UNRULY ANIMALS.

Wagon Rack and Stanchion Combining Simplicity and Certainty. Arthur Seebach of Minnesota sends to the Breeder's Gazette a plan for a wagon

rack and stanchion. The dimensions of rack (Fig. 1) are as follows: Use inch lumber for rack 3 feet high and 12 feet long. Top board. 9 feet 8 inches long; lower board, 12 feet long; 6 inch space between boards. The upright side pieces, or slats, are all

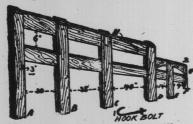


FIG. I-CATTLE RACK FOR WAGON. made of hard wood. Slats A, B and D are 3 inches wide; slat C, 1 inch wide; all double. Slat E is single, placed outside, 3 inches wide, 21/2 feet long. Slat F is also single, placed inside, 2 inches wide and 16 inches long; this slat is to rest on top edge of wagon box and to hold front end gate when used as a hog rack. Slats are spaced apart as given in Fig. 1. The cut out board G, for placing on your wagon seat, is slid in between double slat D and bolted to slats E and F. Nailed near the top on the inside of rack and in front of slat C is a hard wood block (H) ½ by 18 inches; it is used to prevent the stanchion from being pulled down backward. Use ordinary end gates and end rods for the rack in either end.

The movable stanchion (Fig. 2) is made 5 feet high and 3 feet wide or inside width of wagon box. Cross pieces at top and bottom are double. Bottom ones are of 10 inch planks and top ones are of 6 inch planks. The uprights are of 2 by 4. The two middle uprights are movable sideways at the top to open the stanchion and are locked by sticking in ordinary fron pi

For hauling cattle after the rack is on the wagon place stanchion crossways between the racks in the wagon box in front of block H. Bolt it down with hook bolts (1), running the bolts through the bottom of wagon box and wagon box crosspiece underneath. Next bolt it sideways on to the rack with hook bolts at J. Hook bolts are one-half inch

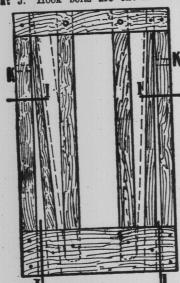


FIG. II-MOVABLE STANCHION FOR CATTLE

thick, 12 inches long, with 3 inch hook. threaded plentifully. To prevent the stanchion from being pushed down forward use two stout braces running upward diagonally from the bottom of front end of wagon box to the front of stanchion against brace block at about point K (Fig. 2). For ugly and dangerous animals tie their heads downward, running ropes through bottom of wagon

Farm Cattle Increasing

Because of difficulty in securing cattle in the southwest to finish on the grass of the northwestern region it is predicted that there will be a shortage of range cattle next fall. This may come to pass, but there is not likely to be a scarcity of cattle at that time. The cattle business is undergoing some changes, but they are likely to be felt in the source of the supplies rather than in any reduction of them. North western cattle may decrease. If so southwestern will increase accordingly as more are finished there and fewer sold to the north. And it seems safe to count on increased numbers from the farms before very long. For several years farmers have been at work re-building their herds of beef cattle, and some of the results of this general effort are about due on the market. Young cattle are not yet plentiful, as the process of restocking is necessarily slow, but there are more on hand now than for years .- National Stockman.

Are Sheep Unhappy?

The old saying that sheep are always an unhappy flock is only true in the sense that the too common way of tending sheep is the reverse of what it should be. The secret of success in this industry lies in this first, that the shepherd knows perfectly every risk to which a flock is subject, and, second, that every one of the risks is provided for before it has become effective. A good shepherd knows all these risks and provides in advance for them, and so they are all escaped. This is the whole secret of the success of those who sucseed .-- American Sheep Breeder.

