profits as they have birds. The fact is that they had a large number of fowls that were fed from one month to six months and then died. some flocks the cholera appeared, and in others roup was the devastator; in others skunks and cats reduced the size of the flock. It is the vanished cost of supporting these that reduced the profits on the eggs to about nothing. The longer I take care of poultry the more I realize that success with fowls consists very largely in keeping them free from fat, lice and

Is It Right to Plow Down Cowpeas? J. L. T., Port Conway, writes: Would you advise mowing cowpeas or turning them under? If the peas are cut from an acre of land and disked or plowed under, how much nitrogen would I get per acre?

disease.-The Southern Poultryman.

poor, plow the peas under by all means; if not, you can afford to cut for hay, or better, graze down by hogs, and turn the land over to be seeded to corn the next year. Where qualities are often ignored because of you cut off a good, strong growth of pea vines, you will probably leave about thirty to forty pounds of nitrogen in each acre of land. If you turn under the whole crop, from seventyfive to 100 pounds, and in some in-Diseased hogs should be isolated land by a single crop of cowpeas. Use peas freely and plow them under without stint, and you will be astonished at the improvement of the mechanical condition and crop-yielding capacity of your soil. Of course you must use phosphates and potash along with the peas, as the crop draws heavily on these two elements of fertility, which must be supplied in mineral form as it cannot be drawn to make money out of hogs must look from the air through growing after the sanitary condition of his legumes like nitrogen .- Professor

#### News and Notes.

The Federation of Labor, in convention at Minneapolis, honored a young woman who helped one of its

capitalists in building railroads in Bolivia and developing rich sections of that country.

Small 13 @
Small 13 @
Part skims good to prime 8½@
Full skims 3 @

Medium, choice.... Red kidney, choice..... 2 60

King, per bbl....... 2 00 @ 3 00 Ben Davis, per bbl...... 1 50 @ 2 25 Grapes—Catawha, per b'k't 8 @ 14 LIVE POULTRY.

Furing chickens, per lo.... Fur'eys, per lb..... Ducks, per lb ..... - @ Geese, per lh.... - @ Pigeons, per pair.. .... -DRESSED POULTRY. Fowls, per lb..... 10 @ Geese, spring, per Ib..... 10 @ Ducks, spring, per lb..... 8 @ 16 Squabs, per dozen..... 1 50 @ 3 75 HOPE

Prime to choice, 1905.... 12 @ 14 HAY AND STRAW. @ 1 15 o. I, per 100 lb..... 1 65 No. 2, per 100 lb..... @ 1 00 Clover mixed, per 100 lb. 70 @ Straw, long rye.....

Potatoes, L. l., per bbt.... 1 50 @ 1 75 Jersey, per bbl....... 1 25 @ 1 45 Sweets, per bbl...... 1 00 @ 1 50 Comatoes, per box..... Egg plant, per box...... 2 00 @ 3 50 Squash, per bbl...... 50 Peas, per basket ..... 2 00 @ 5 00 Peppers, per carrier..... 2 00 @ 9 00 Orange Co., per bag..... 75 arrots, per bbl.......... 1 00 Beets, per bbl...... 1 00 Turnips, per bbl..... elery, per doz. bunches... 10 Lima beans, per box..... Okra. per carrier..... 3 00 Cauliflower, per bb!..... 1 00 @ 5 00 Brussels sprouts, per qt.... Parsley, per 100 bunches... Pumpkins, per bbl ..... 

 Spinach, per bbs.
 1 25 @ 1 75

 Watercress, per 100 bunches
 1 50 @ 2 00

 Kale, per bbl.
 25 @ 50

 Horseradish, per bbl.
 5 50 @ 6 50

 GRAIN, ETC.

Flour-Winter patents ... 3 75 @ 4 00 Spring patents ..... 4 20 Wheat. No. 1 N. Duluth .. No. 2 yellow... Oats, mixed..... Clipped white ..... 381/2(@) ard, c.ty ..... 9 @ Quail. per doz...... 3 50 @ 4 00 rouse, per pair.... 2 50 Partridge, per pair ..... 2 25 @ 2 75 nipe, per dozen..... 2 00

Rabbits, per pair..... 25 @ 35 Wild duck, Mcllard, per pair 1 50 @ 1 75 Blackhead, per pair..... 75 @ 1 00 Blackhes! per pair.... 75 @ Canvasback, per pair.... 3 00 @ LIVE STOCK. Reeves, city dressed ..... 61/200 Calves, city dressed...... 8 @ 131 Country dressed...... 6 @ 111 Sheep, per 100 lb...... 7 571/2@ 7 50 Hogs, live, per 100 lb..... 6 50 @ 6 60

Country dressed, per lb.. 81/2@ 10 WHAT CAUSES WAGE INCREASES

Bureau of Labor Shows That Cost of Living is Higher.

