FARM AND GARDEN

Corn Widens Profits.

Plenty of corn widens the profits of the farmer, for 80 percent is consumed at home; it means to the farmer a large feeding business, the fattening of more pork, the rearing for the market of more cattle. The value of the corn is not measured on the farm by the market quotations, but by the value of hogs and cattle.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Care of Hogs.

Keep the feeding troughs tight and clean.

Clean the pens every day. Use lime or some other good distinfectant well scattered around.

Absolute cleanliness is the best preventive of disease.

In this way dollars may be saved when one least realizes it.

Carelessness in handling pigs is a bad habit to acquire.

The idea that anything is good enough for a pig is a mistaken one.

Even on cold days hogs should have plenty of good fresh air.—Farmers' Home Journal.

The Filthy Swill Barrel.

Where refuse, grease, milk, whey and other things that go to make up swill are left in the barrel day after day, bacterial growth develop, fermentation occurs, and chemical changes take place which often more than counteract by their detrimental action any value that the swill might have. Such filthy barrels are the most natural breeding places for disease germs. Scours is often caused by such uncleanliness. A breeder with a filthy swill barrel need not consider it an act of providence if his pigs suddenly sicken and die. It is his own wilful act that is responsible. A filthy swill barrel is not alone unsightly, but dangerous. It should not have a place on any farm. Boiling water and an old broom applied once a week will do much toward keeping it sanitary, and to an extent presentable.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

An Everlasting Layer.

The increased interest in poultry lines both for profit and for show purposes has led to the introduction of several new breeds. The great advance made in the introduction of Rhode Island Reds has given an impetus to the work.

This new claimant is of Dutch origin and belongs to the Southern European class. It is most numerous in Holland where it is called "Lakenvelder," or the "Everlasting layer." Combined with its laying qualities is that of great beauty—making it a hard competitor in the show ring. English poultry fanciers have been working to secure a fixed strain of the breed and claim success.

The peculiar markings of the breed make it an object of observation on first sight. The body of the fowl is covered with a pure white plumage, while the tail and hackle are jet black. The long well curved sickle feathers of the male bird give him a most graceful appearance. In the show class he is hard to equal. A striking contrast is seen in the black head and neck—black tail and white body feathers. Like other breeds of southern Europe they are hardy and robust and great foragers on range. When confined they require no more feed than does the Leghorn. The claims for egg production is to equal the Leghorn in every particular.—Indiana Farmer.

Rapid Growth in Chickens.

In forcing the growth of young chickens our experience has been that the best system of feeding is one composed of both hard food, such as seeds, cracked grain, etc., and a soft mixture also once a day. We have found it best when the chickens first come from the shell to feed them on a mixture of hard food as above indicated, exclusively, for a week or two. This in the scratch pile so often advocated, so as to start them off active and strong. Then later on, as they begin to take on flesh and to feather, the addition of the soft mash once a day should be added.

The best preparation of the latter that we know of, is coarse corn meal scalded with a liquid that has had cracked, fresh bones boiled in it, and any convenient table scraps. This gives it both a meaty and a vegetable flavor. Then when taken from the heat, some good shorts should be stirred in and a little wheat bran. This mixture, when cool, seems to be especially attractive and appetizing to the chickens as they eat it eagerly and heartily. It is a fattening mixture, and one that aids in the growth of feathers, too. It should be fed late in the afternoon so that they will have their craws full at night when they go to roost.

When this system is followed the chickens grow faster, and become much heavier than when they are fed on either diet exclusively.—H. B. Geer in the Farmers' Home Journal.

Grow Clover in Rotation.