THE DUST MULCH. Neat Explanation of Its Action and

Benefits. Although much has been written and said lately about saving the moisture in the soil, comparatively few gardeners take advantage of it by means of the dust mulch, the action of which is thus briefly and clearly explained by Vick's

If the soil of the garden is allowed to bake over the top, forming a hard crust, the evaporation of water will be rapid, while if the surface is stirred and pulverized often the moisture cannot rise down near the roots of the plant where it can do the most good. The ground may have been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, well fertilized and put in the best possible shape for raising a good crop, but if the moisture is not kept in the soil a small crop will probably be the result. This is just as true of corn as of the small garden truck. Any mulch will cause the same effect, but one of straw or refuse is not always practicable in a field, and in a garden it is far from ornamental.

The dust mulch makes a very neat appearance, and shows at first glance that the land has had careful attention. The dust mulch cannot be made without thorough cultivation, which also removes the weeds, thus answering a twofold purpose. The theory of evaporation of water from the soil is not gen-erally understood, but the water rises by capillary action, and as long as the ground is left undisturbed the air spaces are equal and it rises gradually until it reaches the surface, when it is lost in the air. These spaces must be very small or the water cannot rise, and that is just the condition they are in when the soil is packed down hard.

It can be illustrated in this way Take a lump of loaf sugar and hold it over a cup of liquid so that the liquid barely touches the bottom of the sugar. The liquid is drawn to the top of the lump by capillary action, but if the air spaces in the top of the lump are made larger the liquid will stop when it gets to them, as the wider the spaces the harder it is for the liquid to fill them up and rise farther. In just the same way the water in the soil stops when it i gets to the dust mulch where the loose earth causes wider spaces.

The work of stirring the surface of the soil should be done at least once a week in a garden, as the mulch thus provided soon packs down again by the action of the weather. When plants grow large enough to shade the ground somewhat, this stirring up. After a rain, as soon as the soil dries a little, it should be well stirred with a fine garden rake.

It will not be long before we shall witness the annual defoliation of our orchards by the familiar grayish meas uring worms. The number of these worms might have been greatly diminished if the trees had been banded or traps set for catching the female moths If this was not done, we cannot do any thing now till the young worms appear. Let not the caterpillars this year completely defoliate the trees as in pas years. Commence spraying early.
Watch the trees carefully, shaking them now and then to see if the young worms are present. If they are hatching out, they will be seen to fall, suspended by silken threads when the trees are jarred. The sooner the trees are sprayed after the first appearance of the larvæ so much the better. It would be well to have everything ready for operations Procure plenty of pure paris green or london purple and have the spraying machine in good working order to secure quick and effective results.-Kan-

Standard Formula For Bordeaux. The standard formula for bordeaux mixture, as presented by the Cornell

station, is: Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), pounds; fresh stone lime (unslaked), pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper in half of the wa-

ter used, suspending the crystals in a sack in the water. Slack the lime slowly and then dilute to half the full quantity of water. Pour one solution into the other, stirring constantly. Stir the mixture before using. If the potassium ferrocyanide test is not used, it might be well to add another pound of lime.

Among the Newer Vegetables, Etc. Potato, Bovee, early; Sir Walter Raleigh, late. Cabbage, Russian Giant, late. Peas, May Queen, early and late; Prizetaker, medium. Tomato, Moore's Triumph, late; Duke York (English variety), late; Extra Early Victor. Corn, Early Giant, early. Muskmelon, Paul Rose, early; Rocky Ford, early. Watermelon, Black Boulder, early.

Agricultural Brevities. From the results of experiments made

during the past three seasons the Geneva (N. Y.) station is convinced that the spraying of late cucumbers on Long Island is a highly profitable practice. In advocating thin seeding of grain, The American Cultivator says, "All

our grains are doubtless, for our climate, sown more thickly than is neces-New Jersey experiments for the past four years show clearly that the soil rot of sweet potatoes may be held in check by sulphur and that the fungi-cide retains its power for a long time

in the soil. It is also seen that kainit has a beneficial action in connection with sulphur. The first cultivation of tomatoes should be deep in order to conserve the moisture and each subsequent cultivation shallower, in order not to destroy

the roots, which will fill the soil as soon as the plants reach maturity. The illustrated report of the director of the New York experiment station at Geneva gives an excellent idea of the appointments of such a station and its facilities for scientific research into matters pertaining to agriculture

THINNING PEACHES.

