

A Contradiction in Terms.

THERE has been a slight shower of rain the night, but ere the sun topped the horizon the clouds cleared away. When I came into the garden the light and gladness of the summer were on every side. The roses, slinking over a shower of diamond drops as I passed, filled the air with fragrance, and every lesser dizen of bed and border added its share of sweetness. A blackbird was warbling in a lime tree, whilst a faint music came from the brook which skirts the green lip of the lawn.

But my heart failed to respond to the glad greeting of the summer morning. I was at variance with myself and with all the world. I had arranged for breakfast at an early hour so that I might catch the first train to town, for I wished to escape at once from surroundings which had become unbearable. After an almost sleepless night I had risen without looking at my watch. Descending, I found that I had forestalled even the servants of the house, so I wandered into the garden to pass an hour, restlessly tramping the smooth paths. With every step I hurled defiance at the quiet beauty of the roses and cursed the blackbird for its soft, sweet singing.

At times I called myself a fool for allowing an empty laugh to thus embitter me. I urged upon myself the necessity for putting aside such unfeeling. What, I argued, was the uncertain love of a foolish girl compared with the rewards which art and learning hold out to their devotees? And yet—I argued with myself in vain—my heart told me that my reasoning was faulty.

Dolly and I had been friends ever since childhood. I had come to regard her, half unconsciously, perhaps, but really, as my special property. Long ago I had settled in my heart that my life should be devoted to her happiness, for I loved her dearly with a love that had stood the test of years. And I fancied—I foolishly nurtured the thought—that Dolly was not averse from me.

And now I had spoken to her—only last night. I told her that at last I had an assured position, that I could speak as a man amongst men. I touched lightly upon the fortune that I had so lately inherited. Finally, I told her that her parents and my mother were well pleased with our friendship. And I asked her then and there to say that she would be my wife.

I paced the garden more quickly, and clenched my fists in anger, as the memory of the interview bit its way into my mind. I cursed my folly for placing myself in a position where such rebuff was possible, for Dolly had laughed in my face, had thrown back her pretty head, and regarding me through half-closed eyelids, had laughed. Then she had said—I recalled the words with unpleasant distinctness:

"Then what a pity you said what you did!" she cried; "it was all your fault, you know. O, why did you do it, Jack?"

"Really, Dolly," I answered quite irritably, "I confess I am at a loss to understand how the blame can be shifted to my shoulders. I merely told you certain things—that I could not help telling you. And you answered me with a laugh. I think the blame is all on your side."

She thought for a moment and then replied:

"Yes, Jack, I know quite well that I laughed. But it all seemed to me so funny. I could not believe that you were in earnest."

"A man is usually much in earnest when he offers himself and his fortune to a lady!" I exclaimed, sarcastically.

"In a way—yes," returned Dolly, with a quaint assumption of sagacity, "but it seems to me a little absurd that he should expect to be taken seriously—necessarily. You see, it is quite possible that the lady may not care about the fortune at all."

I was exasperated.

"Dolly!" I cried, "it is perfectly plain to me that you do not comprehend the meaning of the word 'love.' Men do ask women to marry them simply because they have money enough to keep them—at least, a man who loves a woman doesn't."

I ended rather lamely. Dolly looked at me a little wistfully.

"Perhaps you are right, Jack," she said, slowly. "Perhaps I do not understand love. But, then, love is a difficult thing to understand, I think."

"O, Dolly, Dolly!" I cried, almost in despair. "It is really so easy to love."

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"PERHAPS I DO NOT UNDERSTAND LOVE."

Why will you not understand? Why do you continue to disbelieve me? I have loved you for years—can't you feel that I love you, Dolly?"

Her lips began to quiver.

"Jack, Jack!" she cried, and looked at me appealingly, and then, "but you never told me that you loved me. How could I possibly know?"

"I never told. But, Dolly, you must have known. Why, I asked you to be my wife!"

"Dolly, to kid at me in a curious manner."

"Don't people sometimes do that without loving?" she asked.

I was at a loss for a reply. Dolly was toying with the rose petals again.

"I thought," she continued, "that you wanted a wife, and—well—I am a little pretty, you know, and—"

I caught her in my arms, and she did not resist. I held her from me and looked searchingly into her eyes.

