The Joker's Exchange.

ELIGIBILITY.

"But, my dear, what has that old man to recommend him aside from his wealth?"

"Heart disease."

A MORE PRESSING DEBT.

"I owe you an apology, sir," said Giles.

"Never mind the apology," replied Merritt. "Just let me have the V."

Editor (to foreman)—Well, what's the matter?

Foreman—Isn't there any way we can get a barrel of apostrophes, sir? The printers haven't got half through with that dialect story you sent up, and our stock is most exhausted.

Scribbler—When is that review of my novel coming out, Scather?

Scather (professional critic)—Well, to tell you the truth, I haven't read it yet.

Scribbler—Yet, when I brought the book to you, you assured me that you would lose no time in reading it.

Scather—So I did. Well, I have lost no time in reading it yet.

IN THE WAY.

"Now, then, gentlemen," said a Harlem real estate dealer, "you'll have to move on. You might stand on the opposite corner."

"What are you going to do?" asked one of the men.

"We're going to run up a ten-story flat house, and we've no time to lose."

TO MAINTAIN HIS UP.

Satan, shying a paving stone at his private secretary—Nero, I haven't felt so dull since Lent was over. Quick, tell me something to do!

Nero, dodging the resolution—Suppose you go and see how the new ministers get on in Europe.

Satan, with one of his copyright grins—Ah, ha! We will!

There are less persons afflicted with rheumatism since our druggists have sold Salvation Oil.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or common cold in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief. It is an infallible remedy. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Seedy-looking individual (to managing editor)—I'd like to get employment as humorist on your paper.

Editor—Where are you from?

"I am from Florida, the land of perpetual summer, where I have worked on leading papers."

"You won't do. We want a fall and winter humorist who has experience in toboggan and coal-dealer jokes. Come around next July, when the ice cream and summer resort chestnuts are unpacked, and we may be able to do something for you."

Struggling Author—Why, De Poesy, how prosperous you look! Was your last book of poems a success?

De Poesy—No o, can't say it was.

"Published a popular novel, perhaps?"

"No."

"Ah, then you have written a play. I have always held that playwriting, while not the highest form of art, was nevertheless——"

"I have written no play."

"You haven't? Where did those fine clothes come from? How did you pay for that handsome turnout?"

"I have abandoned literature, and am peddling clams."

QUESTIONS IN INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

A young lady went into a store and asked for number eleven shoes. In what large Western city did she live?

D. Stump, of Burnt Cabin, York co., Pa., can put a large goose egg in his mouth and close his lips without crushing the shell. What is the color of D. Stump's cuticle?

A foreign gentleman addressed a native the other day in these words: "No checkee, no shirtee." In what country was the foreign gentleman born?

In a certain bar-room a man rose and made this remark: "Colonel, will you take a drink?" Every man in the room rose, saying: "Thanks! Don't care if I do." In what State did this take place?

THE YOUNG MAN'S FATAL BLEMISH.

He had taken a vacant seat in the car by the side of a lovely young girl with whom he had already some acquaintance, and whom he was ardently desirous of impressing favorably. Under the spell of his brilliant conversational powers and the glance of his dark hazel eye the tell-tale blush had risen to her cheek and bore mute yet eloquent testimony to the progress which the presumptuous youth was making in her good graces. Carelessly handing the train-boy a quarter of a dollar and requesting the worth of it in caramels, he was about to resume the conversation that had been interrupted, when he saw the flush die out of the young lady's face and a cold, indifferent, wearied look take its place, and he knew that a blight had fallen forever on his budding hopes.

On what trifles hang the destinies of two human lives! As the boxes of caramels were thrown by the train-boy on the young man's lap they fell to the floor, and his fair companion had seen them fall and noted the reason.

"I can never marry a man," she had said to herself, "as bow-legged as he is."

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

She can carry a colicky baby all night without expressing a desire to murder it.

She can arrive at a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that.

Six of them can talk at once and get along first-rate, and no two men can do that.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress, while he is getting one under his thumb nail.

She is cool as a cucumber in half a dozen tight dresses and skirts, while a man will fret and fume and growl in one loose shirt.

She can talk as sweet as peaches to the woman she hates, while two men would be punching each other's head before they had exchanged ten words.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a base-ball pitcher.

She can say "no" in such a low voice that it means "yes."

She can sharpen a lead pencil if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her and enjoy every minute of the time.

She can appreciate a kiss from her husband 75 years after the marriage ceremony was performed.