Profits Depend Largely on the Sise and Color of Fruit. A New Jersey peach grower said at the recent state horticultural conven-

tion in regard to thinning peaches: This portion of the work of peach culture should receive much attention from the above the stirred portion, but is kept orchard owner. If too great a number of peaches are left upon the tree to ripen, one of two results must surely follow—either the fruit will be undersized and often so inferior in quality and insipid in flavor as to render it worthless for market or else the tree

> size and condition of the tree-he will possess knowledge requisite for correct thinning. He must bear in mind that the profits of a peach orchard depend almost solely upon two features—the size and color of the fruit.

The following may prove to be of some value in determining the amount of fruit that should be left to ripen

upon the tree: Number of peaches, 300; diameter, 2½ inches; baskets, 4; weight, 100 pounds. Number of peaches, 500; diameter, 2¼ inches; baskets, 4; weight,

or than that seen in the new hybrid tea rose, Liberty which today marks their contours and to exactly fix their the limit of glorious deep yet bright coloration in a family by no means deficient in warm, rich hues of crimson red, says a writer in American Gardening, from which the cut is reproduced. Most nearly approached by Meteor in color, this newcomer surpasses that standard variety in purity, being with-



LIBERTY, RUBY RED AND FRAGRANT. out the tendency to blacken that Meteor exhibits, and also the blue cast some times seen on the fully expanded petal of Meteor has not been detected in any degree whatever upon a single one of very many critically examined blossoms

of Liberty.
When exhibited in New York on institute. March 8 before the American institute, when a certificate was duly awarded, this rose attracted the immediate attention of all comers, and was facile princeps in the ranks of dark red roses.
Whether by daylight, when the sun's ray adds fire to the clear ruby petals, or at night, when a more or less yellow flame affords illumination, this rose ranks equally well.

Forming a Lawn.

On small surfaces a lawn may be formed more quickly and better by turfing than by seeding. For this operation the surface should be prepared as for seeding. Then from some well established lawn or from an old pasture procure sods about one and one-half inches thick. These should be as nearly as possible of a uniform width and thickness and should be cut into strips several feet long rather than in squares. The strips may be made into compact rolls for moving to the desired place. In aying the turf be careful to make good joints, and when it is in place beat it horoughly with a heavy wooden mallet.

Promising Newer Strawberries. Among the newer varieties of straw berries the Ohio station has found the following to be the most promising Clyde, a very prolific, perfect flowering sort; Glen Mary is another promising variety having perfect flowers; Hall's Favorite, a comparatively early perfect flowering variety; Luther, a perfec flowering variety and the most promis ing early sort that has been tested at the station in recent years; Carrie, an imperfect variety, much like the Haver land, but superior in color and firmness Of the older varieties those which still hold first place are Haverland, Warfield, Crescent, Lovett and Bubach

PHONENDOSCOPE.

THE INSTRUMENT WITH WHICH IN-TERNAL ORGANS ARE LOCATED.

It Is Destined to Supplant the Old-Fash ioned and Unsatisfactory Stethescope and the Percussion Hammer-The Principles Involved in the eld Methods Explained, With the Advantages of the New.

In explaining the condition of the internal organs of the human body the doctor has to depend upon his ear. Modern medicine knows of two methods to determine disturbances in the functions of the different organs, auscultation and percussion. Auscultation is based upon the fact that the functions of the differ-ent organs are accompanied by noises, the character of which varies according

worthless for market or else the tree will from overwork become exhausted and finally blight and die.