Washington, D. C. - The reports ipon which the capitalists have been forced to increase wages have been compiled by the Bureau of Labor. Answer-If your land is thin and | They show that in the sixteen years ending in 1905 everything has increased in price with the exception of those boarding house staples-coffee and prunes. Every housewife knows that the increase has continned in 1906. The increase has not been in foodstuffs alone. It applies to wearing apparel, shoes, house rent, fuel and household utensils.

The average prices of wheat bread, outter, cheese, chickens, cornmeal, ggs, fresh fish, salt fish, milk, muton and veal were higher in 1905 han in any other year of the sixteenear period covered by the investiga-

The advance in bacon since 1896 has been 43.5 per cent.; the advance in Irish potatoes, 43.1 per cent.; in eggs, 41.8 per cent.; in dry or pickled pork, 31.9 per cent.; in fresh pork, 30 per cent.; in flour, 29.3 per cent.; in cornmeal, 28.6 per cent. The advance in food, when each of the thirty articles is given a weight according to its consumption in the family of the workingman, has been 0.6 per cent. since 1904, 17.2 per ent, since 1896 and 12.4 per cent. when compared with the average for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899.

Recovery of Miss Mary Johnston. Miss Mary Johnston, the author of To Have and to Hold" and "Audrey," who has been ill for some

time, announces her complete recov-

ery. Miss Johnston is a Virginia woman. Standard Oil in Bolivia. Thirty-five millions are to be expended by Standard Oil and allied

Ignorant of Legal Terms. Tarantula Tom-"Why did Bill plug

th' tenderfoot?" Lava-Bed Pete-"It all come o' Bill's distressin' ignorance o' legal terms."

T. T.-"How 'us that?" L.-B. P.-"Well, Bill owed th' short. horn some money, an' was sorter slow about payin'. So the stranger writ him a letter sayin': 'I will draw on you at sight.' An' Bill thought that meant a gun play, so when he meets up with the stranger he draws first, It was a misunderstandin'."-Cleve-

land Leader.

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and other DRUGS, and nervous dispases treated. Charges more reasonable than other like institutions. \$25.00 per week pays for treatment, remedies and board. Results absolutely the same.

L G CORBETT, M. D. The Carolina Sanitarium, Greenville, S. C.

KILL THE COUCH AND CURE THE LUNCS

OUGHS and 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial. Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUB LES, OF MONEY BACK.

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mind with a gallon of makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the WORLD

source broth broise

of your paint bill. Is PAR MORE DURABLE than PURE WHITE LEAD and IS ABSOLUTELY NOT POI-SONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT IS MADE OF the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painter ise, and is ground thick, VERY THICK. No trounds to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. NO PETTER paint can be made at any cost, and is

Guaranteed Syms NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL or Chie. F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, No. CAPITAL PAID IN \$500.000.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY BLY BROS., Hendersonville, N. C.

TRANSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. General Offices, Brevard, North Carolina. WINTER SCHEDULE Effective Monday, October 8, 1905. No. 8 Eastern Standard Time No. 7

STATIONS

Daily

\*5:55

Daliy

P. M.

•9:50

•9:45

3:25 Lv S. Ry. Asheville S. Ry 12:15 2:30 So. Ry. Biltmore So. Ry 12:10 Hender-4:25 Ar S. Ry. sonville S. Ry 11:15 Ar 11:10 4:30 Lv Hendersonville \*10:56 4:44 Yale 10:50 4:50 Horse Shoe •10:47 4:53 Cannon •10:42 ·4:58 Etowah •10 -37 •5:03 Blantyre 10.30 5.10 Penrose ·10:20 5:20 Davinson River •10:16 Pisgah Forest 10:10 5:30 Brevard 9.55 Selica

Cherryfield

Calvert

9.40 6:00 Rosman 9:22 Quebec 6:18 9.00 Lake Toxaway 6:45 \*Flag Station. Parlor Car daily between Lake Tox-

away and Asheville. Southern Railway Trains Effective Monday, Oct. 9, 1905. Trains on the Southern Railway

eave Hendersonville as follows: No. 10 No. 14. East Round East Bound West Bound West Bound 5:15 P. M. 8:10 A. M. No. 13

No. 9. West Bound West Bound 6:35 P. M. 12:50 P. M. Connects at Lake Toxaway with Furnpike Line to the Resorts of the Sapphire Country and Highlands-at Hendersonville with Southern Railway for all Points North and South

T. S. BOSWELL, Superintendent J. H. HAYS, General Manages