however, that she doesn't play any of

Of the thirty-six cities of the United States of 100,000 population and upward, twenty-seven own their own water plants and nine do not.

The revival of trade in America, says the Indian Daily News, is already making its influence felt in Calcutta. several of the leading firms there having received inquiries and large orders for jute, both raw and manufactured.

Eight leading nations of Europe have done so much to develope their beet sugar industry that the decrease of 1,000,000 tons in Cuba's output of sugar during the past year was more than made good by increased supplies of beet sugar. .

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 11.

Lesson Text: "Conversion of Corne lius," Acts x., 30-44-Golden Text: Acts x., 43-Commentary.

80. Peter and six men from Joppa (chapter (xt., 12) have arrived at the house of Cornelius, the Roman centurion in Casarea. Cornelius was a just and God fearing man, much given to prayer and good deeds and beloved by all the Jews of the city (verses 1, 2, 25) yet not a saved man (chapter xi., 14). But God saw his earnest desire, and in the way here recorded brought Simon Peter to him as He had before brought Philip to the Aunuch. Cornel us, with his kinsmen an friends, welcomed Simon Peter and the brethren, and Peter, having explained why he, a Jew, had come to uncircumcised for him, and Cornelius here begins his story, 31. "A man in bright clothing" is his description of the angel who came to see him. The appearance of the angel at the

day, we too, shall shine as the sun (Math. xiii., 43). The angel's message was, "The prayer is heard and thine alms are had in 32. Heaven is interested in Simon Peter also and knows just where to find him and how to make him willing to take this journey and do this work. Consider the "a

sepulcher was like lightning, and his rai-

ment white as snow (Math. xxviii., 3). Some

things working together" in this record-the hungry man, the delayed dinner, the trance. the vision, the visitors, and everything just at the right time. Be not afraid to believe that heaven is interested in you, and have faith in God. 33. Immediately the centurion sent to Joppa. Peter did well to come, and now

they are ready to hear the message from the God of heaven. They were assembled before God to hear the message from God through Peter. They wanted none of Peter's thoughts or wisdom or elequence, but only what God had commanded him to speak. The Lord Jesus Himself only spoke west the Father commanded Him (John xii., 49), and every essenger of the Lord may take all possibl comfort from Ex. iv., 12; Jer. i., 6-9, etc. 84. "Of a truth I perceive that God is no

respecter of persons," Thus Peter began his message. God took great pains to teach him this (verses 11-16), and he never forgot it but long afterward referred to it in I Pet. 17. See also Paul's reference to the same in Rom. il, 11, If necessary, God will give vision or send an angel to instruct us, but blessed are the simple and teachable who, like Mary, sit at Jesus' feet and hear His word (Luke x. 39).

"But in every nation he that feareth Bim an i worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." This does not conflict with chapter iv. 12, and the great truth that there is none other Saviour besides Jesus Christ, but wherever any one, Jew or gentile, carnestly seeks after God, He will regard them and so reveal Himself to them that they may be saved. To conclude from this verse that If we do the best we know how we are safe would be a perversion of Scripture, for by the deeds of the law (and the law is holy no flesh can be justifled (Rom. iii, 20-24). 36. "Preaching peace by Jesus Christ." Made nigh by the blood of Christ, for He is our peace, having made peace through the blood of His cross. The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever, Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ (Eph. ii, 13, 14; Col. i, 20; I-a. xxxii, 17; Rom. v, 1). That which every soul needs is peace, peace with God, and it cannot be found apart from Jesus Christ.

37. "That word, I say, ye know which was published throughout all Jude 1." They had heard of Jesus, they knew something of the way, but they needed clearer light. They evidently knew something of the deeds of the law, of prayer, of almsgiving, of the one living and true God and the righteousness which He required, but they knew not the way to get it. They were ignorant of God's righteousness (Rom. x, 3).

38. Jesus of Nazareth was righteous and did righteousness. He was God manifest in the flesh and set forth before men perfectly the righteousness which God required of man. He never pleased Himself nor lived unto Himself; but, being filled with the Spirit, went about showing men by word and deed the love and goodness of God He revealed God to men; He glorified

39. Peter was with Him during all His public life and saw His acts and heard His words and as an eyewitness could testify that He was what He professed to be, the Son of God, the Messiah ot Israel, the Saviour of sinners. He saw Him cleanse the leper, heal the sick, raise the dead and der away with the as surance of all sins forgiven. He also saw

Him crucified on Calvary.