The most perfect way of thinning the fruit from trees that are overloaded is to pick it off by hand, leaving it from fruit from trees that are overloaded is fruit from trees that are overloaded is fruit from trees that are overloaded is from four to six inches apart, but where help is scarce and economy is the object I have seen poles or long clubs used in removing the surplus fruit with good result. There must be, however, some rule adopted to determine the quantity of fruit that we wish to remain to ripen upon the tree. This the individual grower must largely determine for himself. When he fully realizes that a peach tree can successfully ripen only a given number of pounds of fruit—the amount varying according to the age, size and condition of the tree—he will some the first thought some the first through the first that we wish to remain to ripen upon the tree. This the individual grower must largely determine for himself that the sound produced by tapping lightly against any part of the thorax lightly against any part of the thorax varies according to the conditions of the tree of the first through the principle upon which percussion is based is a recognition of the fact the sound produced by tapping lightly against any part of the thorax varies according to the conditions of the tree of the first that the sound produced by tapping lightly against any part of the thorax lightly against any part

many cases, are not by any means very reliable, because frequently the differences in the sounds are so slight that even the trained ear of an experienced physician cannot detect them.

A short time ago two Italian physicians invented an instrument, which they call phonendoscope and which seems destined to supplant the old-fashioned and unsatisfactory stethoscope and the percussion

ameter, 2¼ inches; baskets, 4; weight, 100 pounds. Number of peaches, 720; diameter, 2 inches; baskets, 4; weight, 100 pounds.

Accuracy of grading will in the end enhance the value of the crop. Small or large peaches should be graded to a uniform size, but the small fruit will not ordinarily pay shipping expenses and had better be disposed of at home.

The New Rose, Liberty.

hammer.

The manner of using the instrument is very simple, says The Cincinnati Commercial. The operator places the ear pleces in his ears and then rests the bottom of the rod firmly upon the skin, as near as possible to the organ which he wishes to examine. With the free second manner as to bring the tissue under it in close contact with the organ to be examined. By moving the finger as if rubbing the skin, the organ underneath is

position.

Pathological changes of tissues and of

the different organs are easily discovered by means of that ingenious instrument, and the slightest vibrations caused by the functional movements of the organs are made perceptible. ies of experiments with that in-A series of experiments with that invention has led to the most interesting and important results. With the help of the phonendoscope Dr. Blanchi has studied the process of digestion, and the conclusions which has studied the process of digestion, and the conclusions which he has reached are of the greatest value to the medical profession and science in general He succeeded in determining the exact form of the human stomach in its normal condition when empty, and the changes in its form and size during the process of alimenta.

during the process of alimentation and digestion.

The value of the invention to the medical profession lies principally in the fact that it enables the practitioner to discover functional disorders of the different organs, even in cases where the ear alone, no matter how acute, would not be able to detect them by the ordinary method of auscultation and percussion.

The invention will undoubtedly have a great future.

Foudalism in Mungary. Inconceivable as the anachronism may Inconceivable as the anachrenism may seem to the western mind, the agrarian system of Hungary has not yet isseed from the feudal form. The Hungarian farmer of to-day is virtually a serf, bound to his master, the hereditary owner of the soil which the peasant tills, by the tangible tie of personal liability. The Hungarian feudal lord of the end-of-the-century is entitled to 50 days' labor from each male adult who dwells on his land. The seignlor is at liberty to deland. The seignior is at liberty to de-mand this feudal contribution at whatmand this leudal contribution at what-ever time may seem best to him, with the frequent result that the tenant farmer is employed in gathering his master's harvests while his own crops are rotting after a rainfall, or are being consumed by an early frost, or suffer damage from

by an early frost, or suffer damage from one or more of the many possible causes which render destructive the slightest delay on the part of the harvester in gathering the fruits of a year's labor.— S. Ivan Tonjoroff, in The Arena. Scotty Collapses. In a certain regiment, an Irishman and a Scotchman being in company, their conversation turned to feats of strength. Says Scotty to Pat: "Scotland can boast of the strongest man in the world."
"How's that?" said Pat. "Well, says Scotty, "we have a man in Scotland that can put his arms around the biggest tree and pull it up by the roots." "Pshaw!" said Pat, "that's nothing. In Ould Ireland we have a man that can get into a boat and pull up the river." (Collapse

of Scotty.) As Yet. "Henry, dear, what are you going reach about next Sunday?"
"I shall probably preach from the text, 'And the winepress was trodden without the city, and blood came out of the winepress, even unto the horse-bridles by the space of a thousand and six hundred fur-

longs.'''
"What is the meaning of that pass-"I haven't the slightest idea, my dear."

