n her, but yet her ghost riese, se wenders about in the place, all the pothedlers despisee the wonder and ruth in her face, a her—I hate and defy her, or eyes are so tranqui and true; sell her, but no one would buy her-or's over their heads and inline, too.

er's fair as the dream of a poet
whose with aren't intended to sell.
We've withing in common; I know it!
is kn w. it, a great deal too well!
is lying face downward; I never
Look as nir, for fear I should see
he won cring if the could ever
trave really been painted by me.
on, man's Magazine.

NANCY'S WAGES.

"Twelve o'clock and the washing ain't out yet." said Nancy Norton, with a frightened glance at the clock. "But I've had such a sight o' setbacks. I'll have to wait a spell now till the bired men have had their dinner."

she blew the horn at the back door, then made all haste to set the plentiful, if plain, meal on the table, which feat she had hardly accomplished before - ncle Peter and three stalwart helpers appeared on the

"Nancy does make A No. 1 pies." maid Hiram Jen fer, reaccing for a second stice.

"I don't mind W I drink another cup o' coafee," observed Noah Johnson, with plenty of sugar, Nancy,

While Hezekiah Hopper made a plunge at the butter with his own knile, remarking, sotto voce: "That nonsense." to his taste there wa'n't no butter the June butter, an' it didn't come but once a year!

"No hot bread," said Uncle Peter, with a comprehensive glance around the board, "no riz biscuit-eh, Nancy." "I couldn't manage it to-day,"

with a conscience-stricken look. "With the washin' and all-"

"Nancy's yesterday bread's good engough for nel" observed Hiram, philosophically.

"For my part," said Uncle Peter. "I don't see how these women folks cont. ive to put in the time, pottering around all day, a-doing next to nothin'."

"Oh, now, that ain't fair." spoke up Noah Johnson, good-naturedis. Tain't no j ke to cook an' wash an' Iron to four men." The color had risen in two round

spots to Nancy's cheeks; a quick retort hovered on her lips, when incle Peter interrupted the unspoken

"Oh. by the way," said he, "I'd most forgotten to say anything about it, but brother Sam's girl's to be here

to-day."
"Brother Sam's girl?" "Wh. yes-your cousin Nannie from Bridgeport-your Uncle Sa a'wel's-gal, that's to teach the district school here. Sam, he was inquirin' round for a place, an' I calculated we could board her h re, so I told him to send her on. He's willin' to pay life."

3. a month, and that counts up."

Nancy looked at her uncle with startled eves.

"But there ain't no room for her to sleep in," said she.

She can have your room, and you can have the little corner chamber in the garret. One person more or less in the family don't make no difference, and so is so. Have some more of the dried peach sass, Johnson?" Nancy said not a word.

Of what avail was it to remind Un le Peter that the little garret chamber was cold in winter and hot in summer, that the roof leaked, and the rate played high carnival there? She only helped Hiram Jenifer to a eucumber pickle and replenished

the coffe pot for the third time. There's a gal, now-Brothe Sam's durter," reflectively observed Mr. Norton, as he sprinkled pepper and vinegar over his summer beets-"as is worth her sait. Arnin' \$20 a month at teach n'. If Nancy could make money like that! But Nancy hadn't never no faculty!"

"I never had a chance!" cried Nancy, with rising color and tearbrimmed eyes. "I've been kept hard at work since I was a child, and-

"There, there, don't get excited!" said Uncle Peter waving his hand in a patrenizing manner. "Gala is queer creeturs You can't so much as speak to 'em, but they fly off at a tangent. Get things ready for Sam's gal, that's all I ask of you—and mind you have some fried chicken for supper. Hi Jenifer hasn't had a bit of fried ch cken since he's been here. And look after the young goslin's that's romin' outen the shell down to the round somewhere and all weasel somewhere-and mind the salves don't get into the corn. 1 sely must mend that gate pin some of these days. Come, boys, if you're sure you can't worry down no more

It was not until the four men had huffed off to the barnyard to look or Uncle Peter's latest investment ta a new Durham cow, ere they reak wearily down into a patch-

"Why, what's the matter, Nancy? 're Nancy Norton, aren't you?" sweet, cheery voice sounded in

"Are you Uncle Sam's daughter?" anny jumped to her feet.