40. "Him God raised up the third Jay and shewed Him openly." All Scripture concerning His life and death and resurrection had been fulfilled, and that to the very letter, and, as He in His lifetime had repeatedly foretold, He rose from the dead on the third day, taking out of the tomb the very same body that was put in the tomb, having the unmistakable evidences of the nails through His hands and feet and the

spear thrust into His side.
41. "Not to all the people, but unto witnesses chosen before of God." Unbelievers have not seen Jesus since He was crucified,

have not seen Jesus since He was crucified, but as many as 500 of the disciples saw Him at once after His resurrection (I Cor. xv.. 6), and He appeared not less than ten different times, and He actually ate with them, as Peter says (Luke xxiv.. 41).

42. "It is He which was ordained of God to be the judge or quick and dead." He will judge His redeemed at His own judgment seat (Rom. xiv., 10; Il Cor. v., 10). He and His redeemed will judge the nations when He shall come in glory, bringing His saints with Him (Math. xxv.. 31, 32; I Cor. vi.. 2; Col. ifi., 4), and then at the end of the thousand years, at the great white throne, He sand years, at the great white throne, Hwill judge the ungoily who took no part in

the first resurrection.

43. "To Him give all the prophets witness that through His name whoever telleveth in Him shall receive remission of sins." See Isa. i., 18; xiiii., 25; xiv., 22; Jer. iii., 14; xxxi., 34; Mic. vii., 19; Ps. xxxii., 1, 2: ciii. 12, as some of the places where the prophets testify that through Him is the forgiveness of sins as a free gift without any works or

merit on our part.

44. "While Peter yet spake these words the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word." And thus on uncircumcised gentiles God wrought as He had done at Pentecost on circumcised Jews, and they were there and then baptized (verses 45, 48.)-

HOPE'S MESSENGER.

poet sang a song into the night, For but one reason, that he needs mus

His simple song went slowly wandering. It passed the mansions of the rich and great.

But not a soul was by its music stirred.

And through the darkness, like a ray

At last it found a woman, bent in tears Above a bier, whereon her dead child lay; Its music softly crept into her ears, And to her stricken heart it seemed to say

"Arise, fond mother, do those tearful eyes, And look no longer downward in despair, But upward lift thy gaze unto the skies; For, lo! thy darling's angel dwelleth there." -Lucius Perry Hills, in Leslie's Weekly.

ON THE PUMPKIN VINE



Davisville are connected by the N. & D. Short line, a spur of the Grest Central system, the main track of through Davisville. Among its patrons the N. and D. is

known as the "Pumpkin Vine" because some one had once said that the train went about as fast as pumpkin vine grows in wet weather. The rolling stock consists of an engine, a passenger coach, a mail and express car and four freight cars. Early each morning the train leaves Davisville, saunters across the fields to Nankitt, then back in time for dinner: in the afternoon the same program is gone through with, the Pumpkin Vine getting back to Davisville like a schoolboy afraid of the dark. It is some nineteen miles between the towns and by strict attention to business the four trips are generally

increases his pay and gives him exer

The N. & D. is paralleled almost its entire length by the old State road, and boastful young men are wont to match their colts against the battered pony engine as it puffs along on the other side of the fence. Truth to say, any plug can distance the locomotive depot. By the time the train reached lever being thrown into contact by track. There is a story told of a hun-Vine with his gun and his dog. When he saw a quail or a prairie chicken he aimed from the window; if he brought down his bird the dog would leap off, People who are fond of flowers step "He's bound to beat you," Tom said, eventually all the Cactaces which are off, gather a bouquet of Flora's paint brush and prairie pointers, take a their rival. "Hadn't you better get already more than one hundred species

and clamber on again. On May day the Pumpkin Vine stood at the Nankitt station, a building of about the size and architectural pretensions of a cigar box. It was warm for the time of the year, the perfume of crab blossoms drifted in through the open windows of the coach and the passengers sprawled about in the lassitude brought on by the first heat. A group of Swedes jabbered together in a corner, wagging their yellow beards over the misdoings of one Peter Oleson of their people. Several Nankitt lawyers were on their way to Circuit Court and Tom Hargrove sat on the arm of a seat, swinging his feet and talking to old Squire Phinney, a local J. P. A traveling man came in, tugging at two valises. He sunk into a seat and