Male and Female Offenders In England there are 84 male to 16 female offenders; in Scotland the proportion is 67 to 88.

Mexico's List of Presidents. Mexico has had 55 Presidents sin 1891. Of these, 16 have died violent

THE MOST DRUNKEN NATION. This Unenviable Distinction Given to France-Mer Consumption of Alcohol.

This unenviable distinction is now given to France, and is sustained by no less authority than The Lancet, ranked as the greatest, most reliable and careful medical paper in the world. Dr. Brunyon, in The Bulletins' Medi-

al. says: "The quantity of alcohol drunk at Rouen is equal to an average per head of the population of 17 liters of pure alco-hol. In other centers of the province the consumption is even higher, it amounts, for instance, to 19 liters at Lillebonne. In the department of the Seine-Inferieure—that is, the Havre district—there is a drink shop for every 67 inhabitants. The women are also hard drinkers, and The women are also nard drinkers, and drink is supplied to them by the grocer, the green grocer and even by the men who sell roast chestnuts at the corners of the streets. Young women and children refuse to drink their coffee unless it is mixed with brandy, and children begin to drink coffee when only 2 or 3 years to drink coffee when only 2 or 3 years old. Naturally the children very soon ask for the brandy which they see their seniors mix with the coffee, and parents are weak enough to very generally accede to the demand of their children. The to the demand of their children. The agricultural laborers seem to drink nearly as much as the workmen of the towns. Alcoholism is also very prevalent among the trading class, and especially among the grocers and cafe proprietors. It is the rule for commercial travellers in all branches of trade to drink over each transaction. A commercial traveller who transaction. A commercial traveller who refused to drink would not be able to do

any business."

Jules Claretie, the brilliant Paris
journalist, says that "the scourge of
France is alcoholism." This, he tells us sion.

These two methods of examining the condition of internal organs of the human body, although very useful in many cases. are not by any means very reliable, because frequently the differences in the sounds are so slight that even the trained case of an experienced.

"Frenchmen," says M. Claretie, "are drunkards.

"Frenchmen," says M. Claretle, "are becoming the maddest alcohol drinkers in the world." They consume per capita 14 quarts of alcohol. Owing to the destruction of the grape vines by a parsite, liquor dealers are placing on the market various chemical concoctions labeled wine, and these poisonous drinks are rapidly performing their deadly work among all classes of people. Added to this, the use of absinthe is becoming alarmingly prevalent. Students drink it as their daily tonic and the dreadful habit is fastening itself upon the hardy enhance the value of the crop. Small or large peaches should be graded to a uniform size, but the small fruit will not ordinarily pay shipping expenses and had better be disposed of at home.

The New Rose, Liberty.

Never has nature yielded to the painstaking hybridist and plant raiser a more beautiful or more satisfying color than that seen in the new hybrid or than that seen in the new hybrid the rose. Liberty which today marks

Pictures for Boys. "Do tell me where I can get any really good pictures of Indians for my boy's room," said an officer of the Public School Art Society. "Three weeks ago he said: 'Mamma, I don't want any more little St. Johns in my room. And Birdie can have all those angel pictures. If any

said: 'Mamma, I don't want any little St. Johns in my room. And Birdie can have all those angel pictures. If any more aunts are going to give me things I wish they'd buy Indians or fellows fighting or playing football or something like that.' Really, when I come to look at this room I did not wonder. Dick loves pictures and he has a large room that is the meeting place for all the boys in the neighborhood, so we have all taken pleasure in giving him things to fix it up. We were determined that every picture should represent high art, so he has Raphael's Cherubs, Murillo's Guardian Angel, Sir Joshua's Cherubs, Della Robbia's Innocents, and actually I counted three young John the Baptists after famous paintings.