"Dolly," I cried, "do you or do you not love me?"

"O, Jack," she answered, "I've loved you ever so long—almost as long as I can remember."

I drew her to me and kissed her—not once but several times. The basket of roses fell from her hand, and the sweet blossoms were scattered on the garden path.

"Then you will be my wife?" I asked at last between the kisses.

"Yes, Jack, of course, now that I know you love me. But please—please don't smother me!"—Chicago Tribune

Novel Prison Reform.
A new criminal bill is about to be discussed in Italy, and it is thought in Rome that it will be passed. It proposes to concede to those found to have been unjustly condemned to prison an indemnity, if the person has been in prison through a real judicial error the indemnity will in some way correspond to the financial loss which he and his family have sustained, while if he has been condemned through the bad faith of a third person, through false testimony (for which, of course, the court which condemned him is not responsible), the indemnity will be less, but at least he will have the wherewithal to begin life anew. It has been proposed to indemnify those living when the law passes who have already been released from unmerited condemnations, or the families of those who have died while undergoing unjust sentence.

Why He Needed More Salary.
Employer—Why, I raised your salary only four weeks ago!
Employee—I know; but that's just the matter. In trying to live up to the raise I naturally overdid it.—Boston Transcript.

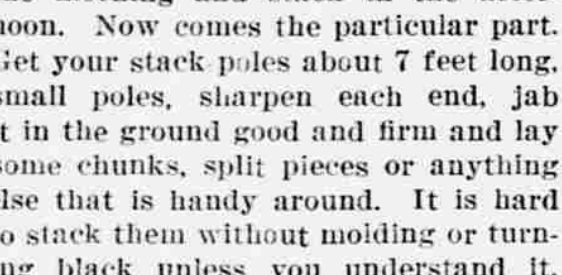
FARM AND GARDEN

How to Grow Peanuts.
Plow your land early in spring, and about the 5th or 10th of May cross-break, harrow, lay your rows off 28 inches each way, put two kernels in a place, cover lightly with shovel plow, and in four or five days put another furrow on and drag off. Re culture not to touch the peanuts; cultivate as level as possible with small plow. You can plow both ways; keep the vines uncovered and let them grow as fast as possible. When they go to blooming, never mind the bloom; just let it alone, it doesn't have anything to do with the peanut. Don't go to the trouble that I have heard of to cover the bloom up.

In the fall, before frost, when your peanut vines look matured and you know the nuts are matured, take a No. 19 or 20 chilled plow, take the wing off and you can plow them up without leaving too much dirt on vine. Run once or twice to the row; if your vines are small, once will do, but if large you will find it best to run twice. Take a four-pronged pitchfork, raise the vines up and shake the dirt off, and let it back; shake them up in the morning and stack in the afternoon. Now comes the particular part. Get your stack poles about 7 feet long, small poles, sharpen each end, jab it in the ground good and firm and lay some chunks, split pieces or anything else that is handy around. It is hard to stack them without mounding or turning black unless you understand it. Flick the vine up by the root, let the root pass the pole; every time you put up a vine, or vines, let the roots pass the pole, and so on until the stack is finished. Take a nice bunch of grass and cap your stack. When they have stayed in stack four or five weeks they are ready to pick and sack and will keep in any quantity. — J. W. Reeves in the Globe-Democrat.

Cheap Fencing Machine.
It is not every farmer that has a few rods of picket fence to make that feels himself able to buy a fencing machine. I designed the following plan, and while it is not so rapid as a regular machine, I think the work is better. It makes no short twists in the wires which unfit them for use if the pickets should in time rot, or one should want to move the fence.

Cut a piece of plank for each pair of wires, 7x1 1/2x6 inch, as at A. Bore a 1/2-inch hole in each corner of one end;



put a wire through each hole and fasten the wires in place to the post where you begin to weave. Then unroll and stretch the bottom wires first, the full length of the fence if straight, and staple them in place to the other end, or corner post, but not so tight as to not let them slip. Draw them straight and extend them beyond the last end post some 15 or 20 feet. Fasten them to some kind of heavy weight that will slip on the ground as the pickets are being woven in.—Cor. Farm and Home.