wiped his forehead. "Awful weather," he sighed. The conductor helped lift a cultivator into the baggage-car, then he went to the door of the waiting room and shouted "Allabud" to the cannon stove. "Allebud," he said again on the platform, waved his arm to the engineer and hopped on to the rear platform. The whistle blew and the trees and barns began to slide slowly backward. A young man and woman ran around the corner of the station. "Stop that train!" the man yelled to the conductor. They ran down the track and before the conductor had done anything the girl had swung herself up on the rear platform and the

man had followed. They stood looking at each other with palpable relief. "It's dangerous getting on a car in motion," the conductor said, sternly. "You don't get no damages if you're

"I know, but we had to make it," the man said when he had the breath to spare. "We thought you wasn't going to stop it." He had an honest, sunburned face, his clothes were of broadcloth, his new boots creaked and his paper collar was somewhat the worse for the heat.

The girl had the beauty of seventeen-color, without feature or soul. She had adorned herself in a multitude of bows and bangles and saw the world from under the eaves of a huge white

They entered the car with the consciousness born of being in love. "Looks like a bride and groom, doesn't it?" Tom said carelessly to

the squire. "Hullo, that's Hink Bar-"Thought he went to I-oway," the squire answered. "All the Barlow

boys sold out here." "I guess he's back visiting; I'll go and speak to him." Tom walked back to where Hink and the girl had found a seat. "Howdy do? Won't you in-

troduce me to your wife?" Hink's face turned a deeper red than ever the sun had painted it, "She ain't my wife-exactly-yet," he stam-

The train was running along side the State road. Hink suddenly started up and looked out of the window. "It's him," he exclaimed excitedly. "He must 'a' saw us get on."

Tom looked toward the road and saw a man standing up in a buckboard like a Roman charioteer, shaking his fist and apparently hurling opprobrious

epithets at the train.
"We can't stop this here train now," they could hear the conductor shout, pleasure of presenting Mr. and Mrs. pounds a distance of three miles re-"for we've got to be in Davisville by Barlow and-1.30." It was then 10.30.

"I'll beat your old cow, then," the man yelled back in derision. "Tell his whin.

'em I'll meet 'em at the Davisville

"Confound it," said Hink, "I wisht he hadn't seen us get on."

The girl began to cry. "What's the row? Who is that felow?" Tom asked. "Why, you see, Mr. Hargrove," Hank replied, "he's Mary's brother ain't eighteen till July and I've got to you go West?" get back to I-oway to cultivate my corn and so her mother said for us this train," she answered. jest to slip away and get married withcoming. We was near the depot and yours," he called, "you ought-a train so we jest skited and got on this train him for the race track." -and he must 'a' saw us."

"And now he's going to Davisville to stop you?" Tom queried. "Yes-and he'll beat us, for that bay he's driving can outtrot any horse around here.'

"Well, he can't prevent her from marrying you, can be?" "I guess he could-he's my guardeen," Mary said, lifting her face already swollen with tears. "Then, anyway, if he meets us and says I

I always do what Durfey tells me." want to marry a girl with so little "backbone"—so he termed her timidity-but he kept this reflection to grooms and their unreasoning fond- to the enraged brother. - Buffalo (N. ness. "Perhaps we can get the conductor to hurry up the train," he

suggested. That personage was collecting fares in his shirt sleeves but wearing his cap to give an official air. "Can we go a little faster, Abe?" Tom said, as he gave up his ticket; "this gentleman would like to beat that buckboard man to Davisville. Runaways," he Joly, of Dublin, Ireland. whispered in conclusion.

The conductor frowned, punched the ticket, then stuck it in Tom's hat band. "We can't go more'n nine miles an hour," he answered. "We've got strict orders not to kill no steers nor horses and they're jest everlastingly on this here track. But we'll made in twelve hours. The conductor, try to keep that smarty on the State Abe Rogers, acts as a brakeman; it road in sight," he ended, vindictively, for the insult of miscalling his train a cow rankled in his bosom. "When we stop at Sage I'll get off and tell the engineer."

Sage was a station where a grain elevator reared itself about the surweather beaten platform served as as it bumps over its grass-grown there everybody in the car knew the means of a foot lever on the car plattor ran to the locomotive and told the same lever. engineer to "go a mite, faster."