Why, of course I am! Namey Then, just like yourse!! Named or our dear old grandmother— y they call me Hannie?" A magnifering feeling of recent-named bad possessed Namey's heart

shine of that winning smile

"Nothing is the matter," she said. except the washin' is behind to day, and I'm clear discouraged and tired out " "Where's the girl?"

"I'm the girl," Nancy answered. "Then I'll be girl, too," Nanole laughed out, taking off her gloves and unfastening her pi uent little cape. You go and hang out the clothes and I'll see about clearing off this table. Because I'm o board here, father says, and you and 1 are New Englander." to be great friends.

Nancy looked wistfully at her. 'Kiss me, won't you?" said she "Oh, yes, I'd so like to be friends

with you I haven't never had no girl friends ' The three hired men were overcome with embarrassment, when, on

arriving in time for the fried chicken and hot wa'es that evening. they found themselves confronted wich such a daintilyedressed. smiling young lady. Uncle Peter evinced unostentatious

approval of his new niece, and it required all Nancy's hearty affection for the newcomer to preserve her from the stings of jealousy.

"I don't see," sa d Uncle l'eter, "why Naucy can't earn money like you do." "How much do you pay her?"

asked Nannie, lifting her eyes to her face. "Me? Pay Nancy? Why, h r

board and clothes, to be sure. It's all she's worth " "And what does she do?"

"Just odd turns about the house She did pester me for an allowan e. once, but I soon laid t down to her that I wasn't goin' to hev no such "Oh!" said Nannie.

Never in he life had Nancy Norton nad a genuine sympathetic woman friend before, and it was an in describable relief to pour out her troubles in Nannie's ear.

"It's a shame " cried warm-hearted Nannie. "Wh , you do the work of three women in this house. You r se early and lie down late: you have no recreations, no holidays, and Sundays you work harder than ever, because Uncle Peter likes to invite people here for their noonings to see how nice he has things Oh, you ne dn't think that I'm blind! You are pale and thin, because you are overworked. You don't like to go anywhere, because Uncle Peter won't give you any new clothes until you have worn out Aunt Hepsy's old wardrobe. It's an imposition, that's what it is, and I wouldn't submit to it if I were you.

"But," sighed Nancy, "what can I da.

'Tell him once again how matters stand!" cried Nannie, her lovel, eyes flashing. 'Insist upon fair wages for fair work."

Thus instigated. Nancy made her plea but Uncle Peter's brow grew dark.

"I don't want to hear such nonsense as this." he roared. "Wages! Ain't you got your home, and board and clothes? What else d'ye want? Why, I never heard such talk in my

"Is it yes or no?" persisted Nancy. "It's no-o-o-o!" thundered Uncle

That same evening Nannie incidentally alluded to the fact that they would all rise betimes the next morning, for she was going to give them their b eakfast, and hadn't much time before s hool hours began. "Why, where's Nancy?" asked

Hiram. "Oh didn't you know? She's

gone." Uncle Peter dropped the gate pin he was whittling: Hiram let the two days' old copy of the Wakefield Eagle slip to the floor: Noah stared with wide open mouth.

"she wants to make a living for herselt." serenely added Nannie-"to earn a little money. Every girl wants that, you know."

"Humph!" growled Uncle Peter. 'I'd like to see her make money! Why, she never had no more gump tion than a katydid! She'll be back

quick enough, you'll find." "But in the meantime," said Nannie, coolly, "you must look around for some one to fill her place, for, as you ca ea ily imagine, 1 have got my bands full.

"I guess that's easy done," said Uncle Peter, beginning to whittie afresh.