Profit Comes Slowly.
The profit from farming comes in slowly, and several years may elapse before the farmer is aware that his farm pays. This is due to the fact that fertility in the soil is cumulative, the results of the first year being but little apparently, though every year thereafter the farm will increase in productive capacity. The system of farming practiced will also influence the future of the farm. Where stock is a specialty the results are nearly always excellent, and rotation of crops aids in giving a profit, but the largest gain is when the farmer uses fertilizers liberally and gives his attention to the preservation of the manure produced on the farm.

The Orchard a Necessity.
An orchard is a necessity on the farm. It is well known that a farm containing an orchard will sell at a fair price, when farms with no orchards are sacrificed. The buyer always looks for the greatest number of advantages, and if apples, peaches, pears, plums and the small fruits can be found, instead of only an apple orchard, the value of the farm will be increased much more than the original cost of the orchard. If the farm is not for sale the orchard will be a source of profit to the farmer.

Deaths Among Farmers.
It is sad to hear of the recent deaths or present desperate illness of several young and middle-aged farmers—men who before the present winter never knew from their own experience what it was to be seriously sick. They have been prostrated by such formidable diseases as pneumonia and typhoid fever. Sometimes the strong and robust neglect precautions to preserve health which those apparently much weaker have learned to observe. Farmers are more or lessured to exposure

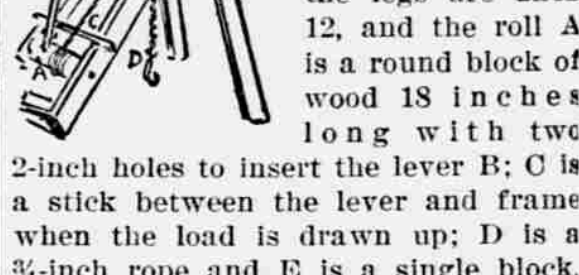
to the elements, but, however strong and hardy, they should not forget that the laws of Nature apply to all alike.—Exchange.

A Cave for Storing Apples.
For storing fruit on the farm nothing can equal a good cave. One of the leading orchardists in southwestern Iowa built a cave seven years ago, and has found it an excellent place in which to store apples. The cave was dug into a north hill slope and the dirt removed with a spade and wheelbarrow. It is 16 feet wide by 50 feet deep and will hold two carloads of apples. The clay walls need nothing to hold them in place.

The roof is made of bridge plank, held in place by posts along the sides. The plank are covered with dirt and sodded over to turn the rain. Two 12-inch tiles at the top provide ventilation. Rats have not bothered much. A few got in, but were caught with a wire trap. A fruithouse 16 by 20 feet is built in front of the cave. Double doors open on the north, so that two wagons can be backed in for unloading. There is an orchard and timber on the south, so that hot south winds have no chance to enter this cave. Apples are stored in barrels, which are kept off the ground.—American Agriculturist.

A Lifting Frame.
From the accompanying cut you will be able to get an idea of a handy arrangement for lifting, especially so on butchering day.

The side pieces of the frame are made of 2x6x14 the legs are 2x12, and the roll A is a round block of wood 18 inches long with two 2-inch holes to insert the lever B; C is a stick between the lever and frame when the load is drawn up; D is a 3/4-inch rope and E is a single block. The legs should be attached by a bolt running through the frame, and the holes in the legs be made oblong in shape so they will fit over a wagon. The bolt must be at least 4 inches longer than the frame is wide.—R. E. Clark in the Epitomist.



Feeding of Soft Corn.
There is very little difference in feeding value of the dry matter of soft, or thoroughly ripened corn, pound for pound, but it requires about 20 per cent more soft corn to make an even amount of dry matter. Of course the same amount of cob is necessary to grow a soft ear that is required to grow a good ear. A good deal of soft corn is musty. This may or may not be injurious to stock. It is better to use caution in feeding soft corn until its effect on the animals eating it is determined. Ordinarily there is very little trouble from this source, but specific cases of stomach trouble have been traced to damaged or moldy corn. As there is so much of this class of stock food in the country this year, it is better to go slow.—Henry Payne, in Farm and Home.