The passenger could see the man in drawing in his head after a survey of indigenous to the United States, and short spurt after the crawling train off at the next stop and try to get a are represented. farmer to drive you back to Nankitt? You say you have your license?" "Yes," Hink answered, despond-

ently, "here it is," He drew it from his pocket and handed it to Tom. "If we did get off we mightn't find anybody willing to take us back." "That's so," Tom responded. He ran his eyes over the license-a new idea came to him. "Would you let

Squire Phinney marry you?" he asked. "He's there on the front seat. It will bo legal if it's done before we reach the city line.

"You can bet I'm willing to marry if Mary is," Hink answered, joyfully. "I never thought I'd be married by squire," she said, "but I guess it's all right, for then I won't have to go back with Durfey." She wiped her eyes, patted her back hair and smiled

at her lover. ceremony, although be said he "disremembered all the quirks in the service, not having his book." "But I'll make a stagger at it," he remarked, "and it | the buckle. will hold in law,"

preparation, Tom looked out of the Mercury by a mustard seed. window. Mary's brother was bowling along in a cloud of dust. "We've

fixed him," he whispered, gleefully, to the traveling man.

voice of a canary.

the cooler and then sat down on the teeting adulterations of goods. unobserved.

over his face and slept.

final jar.

forehead was drawn into deep creases as nickel plated. came out, closely followed by Hink and his wife.

Tom smiled as if he thought this was for him. He waved his hand he had fallen.

toward the young couple, 'Mr. Darfey

Macey," he said, suavely, "I have the "You lie, and I'll horsewhip you, too," the man shouted, brandishing

"No. I don't" Tom retorted. "They were married on this train. Ask any of these people." He indicated the

passengers. Squire Phinney stepped forward. "I married 'em," he said, with a chuckle, "while you was jogging alorig the State road about half a mile ahead." Durfey stepped back. "Well, I And none within its plaintive music heard; and he's took a full notion that she wash my hands of the business," he It pauset where mighty monarch sat in sha'n't marry me-says our Bill said, suddenly. "Mary, are you gocheated him swapping watches. Mary ing back to see your mother before

"Yes, me'n Hink are going back on

Durfey turned away with a grunt. out letting Durfey know. We come Squire Phinney felt that he had to Nankitt this morning, I got my played a strong part and thought to license and we was going to the Bap-round out the whole by a joke of his tist preacher's when we seen Durfey own manufacture, "Good horse of

> "He got here before the Potato Vine, anyway," the man growled, forgetting the name of the railroud of

"Well, young man, there's more'n one way of winning a race," the squire retorted, in a triumphant look of repartee. The passengers laughed at his sally, and then dispersed. Hink and Mary

went back into the car, deserted now

save for the conductor, counting his must go off with him I just know I'll change on the front seat. They went to Iowa the next week do it. I won't want to leave Hink but and the romance of their wedding Tom wondered that any man should gave place to the prose of farin life. Squire Phinney, however, never tired of telling of the time he and Tom Hargrove made a wedding on the Pumphimself, knowing the ways of bride- kin Vine and what he afterward said

> Y.) Times. SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Roentgen ray photographs were admitted as evidence im a Denver (Col.) court recently.

Colored photographs taken at a single operation are shown by Dr.

A great international congress of science will be held at Dover, England, and across the channel at Boulogne, France. Professor Amos E. Dolbear, of Tufts

College, an eminent electrician, predicts that it will be possible ere long to flash signals to Mars by means of great searchlights. A new source of true gutta percha,

capable of adding 100 tons a year to the world's supply, is reported to have been found in a creeping plant growing in French Soudan. A new device for ringing street car rounding corneribs and where a gongs has two projections placed on opposite sides of the car axle, the bell

story of the runaways. At Sage the form. When the car is at a standstill ter who once got aboard the Pumpkin Swedes clattered out and the conduc- the bell is rung by the pressure of the According to the Botanical Gazette, a notable cactus garden has been estabthe buckboard clipping along the road | lished at the University of Arizona. find it and jump on the rear platform. about a quarter of a mile shead. It is the intention to bring together