famous paintings.
"I have cleared them all out for him. They can go into the nursery, or Birdie will like one or two, and I want the dear Innocents myself, to hang over my desk. There is not a thing on Dick's walls desk. There is not a thing on Dick's walls
now but a photograph of the boy Charles
II., with a dog and some colored prints
of naval battles that he cut out himself
from a weekly paper. His father is going
to have one large expensive picture
framed for him and is hesitating between
three, all 'fighting' pictures, and I regret
say, all modern French works—Detaille's 'The Last Cartridge' and Gerome's
gladiators—I am never sure of the name gladiators T am never sure of the name —'Pollice Verso,' I think. I want him to have one more little inexpensive thing."

Religion, Electricity and Corelli. Marie Corelli has advanced an ingeni-

ous theory which makes Christ the cen-ter and source of the earth's electric cur-rent. She finds in many of the most rent. She finds in many of the most remarkable historical events of the Old and New Testaments striking instances of electrical phenomena. She would place in this category the thunder and lightning of Sinal, and the fire in the burning hash which burned but did not consume ing of Sinai, and the fire in the burning bush which burned but did not consume. All these were electrical manifestations of the all-pervading Spirit. The fire which bore Elijah, the radiance of the Son of Man who walked in the flery furnace, the Spirit descending in the form of a dove at the Jordan, the light of the transfiguration, the tongues of fire at Pentecost, and the light which dazzled Paul near Damaseus, were all electrical at Pentecost, and the light which dazzled Paul near Damascus, were all electrical theophanics—specializations of that one ever-present fluid which in physics we call electricity, but which in the unseen call electricity, but which in the unseen world of the soul is known as the Divine Spirit. And the office of the Spirit is to reveal Christ; or, in other words, the Spirit is Christ.—Homiletic Review.

Jet Black Roses The Novosti of St. Petersburg gives a description of roses that are jet black in color, and which are the results of ten years' toil and thought by a florist named Fetisoff, in Woronoesch, Russia. This man has produced some remarkable effects in the garden world.

His letter success with the black roses

His latest success with the black roses has stirred up quite a sensation among the lovers of flowers in Russia. Some specimens were sent to the Czar by Feti-soff, and a beautiful collection of them has been sent to London to be exhibited at the coming annual flower show.

Electricity in Atmosphere. In certain conditions of the atmosphere electricity is so abundant on the top of the volcano Mauna Loa, in Hawaii, that an English geologist found that he could trace electric letters with his fingers on his blenbest. his blankes

VOT TO CALL HIM Der leedle boy vot yust arrived Abould some veeks ago,
His voice vas learning for to make
Dot noise vich is a crow.
Und also somedimes ven I vent
Und sboke mit him a vile
He tvists his leedle face arount
Und makes vot is a smile!—
I vonder vot to call him? Some say Thomas,
Some say Tim;
Some say Stephen,
Some say Diederich,
Some say Diederich,
Some say Daniel,
Some say Pat;
Some say Goethe,
Some say Choe;
Vot to call him
I I doan'd know. I ask dot leedle boy himself
Vot name he dinks vill do,
Und den he makes a funny vink
Und says py me, "Ah, Goo!"
Ah Goo! dot is a Chinese name!
I guess vot he doan'd like
To be called dot ven he grows uh,
Much bedder id vas Mike!
I vonder vot I call him? Some say Heinrich,
Some say Net;
Some say Fret;
Some say Fret;
Some say Schley;
Some say Schley;
Some say Shitz;
Some say Shitz;
So I dink I
Call him Fritz.

George V. Hobart in Baltimore Americ THE STUDY OF SYMPATHY.