Clover roots feed deeply, if land is well drained, more so than do the roots of corn, grass, etc. And in addition to getting abundant nitrogen from the air, this clover will bring up potash from the subsoil and leave it stored in the large roots in the upper soil, and in the growth of clover above ground. Then, with the crops fed on the place and manure all saved and returned to land, the supply of potash will be a long time running short. Our lands, generally speaking, are well supplied with this element of fertility. But the getting of plenty of it, as well as nitrogen, hinges partly on the regular growing of clover, say once in four years. If your clover does not do well on drained land, when properly cared for, then by all means try applying lime. One ton of finely ground raw limestone, or air-slaked lime, spread evenly per acre on plowed land and harrowed in well, will be about right. Then you may rest easy about nitrogen and potash as long as you live, which will be until you are past 100, of course, unless you meet with an accident. There is unlimited nitrogen in the air and a very large supply of potash in the subsoil. Clover can draw on both freely. Right here it should be noticed that this plan will not work out if the liquid manure is allowed to go to waste, because nearly all the potash in the excrement from animals is in the urine. Hence the cement floor and careful handling of the manure are important, as well as clover growing. Now, phosphoric acid is not as plentiful, generally as is potash. And, alas, clover does not draw up much phosphoric acid from subsoil, as it requires but little to make its growth.—Weekly Witness.

Notes.

Keep the hens busy by scattering millet seed or cracked wheat in the litter. The active hen is the one that fills the egg basket.

For a hen to sing and a cock to show gallantry and generosity towards the opposite sex, are sure signs of constitutional vigor.

Soaking whole grain by pouring boiling water over it and allowing it to remain for twenty-four hours, will cause it to swell and prove an acceptable change for the fowls.

If you are in the poultry business right, it is not too early to begin planning for your breeding pens for the next season. Yard space and runs should also be considered.

Don't put a sick fowl in a coop with healthy ones, it matters not how slight, or what the disease may be. Read that again, comply with it and save yourself much time and money.

Save the droppings; they are valuable for fertilizing purposes and will come in handy in the spring. Store them in a dry place in boxes or barrels. There is no better fertilizer when properly used.

The poultry house is better to have too few birds than too many in it during the winter. Crowding means disease, imperfect ventilation, lack of exercise, uneven distribution of feed feather eating, broken eggs and other losses.

TREE STARTED FROM A STAKE.

Story Told of Big Cottonwood in Grounds of Kansas Capitol.

In an article concerning a large old cottonwood tree which stands near the east wing of the State House Mr. D. O. McCray claimed that the tree sprung up from a seed and that after withstanding many battles with both the elements of nature and with man it had survived until it had grown into an exceedingly large and magnificent shade tree.

Mr. W. H. Fernald of 521 Tyler street, who has lived in Topeka for forty-eight years, said there seems to be a mistake about the real origin this product of the forest. At the time when the east wing of the State House was built Mr. Fernald was a small boy, and yet he says he remembers distinctly about the trees At that time he earned his first money carrying water for the stone cutters who were working on the building. During that time he claims that the tree found its origin.

In speaking of the cottonwood he said: "I remember distinctly the day I went to work for the first time in my life for wages. During the day the foreman cut down a cottonwood tree almost twelve or fourteen inches in diameter and from it he obtained a post about fifteen feet long This post was set in the ground about five or six feet below the surface and it was used to hold a guy rope from a large wooden derrick which hoisted the stone for the building.

"It was wet weather at the time and within a week or so the post had started to grow. It kept on growing and as no one hindered it it soon took the form which was most natural for it and grew into a good-sized tree. The peculiar shape it has since assumed is due to the way in which it started. Probably one reason why the tree was not removed while it was still in the form of a post is that the stones which had been piled around it while the building was being built were not removed until several years after the post was set in the ground."—Topeka Capital.

Opus Minus One.

It is too early yet to say whether the newly discovered symphony by Beethoven is going to prove genuine or not. The few facts we have at present promise well. The MS. was found in the archives of an ancient and honorable college. The work appears to be not unworthy of Beethoven in his early years; and it is known that Beethoven tried his hand at the symphony before he composed the First. The proof which would establish everything—and we should like to see it—would be the discovery in one of the sketch books of some of the themes used in this newly found work. Anyhow, Beethoven or not the symphony seems to have been well worth rescuing from the cupboards of the Academische Konzert at Jena. Meantime we are perhaps in for another Leonardo-Lucas controversy. Only one thing is wanted. A musical Lucas to put in his plea against Beethoven. With all reservations, we do not think his chances would be so good.—Saturday Review.

Partly Right.

"Do you believe with J. J. Hill that the people of this country blow in too much money?"

"Some of them do, but the majority are sore at not getting the chance.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HUGE PEACE SHAFT.