But to his infinite a razement, it was not so easy a task as he had fancied, and, after many vain efforts and stinging disappointments, he found himself with two wasteful, complaining, inefficient hired girls in possession, for everyone had resolutely refused to do the work alone.

"It was too much," they averred,

"It'll ruin me-it'll clean ruin me!" groaned Uncle Peter, wringing his hands. "Ten dollars a month for one and eight for t'other-and every Sunday evening out! And look at them half slices o' bread in the pig's pail, and my best towels, not three years old, took for cleaning cloths. and a broom a week stumped through; an' they don't wash unless I get 'em a new patent wringer, an' the fat scraps all thrown away, an' nothin' half took care of! Don't you know anyone I could get. Nannie, as would look arter things as Nancy used to do? I declare to goodness I can't live so:"

Nannie kuit ber brows and re-

'There's a young woman working for father," she sau-'n capital housekeeper and the best economist in the world—at least, so he says. And since my married sister is coming back from Nebraska sext week, he may be able to dispense with her.

SYCHE AND THE POTSOILERS, of those clear hazel eyes -the sun- Sam at once and secure ber. This hired girl bus ness will be the death of me."

Brother Sam was sitting on his orch reading the newspaper. as Mr. forton came up

"Yes." said he, "she's a smart gal The best gai I ever had. Thorough going New Englander. Praps you may be able to get her though I doubt if she'll come to you for +1. a month. "I'll make it eighteen." gasped

Uncle Peter, 'wince you say she's a "Weil, you can try," said Brother Sam. "Here she is!"

He flung open the door of the kitchen, and there, making a blackberry short-cake at the whitelyscoured table, stood his own niece, Nancy N rton.

"Why-it's Nancy!" cried he. "Yes," n dded Brother Sam.
"Nancy it is. The best, smartest creetur that ever stepped, worth her weight in gold."

Uncle Peter swallowed something like a lump in his throat. "Nancy," said he, "will you come

back"-here he swallowed a second lump-"to me for \$15 a month? For I do verily b'lieve you will earn

Nancy went up to him and kissed him. "Yes. Uncle Peter." said she, "I'll

come back " For the old man had learned a lesson, and his teachers had been Nancy Norton and Brother Sam's daughter. - Chicago Ledger.

Kissing Must Go! Kissing must go.

It has been decided to be a menace

to public health, in that it is the commonest and most certain method whereby assesses of all kinds are spread

Bacilli bandled about from lip to lip are so apt to cause an ep dem c that the authorities have at last been aroused to the sense of the danger.

Osculation is to be prohibited by law. Henceforth husbands and wives, parents and children, aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces an i cousins, even sweethearts, must be content to express their affection by a pressure of the fingers, or as Beau Brummel recommenis: "A glan e of the eye, Reginald, a giance of the eye."

It was reported recently that Dr. White of the Health Board had determined to incorporate in the sanitary code a section forbidding all persons to kiss during May, June, July, and August, which are looked upon as the most dangerous months of the year from the standpoint of public safety.

the lower to make any rule in favor of the public health a pa t of the municipal law, so that if they do enact such a measure it must be to the position indicated by the dotobeyed.

Kiss ng must go.

This unwelcome news will be read men and women with consternation. What: No more linger ng of loving lips, while each from t'other nectar round form. When this size is sips, no more sweetness long drawn reached, it is large enough, and out, the tender blush, the tempting should then be continued nearly pout? On, miserere! should then be continued nearly of the same size for a short dis-

of grace One Thousand Eight Hun- ually drawn in. Inexperienced per-

Not the Modern Style.

The young man had asked the old man for his daughter in marriage. "Um-er," responded the old one "I know you are of good stock, and are of good disposition, with plenty of common sense and a fair education; how s your health?"

"Excellent" "Got any bad habits?" "I take a drink, now and then, and smoke: but I was never under the in uence of it uor and I have never touched a cigarette."