Cotswold Sheep.
The Cotswold sheep possesses large frame and long fleece, but it is not suitable for farmers whose pastures are not of the best quality. The Merin or, when used for crossing, do not increase in size, although the grade of wool is better. The Southdown is best for use on common flocks, as it is bred for mutton in preference to wool, and being hardy and active, the cross is less violent than those between Cotswolds and our small natives. The wool from the Southdown is not inferior, being classed with the middle grades, nor is it deficient in quantity as compared with common stock, but much above the average. Their excellence is in the superiority of the mutton, and in the respect they have no superiors.

Farm Notes.
When farmers are busy in the spring they are liable to neglect many matters which deserve their attention. Now is the opportunity for getting the implements in order and sharpening the tools. The grindstone is a valuable adjunct to good farming if thorough work is desired.

The goose is a forager and grazer, and even alongside of the sheep will utilize all kinds of grass very closely, and will assist poor land to earn a dividend. Geese can be kept in large flocks profitably, so that "specialty farming" in this line may be conducted on quite a large scale. They may be grown for less per pound than almost any other meat upon the farm.

Irish potatoes in the cellar should be covered with carpet and boards. Light and air spoil their eating qualities. Sweet potatoes are hardy to have around during the winter and spring months, but they will not keep during the winter in the cellar. They must be kept in a room where there is fire, enough to keep out dampness, and where there is no danger of freezing.

The free use of lime in the autumn especially under fruit trees, will materially assist in destroying fungi. Use air-slaked lime and apply it freely. It is not as efficacious as some of the spraying mixtures, but is beneficial to a certain extent at this season. Some soils require lime, and it will prove a valuable under trees as on land intended for regular crops.

Some farmers prefer to save their seed potatoes, but before doing so there are precautions to be taken. The slightest indications of disease on potatoes should cause their rejection, as the crop of next year will be diseased from such seed. Every bushel of seed potatoes should be carefully examined and examinations of the potatoes in the bins should also be made during the winter.

DISCOVERIES IN PALESTINE.

Result of Excavation for Vienna Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Sellin, professor at the evangelical theological faculty in Vienna, has given an account of the results of the excavations which he carried out in Palestine for the Vienna Academy of Sciences. During a previous visit to the holy land he had noticed a large mound, or small hill, which he considered might conceal the remains of some ruined city. On his return he induced the Academy of Sciences to provide him with necessary funds to excavate the site. It lies near the village of Tanaach, one day's journey from Jaffa and three days from Jerusalem.

The permission of the Sultan having been obtained, Professor Sellin started for Palestine again with the necessary equipment, and after some little difficulty with the people of the locality began his excavations on March 9, employing as many as 150 workmen.

Under the mound no fewer than four castles or fortresses were discovered. In the middle were the ruins of an Arabian castle; on the east a castle of the period of King Solomon; on the northwest one of a late Israelite period; while on the west was found the earliest of them all—one of pre-Israelite or Canaanite date. All the castles had been plundered before they were destroyed, so that no valuables were found, but objects of stone and clay and weapons were discovered, which assist in fixing the approximate date of the various buildings. The Canaanite castle is the oldest, built of unheaven blocks of stone, which show no marks of the chisel. Inside lay fragments of images such as are mentioned in the Bible and also a number of small ornaments made of stone and earthenware, mostly representing beetles, scarabs and other insects and bearing inscriptions. There, too, were some rude weapons and vessels. The professor puts the date of this castle at about 2,000 years before Christ and suggests that it was destroyed by the Israelites, perhaps under Solomon, who proceeded to build their own fortress. Though this second building has also suffered considerably, enough remains to show that it belongs to the so-called Solomon castles. In both, curiously enough, were found idols, vessels and other objects belonging to religious rites, such as a sacrificial pillar of stone, with an opening for libations, a stone altar and—the most important find of all—an earthenware altar in the form of a throne, adorned with cherubim and lions.

This is the only existing representation of cherubim of that date. They appear as human heads, with a lion's body and wings.