To Cost $5,000,000 and Stand on Hudson's Bank.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the New York sculptor, who was chief of sculpture at the World's Fair at St. Louis, has announced the starting of a movement to erect a great national peace monument on the Hudson at a cost of about $5,000,000. It will not only be larger than the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, but will be the largest monument in the world, about 1200 feet high.

The design has just been finished, and is herewith reproduced. At the National Arts Club Mr. Ruckstuhl disclosed his plans. He said that competent engineers had passed favorably upon the feasibility of the plan, and that it was believed in real estate circles that the syndicate formed would have no difficulty in getting the $5,000,000 required within a reasonable time.

"The project," said Mr. Ruckstuhl, "is to choose a plateau on the Hudson between here and Ossining and build a platform about 250 feet square. From this platform, which at its corners will be ornamented with four groups of sculpture, will rise a cube about 125 feet high of two stories.

"The first story will be the foyer or assembling hall, which will be ornamented with busts of the great men who have contributed toward the propaganda of peace, a statue of Jesus in the character of the Prince of Peace, and illustrations in oil and stained glass of the history of the evolution of peace.

"On the second floor will be a concert hall, with a great organ, to be used for musicals, peace conferences, and even small art exhibitions. The outside corners of this cube will be ornamented with eight high reliefs of sculpture symbolizing the arts and fruits of peace.

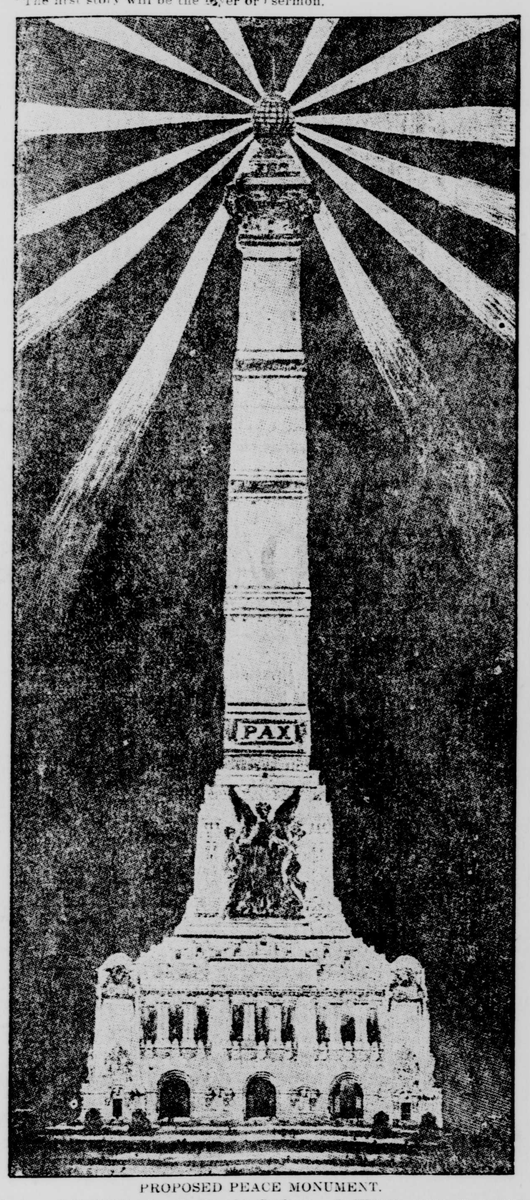
"On the outside of the second story of this cube will be four colonnades, between the columns of which will be statues of about forty of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Among them the only man represented who had any relations to the military life will be Washington, who was 'first in peace.'

"Rising from this cube will be a column about 800 feet high, at the bas of which will be a group symbolizing America, holding in her hand the Genius of Peace, while by her side hangs the sword of war, sheathed and entwined with olive branches.

"In the capital of this column will be observation galleries, from which visitors may enjoy the surrounding panorama. On the capital will be a sort of cap, having a room about forty feet square, which will serve as a weather station for the United States Government or as a wireless telegraph office. On top of this a circular globe of glass in the daytime will tell the time and at night, with the aid of a powerful revolving light, will serve as a lighthouse.