> It is said that the Chinese wash fine silk in very pure water, and, as ordinary well water is unsuitable, it is purified by putting a quantity of mollusks (e. g. Faludinæ, fresh-water snails) in it for a day. These prey on the organic matter it contains, and

thereby act as filters. A recently patented machine for dyeing cotton or other fabrics consists of a color trough in which a transfer roller covered with a spongy substance is turned by the cloth pressing over it, pressure being brought to bear upon it by means of two heavy rollers, one on either side of the trans-

fer roller. To facilitate the measuring of a person's head for a hat a new device has a strap running around the crown which can be drawn through a buckle to The squire consented to perform the make the hat larger or smaller as desired, until it fits the person's head, when the size hat wanted is indicated by the number on the strap next to

The speculative astronomers have "All right," said Tom. He led the given us some queer calculations and bride and groom into the aisle, both odd comparisons. One of the most looking very warm and timid. "Don't curious of these is one in which the be bashful," he counseled; "we're all relative size of the sun and some of the planets is shown. They tell us The passengers crowded around the that if the sun could be represented wedding party and the conductor put by a globe two feet in diameter, the on his coat in honor of the occasion. | earth would be represented proportion-While the squire wiped his brow in ally by a pea, Mars by a pin head and

It Magnilles Odors,

Among the latest inventions, says the St. Louis Republic, is a machine Squire Phinney mumbled through which will take a liquid that has herethe marriage ceremony, making noises fore been regarded as odorless and in his throat when he forgot the words. distil the most delicate perfume. A Hink said "Yes" so loud that he was drop of perfumery or essence placed covered in a wave of confusion, but on the receiver will, on applying the Mary peeped out her assent in the nostril to the nosepiece or opening, produce an overpowering stench that "I pronounce you man and wife," | would in a very short time, if conthe squire said as the train slacked up | tinued, cause symptoms of suffocation. at the second station. After the con- The instrument can be utilized in gratulations were over the bride and nearly every walk of life. To the groom had a drink of ice water from grocer it will prove invaluable in deback seat where they could hold hands chemist, druggist and physician, of course, can find ready use for it in The car settled down to quiet. Tom | their business, while it has been sugand the traveling man smoked on the gested that bank paper can be tincplatform and the old squire, richer \$3 | tured with a special odor, imperceptithan when he started, put his bandana | ble to the ordinary sense of smell, but which could readily be detected by the As the train neared Davisville ex- scentograph, thus greatly lessening the pectation woke on every face. Tom liability of banks to fraudulent operafelt a pleasant thrill at the prospect of tors. It is also claimed for the trouble when they reached the machine that it will become popular silos is this year. After the corn was station. As they swung around a in the homes of the wealthy, for by all in the pits, the little about the macurve they could see a bay horse and the aid of its mechanism the atmosa buckboard tied to a post behind the phere of a large mansion can be kept depot. "He's there!" Hink cried. constantly permeated with a most del-"Let me go out shead of you, Hink," icate and choice perfume at a nominal Tom said as the train stopped with a expense. For hospital and sick rooms The other passengers filed out and machine itself is a small affair, about grouped themselves where they could twelve inches square and eight inches see what happened. Mary's brother high. It is made of wood, and the age and gave it one more treading. came up close to the car steps, his opening where the nostrils are applied The result is that the surface is cov-

Vigorous Veterans.

A Bath (Me.) man, aged sixty years

-Boston Herald.

Daniel Clay, of Strafford, N. H. carried a bag of meal weighing 100 BITTER MILK. cently on a wager without putting it down. He is seventy-six years old. and the feat was a test of endurance,



ERADICATING SCAB IN SHEEP. Hot baths made by putting sulphur sheep. It is very infectious, and any to fence off a part of the yard and put water are a specific for scab in self. The bath will need to be re- off the cows. I have heard that rag-

peated at intervals of one or two days, for at least three times, in order to destroy germs that were not advanced

that score. enough for the first application to kill. The Australian sheep growers have succeeded in eradicating scab from that country. Now every sheep is almost as hard to prevent. Briefly brought to Australia has to submit to the bath once to destroy possible germs that have not become visible. SMALLER FARMS. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," is an old saying that wil apply to the period of depression we are just passing. I have long contended, and still believe, that seven out of every ten farmers 'are farming -or I should say trying to farm-too much land. The average yield of an. acre of our leading cereals is ridiculously small, considering the fertility

get eighty bushels of No. 1 corn an acre while his nearest neighbor gets only twenty-five bushels of No. 3 corn perature of seventy degrees, and put an acre? Evidently one knows how a little sour buttermilk in the cream. to cultivate his land so as to make it yield a full crop, and the other doesn't .- Farm, Field and Fireside, SMALL FARMS BEST.