The late Israelite castle appears to have been a fortress only. The Arabian castle shows more architectural skill than the others in its arches, etc., and recalls the style of the period of Haroun-al-Rashid. Vessels and lamps were found and inscriptions of a religious character. Beneath the ruins of all the castles human remains were found buried with vessels bearing inscriptions, while close to the Solomon castle a cemetery for children seems to have existed. Professor Sellin, according to the London Standard, describes the excavation of the Canaanite castle as his chief feat, for, though remains of such castles have been previously discovered by Englishmen, none have hitherto been completely laid bare. He is of opinion that he will now be able to draw a complete picture of the civilization of the Israelites and Canaanites in Palestine. Most of the objects found have been sent to the museum in Constantinople, but efforts will be made to bring some of them to Vienna.

The Chestnut Going.
The former millions of wild pigeons of Ashtabula County, Ohio, says the Jefferson Sentinel, are only known to the "oldest inhabitant," and now the chestnut, the king of all nuts for boys, will soon only be known as a cultivated nut. Parties at Harrison, Tenn., are preparing to locate a mill for grinding chestnut timber into pulp for tanning purposes. It is proposed to consume one hundred cords per day. At this rate, and with the destruction of the hard-headed borer is doing, chestnuts to eat will soon be a thing of the past. In the early settlement in Tennessee, were so abundant that the Indians, after burning them up roasted and sell them at the stores or six and a quarter cents per bushel or their eyes.

Never Heard of Her.
On a crowded trolley car the other morning two men were carrying on a conversation between glances at their respective newspapers. The older man was commenting upon some incident that had evidently occurred the evening previous and his companion was listening so attentively as he could and study the market report in front of his eyes.

"That speech was worthy of Mrs. Malaprop," said the dignified old gentleman.

"Ah," replied his companion, looking up with sudden interest. "Is she a friend of yours? Do I know her?"

With a peculiar expression on his face the older man glanced at the bland youth as he answered:

"No, she's a myth." Then he gave his undivided attention to his newspaper.

Cruelty No Name for It.
Clara—Don't you think it is cruel to wear birds on hats?
Maude—Worse than that—it's a fashionable c.—Brooklyn Life

Bookkeepers and Washwomen.
Bookkeepers and washwomen always know where to draw the line.

Women Suffer

Hard to attend to daily duties with a back that aches like the toothache. A woman's kidneys give her constant trouble. Backache is the first warning of sick kidneys and sick kidneys never neglected. Urinary disorders annoy, embarrass and worry woman-kind. Dangerous diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease are sure to follow if the kidneys are neglected.

Read how to cure the kidneys and keep them well.

Mrs. James Beck of 314 West Whitcomb street, Rome, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for eight or nine years; had much pain in my back; as time went on I could hardly endure it; I could not stand except for a few moments at a time; I grew weak and exhausted; I could not even do light housework, let alone washing and ironing; I could not stoop or bend; my head ached severely; I was in pain from my head down to my heels; centering in the kidneys it was a heavy, steady, sickening ache; I could not rest nights, and got up mornings weak and tired. I thought I was about done for, when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised for kidney complaints, and got them at Broughton & Graves' drug store. Within a week after commencing their use I began to improve, and from that time on rapidly grew better. I used five boxes in all and was cured. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many others, and my case ought to convince the most skeptical sufferer to give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. James Beck will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The constant tongue lashing of his spouse so nettled a Newark gentleman that he invoked the law to repress her. The magistrate decided that a wife, in her own home, has a legal right to exercise her conversational power to any extent—to jaw, scold, reproach, and otherwise sling hard words at the unfortunate man she had sworn to love, honor and obey.

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W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying \$4 and \$5 not believing they could get a first-class shoe for \$3.50 or \$3.00. He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money. *Notice Increase 1908 Sales: \$2,297,928.21 in 1907; \$2,176,985.39 in 1908.*

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth \$6.00 Compared with Other Makes. A pair of \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5 in Four Years.

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A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and cooling effect of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgic pains. It is the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove it worth a fortune to the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail.

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Greatest wheat on earth for any dry hot climate. Yields 65 bu. per acre. Introduced by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It's a wonder.

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Greatest cereal food on earth—40 lbs. grain and 120 lbs. nuts magnificent hay per acre. That's why.

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this and Billion Dollar Grass are the two most wonderful grasses of the century. BROMUS produces 25 to 30 bu. per acre. Grass 12 tons of hay and lots and lots of pasture besides, per acre. Grow wherever soil is found.

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