"The interior of this column will be divided into twenty different stories, one for each of the last twenty centuries, and each devoted to an historical review of the evolution of peace from a state of social chaos and war. Elevators will take visitors from the basement to the top, and a circular stair will enable them to ascend or descend.

"The total height of the monument will be about 1200 feet, the highest in the world. Erected in the interest of the propaganda of peace, it is believed that it will be a most effective sermon.



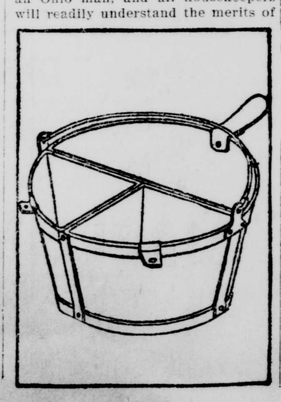
PROPOSED PEACE MONUMENT.
Project of F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Sculptor. It Will Be 1200 Feet High (Loftiest in the World) and Will Cost $5,000,000, With Its Elaborate Sculptural Embellishments.

"Revenue will be derived from the renting of the restaurant, cafe, concert hall, vaudeville show and other concessions on the ground beneath the big platform.

"The Eiffel Tower, it is well known has paid for itself since its erection, about twenty years ago, and has had as revenue producers only the elevator service, a restaurant and a small theatre. As the moneyspending power of the 5,000,000 people who live within a radius of five miles from the centre of the city of New York is greater than that of any other such population, the projectors of this monument believe that it will pay for itself sooner than did the Eiffel Tower, which cost about $3,500,000. I have already had sufficient financial encouragement to make it worth while to undertake this enterprise, and it is believed in well informed real estate circles that all the money needed for it will be raised within a reasonable time."—N. Y. Tribune.

Handy Cooking Utensil.

Time, money and space are saved by the cooking utensil designed by an Ohio man, and all housekeepers will readily understand the merits of this article by merely glancing at the illustration. This utensil consists of a stewpan with three separate compartments in which three vegetables may be cooked at once over one lid of a stove or one flame of a gas range. The pan comprises a skeleton frame of bottom and top hoops and side bars and three receptacles, one taking up half of the capacity and the others being quarters. Each of these receptacles has a clip which fits over the rim of the frame and by which it may be lifted into place or out again. As each of these vessels is separate it is not necessary that the vegetables to be cooked in them require the same length of time. As one is done the partition can be lifted out. Such a utensil, when used on a gas stove, uses up only one-third as much gas as under ordinary conditions.



In consequence of the increase of the price of meat in Germany the Berlin restaurant keepers have indemnified themselves by serving a smaller quantity of flesh to each diner.

Bowls For Flowers.

Selecting bowls and vases in which to place flowers, one might take note of those chosen by a person of excellent judgment in such matters.

Plain glass vases, medium tall and flaring, and having heavy bases make excellent holders for sweet peas.—Indianapolis News.

The Small Expenses.

Never throw up another person's small expenses as an example that you are ever so careful yourself. You don't smoke cigars as your fiance does, but your unconsidered trifles come to far more money week by week than his tobacco. If you wish to query expenses, put down every penny you spend on small items, get your fiance or husband to do the same, and you may find yourself on the wrong side of the ledger.—Home Notes.

A Foot Muff.

A foot muff for invalids, or anyone suffering from cold feet a night, is a great comfort. It may serve as a sofa pillow in the day time.

Make a square bag of any chosen material the size of a large sofa pillow for the outside. Make another a trifle smaller of heavy flannel for the inside. Still another to go between the first two of anything at hand. A piece of old cotton cloth will do. To this one tack filling enough to make the pillow quite plump. Wool wadding or cotton batting may be used, or old soft flannel laid on smoothly and tacked. An old knit shawl makes an excellent warm filling. Leave one side of each bag open and put together. Put the padded one next to the outside one and the flannel one inside of all. Sew together at the edges. The outer and the wadded ones may be fastened together at the seams. Leave the inner one of the flannel loose, so that it may be turned out and shaken. The open side may be closed when not in use by buttons or snap fastenings or ties. When wanted hold open over furnace register or large lamp and heat thoroughly. If one is very much chilled a small, hot water bottle put inside will keep warm all night.—Miss M. E. Dudley, in the Boston Post.