"Do you pay your debts?" "I don't owe a cent." "Are you industrious?"

'Yes, sir." "Hellable?"

"I have that reputation." 'All right, you may have her." This suden termination of the in terview was too much for the young

'But, sir," he said, 'you haven' asked me what I am wo th: what prospects I have."

"That's immaterial, my boy. Money doesn't make a good husband, and I want my daughter to have a good husband, and you'll make one as far as I can judge. for she is a sensible girl, who isn't marrying as an inve-tment. Go on she's waiting for you in the next room: I'm willing to take the risk if she is," man had made no mistake.

Every Kind of Paper. Paper can be manufactured out of almost anything that can be pounded into puip. Over fifty kinds of bark are said to be used, and banana skins, bean stalks, pea vines, cocoanut fibre, clover, and timothy hay, straw, sea and fresh water weeds, and many kinds of grass are all applic ble. It has also been made from hair, fur, and wool, f om asbestos, which nishes an article indestructible by tire: from hop plants, from husks of any and every kind of grain. Leaves make a good, strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have also been tried, and almost every kind of moss can be made into paper.

There are patents for making paper from sawdust and shavings, from thisties, and thistledown, from tobecco staiks, and tanbark. It is said that there are over two thousand patents in this country covering the manufacture of paper.

THE church has been sorely vexed ever questions of less importance than whether Job had carbuscles or

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Bow to Properly Build a Hay-Stark-An fdes in Grafting by Which One Year's Time Is Saved-Self-Locking Cattle Fastener-Barrowing Corn.

Stacking Hav.

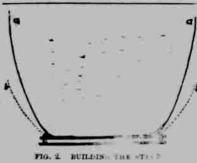
In stacking hav, as in everything else, it is important to begin right. The old way was to build the sta k directly on the ground, and afterward with a hay knife cut under the edges so that they should not be fro en d wn in the snow. This involved considerable labor, and was also open



PIG. 1. RAIL PLOOR FOR HAY STACE.

to the objection that the hav would absorb moisture from the ground and usually at least half a ton of it wo ld become moldy, and spoiled before it was used. With twenty-five rails a stack b ttom can be built that will save the hay from waste, and also save the labor of cutting out the

Begin by putting down a flooring of rail laid close together. On this floor build a crib, "cob-ho se fashion," two rail high, as shown in the illustration, Fig. 1, placing the best and heaviest rails on top. This bottom makes a firm foundation, that not only preserves the stack from the damp ground, but also holds up the outer edges so that they shall not be snowed under. In beginning the stack on this rail bottom, care must be taken not to enlarge too rapidly as it is built up. Such a mistake is frequently made by beginners, who fail to keep in mind that while the stack is being built, it is constantly settling. This is shown in Fig. 2.



The authorities, of course, bave The lines a, a show the goadual oncrease of diameter while the stack is being fuilt, but by the time it is completed, this portion has settled ted lines, b. b. The stack should enlarge gradually in building, as indicated, until at eight feet from the to-day by tens of thousand of young ground a width of twenty feet is reached, while the square form of the bottom should be modified to the And this in I ou sville in the year tance more, and then be graddred and Ninety-four. - Louisville sons are often troubled by the stack leaning to one side. A stack has been known to t p over before it was finished. The trouble is always



PIG. S. SECTION OF WELL-BUILT STACK.

hay. A beginner frequently stands in the middle and places the hay around him, but exactly the opposite course should be pursued. The stacker should walk slowly round the outer edge of the stack, lay ng the hay in courses, until it is well and the res it proved that the old above the shoulder, after which he should remain nearer the middle. Fig 3 shows a section of a stack built in this way, the shaded portions indicating where it trampled more compactly in building. In the upper portion the center is kept hard. so that in settling, the hay on the outside drops a little, and thus sheds water perfectly. A stack built in this way will never tip over or settle to one side. It is an excellent method to leave a small piece of swale or lowland grass. After haying, cut this, and, without waiting for it to cure, put it on the wagon while yet green. and proceed to "top" the stacks; that is, repair and build up their tops wherever they have settled. A stack, when completed, should approach in form very nearly to that of a hen's egg standing on its large end. When this is finished, secure it against high winds by putting on 'hangers.' -C. E. Benton, in American Agri-