She can go to church and afterwards tell you what every woman in the congregation had on, and in some rare instances can give you some idea of what the text was.

Agricultural.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS OF WIDESPREAD INTEREST.

The Construction of Silos, with Directions for Filling the Same—Facts Elicited from the Ensilage Convention and from Farmers Who Have Built Silos.

With the rapid increase of silos there has come about a change in the manner of construction and filling that at one time was considered indispensable. While the principles of silage preservation remain unchanged, it has been demonstrated deep pits and expensive masonry may be dispensed with, and that cheap silos can be built in suitable places that afford equally good preservation.

After seven years' experience at the Agricultural College of Michigan, Professor Johnson embodies in a recent bulletin a large amount of practical information on the subject, derived not only from the experiments at the station but from the testimony of practical farmers in various parts of the state, who from their own use of silos have expressed themselves highly favorable to the system. The silo should for convenience be as near the feeding room or stable as possible and on the same level. It may be in the bay of a barn or in an adjacent building. Expensive materials are not necessary, but silos built of lumber preserve the ensilage as well, if not better, than masonry, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping the silage when the silo is entirely above ground.

At the recent ensilage convention in Cleveland a vote was taken on building silos; twelve voted for double boarding with lath and plaster, three for double boarding with tarred paper and seven for only one thickness of matched narrow lumber on the inside of studding. Great care should be taken to have the walls of the silo smooth and vertical, so that the silage shall settle evenly. It is better to build too large than too small; have a good height, but a solid bed to keep caverns from which the silage must be raised by machinery.

The dimensions of the last silo built at the college are 18 by 30 by 32, with a partition in the center, making two silos each 15 by 18 inside measurement; total capacity about 300 tons. The walls are made of 2 by 10 studding, placed one foot apart and well tied by strong iron rods running from side to side. On the outside ordinary stock boards battened and painted made the finish. On the inside the studding was first covered with culls put on horizontally. On these a layer of tarred paper, then a second covering of boards put on perpendicularly. Doors open from each silo into the feeding rooms adjacent.

A cheaper form, often used and recommended by others, is made with 2 by 8 or 10 studding, set 16 inches apart, weather boarded on the outside and the inside, made as above, with two thicknesses of inch boards, with tarred paper between them, nailed on the studding. Wooden silos should be firmly fastened together to resist the heavy lateral pressure caused by the settling and weight inside. It is said that any crop suitable for feeding in its green state will make good silage, but the corn plant is manifestly superior to any other. Here again there has been a change in opinion and practice. Formerly it was put into the silo very green. It is now known that it should be more mature, and not be cut for ensilage until the ears begin to glaze. Thick seeding for ensilage and spindling stalks without ears have been discarded. Cutting into the short lengths is preferable. Occasionally, but rarely, corn has been put in uncut.

There are still some unsettled points about ensilage. At the first, rapid filling was advocated; then came a change of opinion, and the theory was advanced that if the silo was filled slowly and its contents allowed to heat up to 120 or 130 degrees, the germs that cause fermentation would be destroyed. This theory of making sweet silage by slow filling has been generally accepted and practiced for a few years; but there are some very intelligent dissenters who believe the bacteria are not killed at 130 degrees, but are at their best at that temperature, and that the improved condition of silage for two or three years past is due to ensilaging corn when more nearly matured than formerly, rather than to slow filling. Silage should be weighted moderately and covered in such a way as to exclude the air as much as possible, but extra heavy weighting is not now considered necessary.

Mulching Strawberry Beds.

I learned this spring that strawberries can be made a week or ten days later by mulching quite early, and leaving the mulch on until late in the spring. This will enable the farmer to prolong the season of fruit if he will uncover a part of his bed early, and the remainder in ten days or so later. I believe it to be best to plant in rows four feet apart, and form a matted row about eighteen inches wide, and leave the rest of the land bare of plants. In covering for winter protection cover the rows quite heavily (a strawberry plant is not easily smothered), and then in the spring, before uncovering the rows, work the space between deep and mellow, and move the covering from the rows on to this mellow strip. If there is not enough of this mulch to keep the fruit clean you can add straw or any material free from seed in the spring. Proper winter protection is important. The best mulch is made by bedding horses with corn fodder waste, cut to lengths of less than a foot. Keep it under the horses until it is well crushed and saturated with urine and mixed with dung, for the rains of winter will carry this fertility down to the plants, and bleach and wash the fodder clean. This material is light, will not blow off easily, contains no seed of any kind, and can be had on every farm where corn is grown. The best time to apply the mulch is the first time the ground freezes to bear a wagon.—Country Gentleman.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD MILKERS.