Care of Pianos.

Pianos should not lean against a cold, damp wall. Be sure there is an air space between piano and wall. Neither should pianos be kept in too dry or warm a place. .. the room is heated by a hot-air furnace, keep some such house plant as a fern, geranium, begonia, etc., on or near the piano. The moisture given out by the plant will keep the piano in better condition.

All pianos should be tuned at least once a year and some pianos need tuning twice or three times yearly. Get a good tuner and keep him, as tuning by different men is not advisable. Keep keys white by rubbing once a month with a soft cloth moistened with alcohol.

If piano case looks dull and smoky, wash carefully with a cloth moistened with either alcohol or cold water and then rub well with a dry cloth.

Do not dust a piano with a cloth that leaves a lint. The best dusters are made of chamois or old silk handkerchiefs.

Do not close piano at night or leave it closed for any length of time. It needs air, some sunlight and a moderate heat. Moving a piano often affects its clearness and accuracy of tone.—Mrs. Raymond F. Cowan, in the Boston Post.

Recipes.

Chocolate Marshmallow—To make chocolate marshmallows, wipe ordinary marshmallows free from corn starch, cut in halves, dip each in melted sweet chocolate and set away to harden.

Baked Corn—One can of sweet corn, 1 egg beaten, 1 large cup of sweet milk, butter the size of an egg, 1-2 tablespoon of sugar, 1 teaspoon of salt; stir well together and bake until brown.

Stuffed Dates—Take fresh dates, remove the stone and fill the centre of dates with peanuts or English walnuts, using one peanut to a date and 1-4 of a walnut; drop each in granulated sugar.

Suet Pudding—One cup suet, chopped fine, 1 cup light molasses, 1 cup milk, 1 cup currants, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 teaspoonful soda, dissolved in milk, flour to make stiff batter; steam four hours; serve with sweet sauce.

Orange Ice—Make a syrup by boiling 1 quart of water and 1 pint of sugar 20 minutes, add 1 pint of orange juice, the grated rind of 2 oranges and juice of 2 lemons, cool, strain and freeze, using 3 parts of finely crushed ice to 1 part rock salt.

Pineapple Sherbet—Make a syrup by boiling 1 pint of water and 1 cupful sugar 10 minutes, add 1 can of grated pineapple and juice of 3 lemons, add 1 quart of ice water and 1 tablespoonful gelatine soaked in 1 tablespoonful of cold water and dissolved in 1-4 cup hot water; strain and freeze.

Walnut Cookies—Cream 1-4 cup of butter, add 1-2 cup of sugar and 2 beaten eggs; mix 1 teaspoonful baking powder with 1 cup of flour and 1-2 teaspoonful of salt; add to the first mixture with 1-3 cup milk; add 3-4 of a cup of finely chopped walnut meat; drop by 1-2 teaspoonful on buttered sheets an inch apart; bake in slow oven 15 minutes.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 13.

Subject: Two Mighty Works, Matt. 8: 23-34—Commit to Memory Verses 24-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?" Matt. 8:27.

TIME.—A. D. 28.

PLACE.—Sea of Galilee and Gerasa.