Corn used to be grown in the mo awkward, laborious and unscientific ways. We well remember how anxfously all hands waited until the corn was up 'farge enough to see the row,"

and not until then was the cultivator put through it New there are few farmers who will not harrow tie England Par About of De to thete land at least once before the corn is un and that without in uring a h it. the orn is six to eight inches high, but we think this does in ury to the leaves, and leads to the provalence of smut later n the season. It is in urious to corn to have some of its tor. B. the time the corn is large enough to see the rows all after work so as to reach the soil that the cultivator could not touch -- Ex

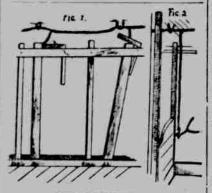
New Method of Grafting.

Here is an idea in graft ng that 1 have never seen in print, says a c rrespondent of the hural New Yorker. It is practical and quick, because Puritan teachings and that love of there is no waiting for something to money-getting that demands that grow. Saw the tree to be grafted everyone shall do something to earn ground: then with a fine saw cut a the great ma ority of people favors pendicularly, tapering to a point at gage in them and does not is looked the bottom. Cut the scion at the upon with suspicion. Heredity and lower end to correspond with the cut



in the stump, peing careful to make the bark of the scion match the inner bark of the stump: then pack the soil grand stand at that race course. And firmly about the graft and cover the diladstone chopped trees and directed stump level with the surface of the the destinies of England at 84 years surrounding soil. Scions should be of the orginary size for celft grafting. No tying or waxing will be needed. The gain by this method is that one over the country as an evidence of year's time is saved, as we do not have to wait for the growth of new part of our lawmak ra. It is plain shoots on which to graft.

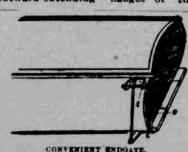
Self-Locking Cuttle Fastener. Where the old-fashioned cattle stanchions are still in use, it will be found con entent to make use of some such arrangement as is presented in our illustration, Fig. 1. Such a device is both a convenience



and a safeguard against the danger of an animal getting loose and injuring others, as very often happens where a pin is used as a fastening. If a cord is connected with every stanchion in a row in the manner shown in the sketch, every animal in the row may be set free in an instant should a are make such a thing desirable. Fig. 2 shows the same device for instantly freeing a whole row h mane chain fastening. The illusprinciple on which the device works: but in practice the cord and iron pin should be covered, or "boxed in." that the pin might not be pulled out by an animal getting its horns fast-

ened about the cord. A Wagon Endgate.

A is the enduate or board. B is an iron hinge I in wide by I in thick, the joint of which is shown at C. hinge is fastened with wood screws on under side of the bin and extends up on back of endgate to top of the bin. E is the brace commonly used on frame wagon bins, bolted at the lower end to crossplece under the bin, and at upper end with in bolts to side bin. extending flanges, as shown at upper end. D is the lock lever, made of inch round iron bent at right angles and fitting loosely in holes in the outward-extending flanges of the



brace E, and having a pair of lock nuts at F to hold the lock lever and also to tighten the lock lever should it become loose. G is a g-in round od passing down through the opposite end of the bin to hold endgate in place on opposite side. To remove the endgate, turn the lock or lever D over to the left, this releases the hinge B at under end, which is now free to move back and the endboard can be easily withdrawn. H shows a button on the hinge R. This is to prevent the lock lever D from drop ping down too far.