Directions for Treatment That Begin with the Birth of the Calf.

Treatment in raising calves for milkers is necessarily somewhat different from that in raising a beef animal or an animal for labor. Begin as soon as the calf is a day old; see that it has sufficient to eat and is kindly treated and attended to. Never pamper or overfeed, but give it good, generous food, to cause a regular, early and steady growth. Accustom it to be handled, but not to such an extent as to acquire objectionable habits as a cow, but rather to be fond of the presence of a keeper. Kindness helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow, and this education must begin when the calf is young—any habits acquired when young are apt to cling to the cow when grown.

For a milker, the heifer ought to come in at two years old, says Southern Cultivator, authority for the foregoing. She is then old enough to become a cow. Do not, as a rule, allow her to go farrow, but milk her up to within a few weeks of calving, even if you do not obtain but little at a milking. A cow thus trained will give more milk and be more likely to hold out long in milk, if her after care is judicious and liberal as it should be. Such treatment tends to form the habit of giving milk, and, as we know, habit is a sort of second nature. Couple the heifer with an older bull; one two or three years older than she is preferable to a yearling, and better stock is likely to come from such.

When the heifer has come in her feed should be regular and liberal. Good clover hay is the best of all, but we all may not have this for stall feed; then make up for what is lacking in some concentrated feed, such as oatmeal, shorts, oil meal or the like, but great care and good judgment must be used not to overfeed or crowd, as the future cow may be ruined. Undue forcing shortens the useful life of the cow very rapidly.

Rats Catching.

The little "gentlemen in velvet" are not held in high esteem by the farmers. Their presence is generally regarded as indicative of good soil, yet the farmers' first object on acquiring such soil is to get rid of them. They are destructive to drains, and deadly enemies to the common earth worm, which Darwin has appraised at high value as a medium of fertilization in the soil. Indeed, their food consists mainly of the common earth worm, though other insects, such as maggots, which fall into their ravines, are readily devoured. These latter no person will grudge them, but they work irreparable havoc to crops.

There are various systems of mole catching. Traps of various kinds are used. The wire trap has been in vogue for well nigh thirty years, and is an effectual method if care is taken to use it in a proper part of a fresh tunnel. In some instances the wire trap, however, has been thrown aside—superseded by the use of poisoned worms. This system is held by its advocates to be equally as sure as trapping, while it is lighter work. Either of these methods in the hands of a skillful mole catcher will effect a complete eradication of the little foe, but the mole pest is not now so prevalent throughout the country as it has been earlier in the century.

The Farmer's Library.

There is nothing more conducive to genuine enjoyment on the farm than a collection of good books, either for reading or reference. Farming is full of suggestion. The variable character of the soil and the functions of life in its different forms, are subjects of the greatest possible interest. These are matters which it is absolutely necessary that the farmer should study, and reading will do much to aid him in this. It will also serve to divert his mind from the toils and vexations of his work. The amount of reading that is profitable depends upon the receptivity of the mind. It is of less importance to read much than to read wisely and well.

There is now no lack of good agricultural books, and these are furnished at comparatively low prices. It need hardly be said that a farmer's library ought to include an unabridged dictionary, a full encyclopedia set and a good cyclopedia of practical receipts.

Pig Feeding Experiments.

Experiments carried on under the auspices of the Danish Agricultural society go to prove that skimmed milk has double the feeding value of buttermilk; that rye and barley are of about equal value, with a slight percentage in favor of rye, and that six pounds of skimmed milk have the same feeding value as one pound of rye or barley.

Worthy of Mention.

Neat's foot oil is said to be better even than kerosene for many of the ills of poultry, as it is not irritating, while it is a sure cure for scaly leg and large lice on the head.

The better the care that is given to horses the easier they can be kept in good condition with moderate feeding.

Probably a good many farm implements and machines whose period of usefulness is past for the season are lying around in different places or standing out exposed to the sun and rain. It will be an important saving to clean and house or protect them at once.

"It may not be generally known," says a Rural New Yorker correspondent, "that seed wheat sown after it is one year old never produces smut. I think this is also true of rye. Who knows?"