Branch of Education Which Is Too

The modern girl takes up a variety of abstruse studies, or devotes herself to athletic exercises of a severe kind. Would it not be more to the point if she would take lessons in sympathizing? No more terribly neglected branch of social study exists. So rare is the sympathetic person, that when we do find her—it is usually a "her"—we rejoice in her more than in hidden treasure, and her fame as a healer

hidden treasure, and her fame as a healer of wounds goes abroad until she finds herself beset with more confidences than mortal mind can safely hold.

The ability to feel for an afflicted friend is not at all rare; most of us are fairly running over with that; but what we need is the moral strength to abstain from remarking: "I told you so," or making that most imbecile of expressionst "Don't worry." How can reasonable people help worrying when there is cause for it? It is human nature. We shouldn't cry over spilt milk, if it could be gathered up. Neither does it bring relief to an aching heart to be told how much worse it might have been, or how much worse it might have been, or how much worse off other folks are.

We are only children of a larger growth, after all. When baby comes wailing to us with a bumped head or cut finger we don't describe to him the more acute suffering of the little boy in the hearits or complain in indicalwise the hospital, or complain in judicialwise that had he been careful his wee noddle and the wall would never have come worthy of the name takes the little sufferer on her lap and kisses the afflicted member, and says she is "so sorry," until he is comforted. Grown-up suffers also want to be cried over, not moralized nor told to cheer up when there is noth-ing to be cheerful about. The only way ing to be cheerful about. The only way to really console a stricken soul is to give it what it cries for, and since we can seldom do that, the truest sympathy shows itself, not in preaching, or hollow words of cheer, but in the silent hand elasp, or the voice which says, through its tears: "I, too, am sorry!"—House-

THE ONE-TALENTED MAN.

Real Root of His Weakness Is in His

Any man who is good for anything, if he is always thinking about himself, will come to think himself good for nothing very soon. It is only a fop or a fool who can bear to look at himself all day long without disgust. And so the first thing for a man to do, who wants to use his best powers at their best, is to get rid of self-consciousness, to stop thinking about himself and how he is working altogether. Ah, that is so easy to say all self-consciousness, to stop thinking about himself and how he is working altogether. Ah, that is so easy to say all self-consciousness to the power is but there are two powers which God put into the human breast at the beginning, whose very purpose is to help men do just this. These are the power of loving and working for our fellow men. When a man becomes aware of these great necessities, he is rescued from the consideration of himself altogether. The despotism of such a necessity sets Any man who is good for anything, if the consideration of himself altogether.
The despotism of such a necessity sets
him free, and he just goes and does what
must be done with all his might him is the history of every brave, effective man that ever lived. Moses, Luther, Cromwell, every one of them, dallied with the corners of the napkin, and almost folded with the them. corners of the napkin, and almost folded up the talent; but the call was too strong, and each forgot his weakness and went and worked his fragment of the world's salvation.

He who comes with all his faithful work, and offers it to the Lord by whom

alone he did it—his is the true humility. I beg you to think of this and feel it. If I beg you to think of this and feel it. If you are hiding yourself behind your commonness and littleness, come out! That shelter is a citadel of pride. Come out, and take the work that God has given you. Do it for Him and by Him. Cease to parade your feebleness. Work in His light, and so escape the outer darkness — Chantanguan. -Chautauguan.

"Sweet, do you love me as well as you did this time yesterday?' tenderly murmured the young bridegroom, leaning toward her.
"Rather better, I think, dear," softly

answered the young bride.
"Then I'm happier than I was yesterday," he rejoined, "And I didn't think it was possible!"

Whereupon the hard-featured old bachelor in the seat directly behind them got up and went forward into the smoking

Sultan's Fortune in Jewels.

The estimated value of the Sultan's jewels is \$40,000,000. If His Majesty has any hobby at all it may be said to be the purchasing of jewels and witnessing private theatricals. No professional of note—be he actor, singer, or conjurer—passes through Constantinople without an invitation from the Sultan. He always pays for these performances in Bank of England notes. Sultan's Fortune in Jewels.

Cost of Vanity. Americans pay \$8,000,000 a year for looking glasses