At a farmers' institute lately, says man remarked to the writer that the Stockman. trouble with our farmers was they tried to farm too much land. He said his own farm consisted of one-third of he sold in his local market. He added that there was room for more like him brought from San Francisco. Upon inquiry, it was found that this man was unmarried, and did his own cooking. When asked what he would do if he had a wife and ten children to support, he said he should probably need run in debt for a large acreage. The who were making any money, or even making ends meet, were those who were cultivating small farms, on which

of our soil and the ease with which it

can be tilled. It is very evident that

there is something wrong when one

man obtains a yield of thirty-five

bushels of wheat to the acre while his

neighbor, just over the fence, gets

only twelve. Why should one man

CORN FEBTILIZATION.

A study in corn fertilization has been conducted by the Connecticut Experiment Station for nearly ten years. For six successive years the average yield per acre was seventy- dry weather in August. three bushels on land dressed with dry matter. And the land fertilized reminds one of breaking hazel ground. with chemicals yielded within fifteen per cent. as much as upon manure, although it received on half as much clay subsoil, the surface soil, a sandy nitrogen, one-third as much potash loam, being fertile, having been and about the same quantity of phos- manured for several years. An excel-

A year ago I began to feed ensilage November 30, and the year previous nearly three weeks earlier. Some of my neighbors begin feeding the very day that they finish filling the pit, and I cannot see but they have as fine en- the first of August. The little that silage as those who cover the ensilage and let it sweat from three to six weeks. Some ensilage will remain hot all winter, and some will take on hardly heat enough to make the mass settle as solidly as it should. The truth is, I have never seen ensilage so "young" or so "old" but it could be fed with perfect safety and satisfaction.

The most perfect cover-next to none at all-I have ever had on my chine was run up the surface and scattered evenly over the surface, well trodden down, and this repeated for three or four days, or until it had become quite moldy. Then we loosened its service will prove inestimable. The it up, tread it down, working in a half bushel of oat screenings, distributed a barrel of water evenly over the ensilered with this decayed ensilage, and over it is a fine growth of oats, the roots of which have bound the cover into a regular fibre blanket. If covers The brother took a better hold of and weighing 250 pounds, fell three are needed-which I still doubt-this his whip. "You young hound?" he stories on to a pile of iron one day re- one is far in the lead of any I have cently, but he immediately got up and ever had in my ten years of silo exclimbed back to the loft from which perience. - John Gould, in Rural New-Yorker.

ness. It is not a pleasant thing to uality.

contemplate, but there is a great deal of horse manure eaten by cows. The best way after regulating the ration is the horse manure in it, or else fence weed will cause bitter milk, but as my cows would never eat it I cannot say anything from my own experience on

For the second cause there is no cure that I am aware of, and the third stated, in its natural state milk after a certain time gets sour because of the action of a certain kind of bacteria whose business it is to make milk sour. But if these same bacteria are prevented from getting in their work owing to cold weather (they work only in warm weather or in a warm temperature), then nature, which abhors even a vacuum of bacteria, immediately sets another gang of bacteria to work, whose job is to make milk bitter. And if politicians attended to their jobs as well as bitter bacteria do to theirs we would be much better off, for it takes much effort to persuade them to quit work. The remedy is first to wash with boiling water every vessel with which the milk or cream comes in contact, or, better still, put the vessels in boiling water on the stove for ten or fifteen minutes. This kills off all the bitter bacteria. Then, to get the sour bacteria to work for a few days, keep all the milk at a tem-

This will give the sour bacteria a chance to get firmly established. Then do not let the milk get too cold or it all will have to be done over again. As two sets of bacteria cannot get along at the same time, the bitter bacteria the San Francisco Chronicle, a quiet give up the job. -P. B. C., in National

ALFALFA ON CLAY SOIL.