A farmer's daughter says in Country Gentleman that a small quantity of flaxseed meal mixed with the morning meal of fowls during the moulting season gives excellent results, adding gloss to their feathers, making their combs and ear lobes bright and seeming to put the whole system in good working order.

The Wilder pear this season has gained commendable notice in many sections for its earliness, form, color, fine texture, juiciness and agreeable flavor.

HIGH CULTIVATION.

Profitable Results Gained When Nature Is Aided by Intelligent Labor.

Agriculture production, which is simply bringing forth or exhibiting to view the fruits, grains, grasses, etc., of the earth, results from the action of the forces of nature, aided and guided by the intelligence and labor of the culturist. Nature unaided is a liberal producer, but is wild in her methods and does not bring forth her fruits in their best estate. So it is that we talk of them as wild fruits, wild grasses, wild flowers, etc.; but when their character has been changed through cultivation we call them tame grasses, grafted fruits and garden flowers. The processes by which such changes are made are often slow and laborious, as is evidenced in the development of tubers of marble size from South American mountains into the unnumbered splendid varieties of potatoes now grown and the evolution of an almond of Persia into the luscious peach.

The fact that it is in the power of the gardener and orchardist to so greatly improve the character of the productions of nature is the chief encouragement to persevering efforts in that direction, without which there would be no inducements to cultivate at all. It thus becomes a question of prime importance how the efforts of the agriculturist can be most liberally rewarded, and in its successful answer lies the whole secret of profitable farming, affirms the agricultural editor of The World.

Whatever improvement may be made in our productions in the future will probably come about through a better understanding and more intelligent use of the methods now known rather than through others that remain to be discovered. By cross fertilization and cultivation great changes have been made in the small fruits, and through budding and grafting the best varieties of the larger ones are perpetuated. The fruit from seeding trees is seldom any improvement on its original stock, but occasionally one of rare excellence appears, to be entered on the list of the best, and in this way the best have been derived. It must ever remain a mystery how it is that the twig or bud when developed into a bearing tree preserves all the characteristics of its parent stock, although dependent on the stock and roots of a different variety for its sustenance and existence.

Bad Habits.

Habitual constipation gives rise to piles and to other dangerous and painful affections, all of which may be cured by the use of HAMBURG FIGS, a fruit laxative which even children like. 25 cents. Dose, one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

An invitation to a "Lemon Party," printed in an exchange, winds up with, "The company of yourself and lady is requested. Please bring one lemon." Directions for the squeezing are not given, the young man being supposed to know that much by instinct.

"But I pass," said a minister in dismissing one point of his sermon to take up another. "Then I make it spades," yelled a man in the gallery, who had been dreaming out the happy hours in a game of euchre. He went out on the next deal, assisted by a deacon.

Religious.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ITEMS OF INTEREST CONCERNING CHURCHES AND CHURCH GOERS.

Some of the Peculiar Names Borne by Religious Newspapers and Periodicals. Most of Them Come from the West or South.

Of the 60,000,000 people in this country, not a few go through life bearing names that are, to say the least, curious. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of the 17,107 papers published by part of these 60,000,000 people should bear peculiar titles. It would be surprising if some did not.

The present research, which has been restricted to religious publications, serves to show that men's minds differ as greatly in naming papers as in naming children.

For instance: A San Francisco publisher thought that the Christian spirit and brotherly love which his paper doubtless advocates could be best expressed by the title "Harmony." Another publisher in Leon, Ia., a believer perhaps in the aggressive religion of former days, would have none of this, but called his paper The Armory.

At Atlanta, Ga., The Way of Life had its beginning; The Better Way at Cincinnati, O.; while Sheldon, Mo., gives us Words of Eternal Life. There is a Christian Gleaner in Rockford, Ills.; a Baptist Sun in Gainesville, Ga., and a Baptist Basket in Louisville, Ky. Indiana is rich in curious names: Evansville is the home of The Poor Soul's Advocate; Indianapolis of The Iron Clad Age, and Lafayette of The Battle Ground Repository. New Orleans, La., is honored by being the abiding place of The Holy Family. Dayton, O., has a Religious Telescope, and Streator, Ills., possesses a Church Telephone. One would naturally look to Philadelphia for The Ark, but in this instance we must turn to Baltimore, Md.

It will be noticed that the west and south furnish most of these singular names.—Exchange.

Spurgeon on American Churches.