To PROMOTE early maturity with any class of stock good feeding must INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The certainty of a contest between Many keep up the harror ing until the athletic teams of Yale University and Oxford, University, England, will lend keener sest to mid-summer college sports this year than they have had for sometime. It will probably be the forerunner of other leaves covered with soil, whether contests between competing teams done with the harrow or the cul .vs- the two nations, a result which long been desirable

Athletics are still in their youth in can best be done with the cuitirator. this country. Marked as the proworking each day between the rows. | gress is that has been made during If the co n is drilled it will perhaps the past do en years, the e is a long pay to harrow it once after it is up, margin to fill up before the American nation will stand on a par w th the English A majority of A cricaus. probably, still look askanse upon athletics and is compelled to make a compromise with its conscience in countenancing them. The sentiment is a result of two causes, old two inches below the surface of the a living at least. But in England V shape three inches in depth per- athletics and the man who can ennecessity have co bined to create this sentiment. The old Danes and Norsemen planted the athletic spirit in England, and the need of always. being ready to maintain that country's independence against continental enemies has kept it alive.

The public .. en of England carry this spilt with them all through life. There are no more hearty cheers g ven at an Oxford Cambridge boat race and at the annual games of these and other coileges than are given by the men who sit in Parliament Balfour plays golf and keeps himself in trim for his public duties. Rossbery trains a borse for the Derby and wins it, and is congratulated by hundreds of his fellow members of Parliament who crowd the great huge ugly of age. But if a few members of Congress are seen at a base ball game in Washington the fact is telegraphed the serious neglect of duty on the that we have mu h to learn yet on

the subject of athletics. The old question whether athletics are not being carried too far will surely be asked in connection with these international contests. The English have been an athletic nation for 1,000 years and for the most of that time they stood in the van of civilization. The English are still the arst in statesmanship, literature, art, science, and manufactures among European nations to the athletic spirit has not detracted from their advance cent along these lines, and until they show some decadence clearly traceable to the attention paid to sports it would be well for those who decry athleti spin this country to be modest in their assertions.

Ancient Telegraphy.

The Ancient Greeks and Romans practiced telegraphy with the help of pots filled with straw and twigs saturated with oil, which being placed in rows, expressed certain letters according to the order in which they were lighted; but the only contrivances that merits a detailed description was that invented by a Grecian General named ... ness, who flourished in the time of Aristotle. intended for communication between

generals of the army. It consisted of two exactly similar earthern vessels, filled with water, each provided with a tap that would of cattle fastened with the more discharge an e ual quantity of water in a given time, so that the whole or tration is given as it is to show the any part of the contents would escape n precisely the same period from both

On the surface of each floated a piece of cord supporting an upright marked off into divisions, each division having a certain sentence inscribed upon it. One of the vessels was placed at each station, and when either part desired to communicate he lighted a torch, which he held aloft until the other did the same, as

a sign that he was all attention. On the sender of the message lowering or extinguishing his torch each party immediately opened the cock of vessel, and so left it until the sender relighted his torch, when it was at on e closed. The receiver then read the sentence on the division of the upright that was level with the mouth of the vessel, and which, if everything had been executed with exactness, corresponded with that of the sender and so con-

veyed the desired information. Population of Oregon.

In the election of 1880 Oregon threw 72,400 votes. The vote of the State this year is about 15,000 more. The proportion of the votes to the population in 1890 was 1 to 41. On this proportion the population of the State has increased 67,500 in the last four years. But there has been a loss of at least 3,000 votes by the foods of this year. The total num. ber of veters, therefore should be about 90,000 now and the population 305,000. Next year the State census will be taken and the jopulation will be found to exceed 400,000 .- Portland Oregonian.

An Easy Step.

The word "budget" is from the old French "bougette," a bag, and It obtained its parliamentary significance because the chancellors used to bring their papers relating to financial mat-ters in a leathern bag, and intro-duced their plans for the year by opening the 'bougette" and laying them on the table From "bougette" to budget is an easy step, and thus the name of the bag became the term be practiced from the start to the used to indicate the annual statement of nation expenditure.