Unless the clay subsoil is hardpan, an acre, from which he got rather I see no reason why alfalfa should not more than a living and had leisure to succeed on the ground described, read and study. When asked how he writes C. L. Stoddard, of Illinois. The did it, he said he kept about seventy- difficulty on such is in obtaining five fowls and grew vegetables, which a stand, the alfalfa making but a slender growth the first summer and on shallow soils being especially liable in the place, as a great part of the to destruction by extremes of wet or vegetables used in the vicinity were drouth. In the spring of 1891 I sowed one bushel of alfalfa seed, putting it on at the rate of eight quarts per acre as follows: One-halt acre sowed on dry upland upon which winter wheat was growing, the latter part of March. about the time clover is usually sown. five acres. He thought it more profit- The field was not harrowed or the able to put labor and fertilizers on a seed covered in any way. This plot small patch of land than to buy or was a complete failure, only a few plants appearing. One and one-half only farmers he knew of in his vicinity acres of ground recently drilled to oats was seeded and the seed covered lightly with a brush. The soil was a thin gravelly loam with a clay subsoil. they could do all the work without It had formerly been a clover meadow containing bunches of timothy. -The clover having died out, the field had become quite foul with ragweeds and foxtail grass. This plot was also a failure. A sparse stand on the dryer portions of the grounds was choked by the weeds and grass or killed by hot

One and one-half acres were sown cow manure, on hog manure seventy- on rich sandy bottom land with clay four bushels, on chemicals sixty-three subsoil. This was sown with oats in bushels, and without any manure the same manner as the preceding thirty-seven bushels. The sixth crop | plot and was partially successful. This was largest on the hog manure plot, plot was a narrow strip adjoining a but the average yield per acre for six | timothy meadow, one end being lower crops showed no great difference be- than the other. On the lower end, tween the three lots that were liber. | the oats lodged badly and a very poor ally fed. And these yielded fifty per stand of alfalfa resulted. On the recent, more than where no manure was maining three-fourths a good stand used. The amount of dry matter up- was secured, the alfalfa making a fair on which the leeding value of the dif- growth after the oats were cut. In ferent crops depends did not vary connection with the timothy meadow, much, indicating that the feeding it was pastured to some extent late in value or composition of corn fodder | the fall, but not closely. It made a was not greatly influenced by the rank growth the next summer, being manure, but depends more upon the cut once only for hav and then pascare taken in harvesting and curing. tured until the following spring, when, The corn grown on hog manure got owing to the poor stand on the end twenty-five per cent. more nitrogen mentioned, it was plowed up. Anyand four times as much phosphoric one who has ever held the plow hanacid, but less than half as much potash | dles when breaking an alfalfa sod will as the plot dressed with cow manure, have no doubt of the ability of the albut only yielded two per cent. more falfa roots to penetrate hard soils. It

A half acre was sown with oats, as before described, on upland with red lent stand resulted. The ground is occupied by a young pear orchard and consequently has never been pastured. It has been cut three or four times every summer. This year I began cutting the second crop and feeding it green to my calves just as it was coming into bloom a month ago, July 1. I remains of the second crop is covered with pods filled with matured seed but the stalks and leaves are still fresh and green. We have had frequent showers since I began cutting and the third crop where I first out is ten to twelve inches high. I shall begin cutting it as soon

as I am through with the second. My experience leads me to believe that alfalfa will catch best sown on clean ground without other grain, but would add a sprinkle of ordinary red clover-one or two quarts of clover to six of alfalfa for an acre of ground. A narrow strip on one side of the plot last described was given a sprinkle of clover on account of the alfalfa seed running short. The two grew together in a friendly way far a year or two but now the alfalfa has the field. I intend to try sowing some next spring on winter rye, harrowing the ground thoroughly before and lightly after sowing. - American Agriculturist.

Fingerology." The palmist says that long fingers

stubby hand argues a lack of sensi- after a few eulogistic remarks Frawbility; a thin thumb, rather small, ley said: denotes weakness. Strength of character is shown by the thumb asserting itself over the other fingers. Lackey."

If the thumb curves backwards its "All ri Bitter milk has three causes-some- owner is obstinate. The thin palm thing eaten by the cow, advanced shows a refined, cultured nature. The period of gestation and pure cussed- thick one a coarse but strong individ-

Auditor Ayer is Still Puzzled Over the Machine Act.

NORTH STATE NOTES

Taking Out Licenses--The Jersey Editors - Damage Suit Compres mised-Rolling Exposition.