The Rev. Charles Spurgeon, son of London's great preacher, who has been visiting the United States during the summer, says: "The churches in the United States are certainly much better appointed than they are in England. Our edifices cannot be compared in architectural beauty to yours. The interior of the American church is in striking contrast to the London Baptist churches. You make your buildings more comfortable, more home like—in many cases more luxurious. It is sometimes thought that churches can be made too luxurious, but I have seen no ground for criticism on that point in what I have seen since I have been here. Your decorations are more lavish than ours; the cushioned pews and the carpeted aisles give a furnished and home like appearance which is distinctly different from our churches. The best floor covering we would have would probably be linoleum or cocoanut matting, never any bright colored carpets. Our church goers, if they want carpet, are allowed at their own expense to put a little strip in their pew. The electric bells which communicate from the pulpit to the sexton, telling him how to regulate the heat, the ventilation, etc., strike a foreign clergyman with surprise."

Gems.

The better a man is the less he is conscious of his goodness.

No one has good manners who is thinking about manners.

Let us try to throw a little sunshine into some life every day.

We do not do anything well until we can do it without thinking how.

Nothing spoils a pretty face quicker than for its possessor to know that she has it.

The man who parades his religion and tries to make capital out of his piety meets with contempt.

Not the great things but the little things of one's doing in life give the true indications of character.

Habits are to the soul what the veins and arteries are to the blood, the courses in which they move.

The unconscious influence of a good man is greater than his conscious work. He may not know that his face shines, but others see it.

The good man does not need to tell others of his goodness; they will find it out, and they will have confidence in him and reverence him.

Lucknow as a Mission Center.

Lucknow is the educational center for 50,000,000 of people, which has stirred the Methodist missionaries there to open a Christian college. The government has presented a plot of land for this purpose, with the condition that a suitable building be erected within two years. A strong urgency for money from the board to build has come with these words from Bishop Fowler: "I regard it as our most important agency in building the Christian empire that must soon occupy this land." The Christian college at Madras has furnished leaders to the reform movement in the ancient Syrian church of India. They desire now the education of the children in good schools, taught by evangelical men.

Baptist.

The Rev. Dr. F. H. Kerfoot is working hard to secure $100,000 endowment for the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, the obtaining of that sum being the condition upon which the donation from the Norton estate is obtained.

It is proposed that Baptists celebrate in 1890 the founding of the first Baptist school in America, at Hopewell, N. J.

The Baptist missionaries in Central Europe report 218 baptisms for the quarter ending June 30, of which 40 were in St. Petersburg, 35 in Buda Pesth and 18 in Rustechuk, Roumania.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

Over 1,000 American clergymen visited Europe this year.

The work of revising the German Bible is progressing. The statement is made that not only has the Old Testament been revised very thoroughly, but the revised version of the New Testament, which had been previously completed, has been again corrected so as to insure uniformity throughout. We pray that the land of Luther may receive a fresh influx of light from the revised Scriptures.

According to The Christian Inquirer, the honor given to Father Damien seems to have turned the heads of not a few people. They can think of no Christian work except among lepers. A good sized ship might be filled with enthusiasts to go to the leper colony in the Sandwich Islands. They are not all wanted, and if some of them would go into the slums of our cities or even into sparsely settled districts of our own country they might find people needing Christian sympathy and instruction as much as any lepers in the world. The only drawback to such work is that there is not so much likelihood of incurring incurable disease and securing newspaper fame.

The Methodists are talking of building a national university, principally as a school for the ministry. Endowments for its support of six or eight millions are spoken of, and its site is to be that of Dickinson college.

Since the 1st of January twelve Congregational ministers of Connecticut have died. Three of the number had reached the age of 88 years.

Miscellaneous.

MAKING POSTAL CARDS.

HOW THE POPULAR LITTLE MESSAGE BEARERS ARE PUT UP.

Reducing Rags to Cards and Then Printing Them—A Little Town Where This Is Done—Immense Increase in the Demand for Postal Cards.

American postal cards made their appearance in May, 1873, since which time the sale has grown so rapidly that over 1,000,000,000 have now to be manufactured every year.

Ten miles below this city, on the east bank of the Hudson river, is Castleton, a pretty little country village, overlooking the river. In a ravine, back of the hill on which the village stands, is a cluster of brick buildings. In these buildings are manufactured all the postal cards used by the government, and from here they are sent to every city, village and hamlet in the United States, to be used by the public and sent by them to all parts of the civilized globe.

THE LITTLE RAILROAD.