EXPOSITION.—**I. Jesus Stilling the Wind and Waves, 23-27.** It had been a very busy day for Jesus (cf. Mk. 4:1-41). Much of the day had been spent in teaching the vast multitudes that thronged down to the seaside to hear Him. Evening found Him completely exhausted. No sooner had He reached the boat than He fell fast asleep on a pillow in the stern (cf. Mk. 4:38; Lu. 8:23). He was so thoroughly devoted to the work that the Father sent Him to do that He had to take His sleep when He could. We see Jesus in this lesson as a mighty worker, but we first get a glimpse of Him in His weakness as real man (v. 24; cf. Ps. 121:4). Even the fierce tumult of the storm was not sufficient to awaken Him in His utter exhaustion. It was a terrific storm that swept down on the little boat from the valleys running into the lake. The waves dashed over the sides of the boat so that it was filling (v. 24; cf. Mk. 4:37; Lu. 8:23). Though apparently in momentary danger of sinking, there was no real danger; no boat can go down that has Christ on board. What a contrast between the calm slumber of Christ through the storm and the wild excitement of the crew. Their prayer was short and right to the point and plenty long enough. Jesus first rebuked the disciples and then the storm. His rebuke of the disciples should be deeply pondered. There seemed to be enough to make one "fearful," with the waves dashing into and over the boat and the Master apparently unheeding, but there was no sufficient reason for them to be fearful. There is never sufficient reason for a disciple of Christ to be fearful. True faith in Him banishes all fear (Jno. 14:1, 27). The whole trouble was "little faith." Now Jesus rises in His majesty as Son of God and He rebuked the winds and the sea. How many a tempest that voice has stilled. The disciples were more afraid than ever. A moment before they were afraid of the storm, now they are afraid of One who is evidently a supernatural being (cf. Mk. 4:41). How prone is the human heart to fear, and nothing fills it with such overwhelming fear as being brought face to face with God and the supernatural. The disciples ought not to have feared. They should have been filled with joy and trust. They asked an important question just then. "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?" There can be but one answer to that question, "the Divine Man."

II. Jesus Setting Free a Demoniac, 28-34. Gerasa was a city in a half heathen territory. God was dishonored there, and there we might expect to find the devil doing his best to torment and debase. To get a complete picture of the degradation and misery of this man, we have to go to Matthew, Mark and Luke. Matthew tells us that by reason of his fierceness he made the way impassable; Luke that he wore no clothes, that there had been many ineffectual attempts to chain and tame him, and that he made day and night hideous by his cries as he vented his horrid rage upon himself, cutting himself with stones, and that he dwelt in the tombs. How terrible is the dominion of the devil. If he can work such misery on earth, what will hell be? No man had strength to tame him (Mk. 5:4), but Jesus had. It does not do to conclude that because no man can tame some victim of the devil that therefore he cannot be tamed. There is more power in the word of Jesus than in man's chains or blows. Mark and Luke tell us of only one demoniac; from Matthew we learn there were two. What a strange commingling of the human and the demoniacal: it was the demons within them that enabled them to recognize in Jesus the "Son of God;" it was the human need and longing that led them to Jesus, and the demon within again that led to the awful cry of rage and despair (v. 29). The souls of these men were in utter and hopeless confusion of impulses, contending now heavenwards, now hellwards. The demons knew full well, though men less wise doubt, that there is an appointed time and place of torment (v. 29; cf. Matt. 25:41). The utmost they dared hope for or ask was a brief respite. There is here none of the haughty and almost noble pride that Milton pictures in the fallen angels—nothing but foiled, cowering and contemptible malice, driving a poor weak mortal to slow self-destruction, but shivering with fear in the presence of the Son of God—that is the real devil. An evil spirit cannot enter even into a hog without Christ's permission (vs. 31, 32). The devil, as usual, outwitted himself (v. 32). If he is cunning, his power is "stupid, blind, self-contradictory and suicidal. It can only destroy and involve itself in a common ruin rather than not destroy." We must go to Mark and Luke to learn the completeness of the cure (Mk. 5:15-19; Lu. 8:35-39). The wonderful cure brought the whole city out to meet Jesus, but when they saw Him they did not want Him. They besought Him that He would depart from their borders. Doubtless they feared that some more hogs might be destroyed. They cared more for their hogs than they did for the Saviour. They have many imitators to-day.

The Family.

Through the family and the home most of the good has come to the world. The State began with the family, religion had its first expression in the family ancestral worship.

Swelling ground cannot be held by timber; means must be provided for relieving the pressure of the ground from time to time. It will cause little trouble if spaces are left between the lagging, through which the pressure may be eased at intervals by removing some of the material. Expedients such as packing with straw are valuable only until the swelling becomes sufficient to pack tightly the cushioning substance. When this becomes packed solidly it transmits the pressure to the timbers.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MARCH THIRTEENTH.

Topic—Patient Faithfulness That Wins the Crown. Rev. 2: 1-10, 18, 19.