The Raleigh Tribune says: "Andito Ayer continues in a dilemma. He is anxious too issue the tax lists so that they may be in the hands of the she. iffs as soon as possible. In fact, it is necessary that this should be don soon, because the people are expected to begin listing their taxes in June What is causing the Auditor trouble is the \$1.29 per capita tax. It will be remembered that the Legislature, in in machinery act, made the property tar 46 cents on the hundred and the pol tax \$1.29. The Constitution of North Carolina provides that the per capita tax shall be equal to the tax on san worth of property. Well, this would make the poll tax \$1.38, whereas the Legislature made it \$1.29, the same amount which was collected for the poll tax under the revenue act of 1895. The Auditor is puzzled. He has no right to change this poll tax to the constitution. al requirement, and yet if he sends out his lists to the sheriffs with the property tax 46 cents and the poll tax 31.29 the property taxpayers may refuse to pay their tax on the ground that the poll tax is not up to constitutional requirement, and the poll tax may not be enlectable by reason of the unconstitu

tionality of the section. "There appears to be only two soln. tions of the matter. The Supreme Court must decide the question or else it will be necessary to fall back on the previous revenue act. How to get the act bofere the Court is the question It will be too late if the Auditor waits until the question arises upon the refusal of some taxpayer to list under the

"A lawver expressed the opinion that if the matter was carried before the Supreme Court they would declare the per capita tax \$1.38. He thought that according to the Constitution the property tax comes first and the poll is based on this, being three times the tax on a hundred dollars worth of prop-

Secretary of State Cyrus Thompson and his assistants are in the midst of the arduous task of issuing license to the numerous insurance companies who do business in North Carolina. The licenses run from April to April of each year and are the source of a right nest sum of money for the State treasury The proceeds from license is about \$12. 000. The last Legislature increased the license tax of the fire and accident companies from \$100 to \$200, and on life companies from \$200 to \$250. During the year ending April 1st, thirty-seven life insurance companies did business in the State. There were also seventyone accident, fire guarantee and marine companies doing business during the same period of time. Of the life companies about six were exempted from taxation by acts of the last Legislature; but all the other companies, olife, fire, accident, guarantee and marine must take out license if they continue business in the State. A large number of these companies have already sent in their checks and appropriations, and there is every indication that there will at least be no decrease in the number of companies who will do business in the State during 1897.

The Washington Post says: "Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, after much importuning of the individual members of the ways and means committee, has succeeded in getting specific duties placed on mica, a work which will give him the unalloyed thanks of at least 100,000 people in the mica-producing districts of North Carolina. Mica is a peculiar article of commerce, in that its value increases in For example, mica in sheets about two inches square would be worth 19 cents a pound, while in sheets 3x1 inches square would be worth \$1.50 a pound. With the duty on mica on the advaloreum plan, it was all valued at the low price. The change which Mr. Pearson succeeded in obtaining will keep out foreign mica or make it pay an adequate duty, and this will bring

producers. A party of New Jersey editors and their wives, numbering thirty-nine, arrived in this State last week on a pleasure trip via the Seaboard Air Line and spent some time in Charlotte, Raleigh and Southern Pines. At Charlotte they were welcomed by the mayor and others, were driven over the good roads radiating from the city, shown the various manufacturing interests and were entertained by the Manufacturers' Club. At Raleigh and Southern Pines they were given a royal welcome also, and each and every one expressed themselves highly gratified with what

prosperity to the North Carolina mica-

they saw in the Old North State. At Lumberton Friday fire destroyed seventeen buildings. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, and insurance about 500,000. There were other losses that cannot be estimated at this time. The origin of the fire is not known. This is the second fire Lumberton has had this year. Four brick stores and the Robesonian office were burned in January last. The town is a picture of desolation, Main street being piled with heaps

of brick. The North Carolina rolling exposition car is to be finished by August 1st and will be named for the city that bids highest for that honor. Raleigh, Wilmington, Asheville and Charlotte will send in sealed bids.

A Raleigh special says: "The Southern railway has compromised the suit instituted by A. G. Bauer, who, while driving across the track was run into by a passenger train and severely in-

jured. Bauer gets \$2,500. Reports from all over the State give information that truck farmers in the east and south have suffered severely

from frost.

With the Accent on the Eye. When Milton Lackage first appeared in San Francisco he was introduced to are a sign of refinement. A short, his andience by T. Daniel Frawley.

> Lackaye's name. It is Lack-eye, not "All right, Mr. Frawl-eye," shouted gallery god.

"Many people mispronounce Mr.

"Uncle Simon, what is a phenomenon?" "A phenomenon is a man who gets so rich that he won't accept a pass Pallroad .- Ohicago Record.