Faithful love. Matt. 26: 1-13.
Faithful obedience. Phil. 2: 5-11.
Faithful service. 2 Tim. 4: 6-8.
The incorruptible crown. 1 Cor. 9: 24-27.
The crown of life. Jas. 1: 12; Rev. 2: 10.
The crown of glory. 1 Pet. 5: 4.

"For his name's sake" means "for his sake." Our patient Lord is the real source of all patience (v. 3).

Our power of patience varies from day to day, and the wise man will store up patience on the good days for the bad days (v. 4.)

We are to overcome not only the evil outside us, but even more the faintings and fears inside us (v. 7.)

The way to get life is to be faithful till death; then there is no death (v. 10.)

Thoughts.

"Patience" is from the Latin word that means suffering; but patience always ends in joy.

Faithfulness wins the crown; but it does not labor for the sake of it.

Some are satisfied with faithfulness, though they are impatient in their faithfulness; but that is only half faithfulness.

Is it the crown of fame? of power? of peace? No, none of these; it is the crown of God's approval.

Illustrations.

If the spring should come all at once and melt all the snow suddenly, it would do more harm by its floods than good by its sunshine. Spring is of value because it is slow and patient.

Wood that grows quickly is weak and soft and unbeautiful.

Every great singer practised for years before singing in public, and still practises for hours daily. No pains, no praise.

King's crowns bear gems, and every gem took long years to form in the earth and many days to facet in the workshop. So with the crown of faithfulness and patience.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

How to Be Strong—(Eph. 3. 14-16; Phil. 4. 13-19.

Eph. 3. 14-16. Paul's great prayer for his converts is that they may be strong. He does not tell them they will get strength by exercise, by effort, by taking thought. He knows better. There is virtue in Christian exercise and discipline, but before these can do any good there must be given a strength from without, from above. It is the gift of God—"Strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man." With that sort of strength as a beginning, everything else is possible. So Paul prays for the Ephesians that they may be given the presence of the Spirit. There is new meaning in that prayer when you remember Paul's experience on his first visit to Ephesus. (Acts 19. 1-7.)

Phil. 4. 13-19. You can do all things, and you can get all things, from God. This is Paul's confident assurance to the Christians of Philippi. There is strength available for every task, and supply available for every need. God gives all, and does all, so there is no excuse for a Christian being weak in spiritual ability or poor in spiritual possession. He can be strong, and rich, if he will.

GETTING AROUND POLL TAX.

Mark Twain's Cousin Circumvents Ill-Advised Statute.

In the years gone by Topeka regularly had turbulent times over the payment of a $3 poll tax annually by every man of voting age. For a long time the matter was the subject of a great deal of controversy. G. C. Clemens, the well known Topeka lawyer and a cousin of Mark Twain, really put the law out of business. He made it look foolish one year, and the next year he knocked it out through the courts.

The law held that when a man failed to put up his $3 he had to appear on the streets and work two days at $1.50 a day. Clemens did not pay his tax and received a notice that it was due, and that he would have to work on the streets to make up for his negligence.

"Bring with you a pick and shovel," read the notice.

"Clem" appeared on the appointed day and reported ready for work.

"Where is your pick and shovel?" demanded the street commissioner.

"Here they are," he replied, and diving down into his vest pocket he produced a pick and shovel, the kind that are about two inches long, and that you buy at a toy store for children.

"What are you giving me?" snorted the commissioner. "You can't do anything with those tools."

"The notice didn't say a word," replied Clemens, "about the size of the tools which I was to bring. So I brought what I wanted to. Come on now, assign me to work. I want to get to work, and don't care to lose any time."

The street commissioner walked away in disgust. Clemens waited for about an hour, and still no assignment. So he went to his office and put in the day at work on his law cases. The next morning he turned up for work again. The street commissioner again didn't give him an assignment, so he went back to his office, and declared he had fulfilled the letter of the law. He said it was not his fault that he had not been directed to work.

The next year he sent the law sky high through the courts.—Kansas City Journal.

The Limit.

We don't mind hooking her waist, looking to see if her white skirts show, and if her hat is on straight; we don't mind pinning up a veil now and then and cleaning the mud off her rubbers, but when it comes to holding one end of a store switch while she braids it, we think the limit has been reached, and it's time for us to assert our independence.—Detroit Free Press.

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