During the year 1888, considerably over a billion cards were turned out and sent over the country. For each thousand of these little missives the government pays fifty-four cents, and for them it receives the sum of $10. In the little ravine are five buildings. The factory where the postals are made is a long one story structure, about three times as long as it is wide. In this building all the cards are printed and cut from the sheets, counted by machinery, put up in packages of twenty-five each and packed in pasteboard boxes ready for shipment. A large fire proof vault, built expressly and holding 20,000,000 cards, which are always kept in reserve, is located in this building. In the south room is the government office, where is located the chief clerk and nine assistants, who are kept constantly busy recording the requisitions from postmasters and the time of filling them.

The machinery used in making the postal cards is the usual kind of paper making machinery, and there are kept constantly in motion three washing engines, four beaters and two sets of rollers. One set is used entirely for postal card work, and one for the finer grade of book paper work for the government. Each day from four to seven tons of rags are used, besides a large quantity of wood pulp. The postal cards are made almost entirely from rags. The rags are carried from Castleton on the smallest railroad in the United States. It is a little single track road connecting with the Hudson River railroad, and it runs around the hills to the mill. One locomotive, one passenger car and a postal car constitute the equipment of the miniature road. The cars are but little larger than street cars. No operators or station agents are required to manage its affairs, and no fares are charged passengers or freight rates collected. The little train starts from Castleton, or the mills, whenever there are shipments or passengers to go, and returns when any one in authority gives the word. It is only a half mile from Castleton to the mills, but nearly all the operatives ride, as they do not care to walk where they have a special train at their disposal.

FROM RAGS TO CARDS.

This little train of cars carries away daily from the works two car loads of printed postal cards, all of which are brought to this city and thence distributed, according to the destination marked upon them, all over the country, in every postoffice over which Uncle Sam has jurisdiction. To load a car requires between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 of the little cards, according to how they are packed. Three million cards make a large load, as a box containing 25,000 cards weighs 102 pounds. A thousand cards weigh about 5¼ pounds, or, to be more exact, 1,000,000 cards weigh 5,223 pounds.

Climbing up the hill to the largest building one can easily follow the process by which postal cards are made. In a back room of the building can be seen a dozen girls whose sole duty is to sort the rags that come in from the collectors. The girls cut off all buttons and buckles on discarded garments and sort the rags into piles according to quality. The sorted rags are put into hugs chopping machines, which cut them into small pieces. It then whirls them into a dust machine, where they are shaken and cleaned. From this point they pass through a succession of baths in chloride of lime and various other bleaching and cleansing chemicals, with occasional visits to vats and trips through rollers with sharp knives on them.

After passing through the different processes the rags come out in a fine white pulp as thin as flour paste. This is shaken over wire to get the water out, and is then put through a score or more of rollers and a glue bath, after which it is rolled out into postal card paper. At the end of the long rolls that have been squeezing the paper down and putting the gloss on it, are the knives used for cutting, and the long sheet passing through it is either cut into sheets four postal cards wide to be put into the huge automatic presses or into sheets 21x30½ inches. In the big room of the postal card mill are about a dozen men and two dozen women, four large presses four cutters and one extra large cutter. The sheets are taken to the press, where they are given the feeders, who on the Campbell presses feed forty-one sheets a minute, or 1,760 postal cards. The cards are printed from steel plates so hard that a file could not make an impression on them. Each one is printed from a separate plate, and eighty plates are locked in the bed of the press. All the plates are sent from Washington, and one set of plates in continual use lasts about two years. The feeders are women of experience and they receive forty-one and a half cents for feeding 100,000 cards, and can feed about 500,000 a day.

The sheets are next taken to the cutters from which they are turned out in single cards. Three girls take the cards of each feeder. One counts twenty-five in each package, and the other two put on the paper binders. After they leave this room they are put up in packages, counted out in packages of twenty and put into the pasteboard boxes, which by contract must be muslin bound. Five girls put the muslin binding on the boxes, receiving for the work fifteen cents per 100 boxes. The boxes when filled are put into cases ready for shipment. No order for less than 500 cards is filled. Orders for 10,000 or more are packed in wooden cases, the largest single case holding 25,000 cards.

A new machine has recently been put in to work on postal cards that will increase the rate of printing them and decrease the number of employes. Two of the machines are now in operation. They print from continuous rolls at the rate of 300 per minute. A set of knives cuts them off and they drop into little cells; a set of steel fingers turn the package over. After each twenty-five cards have dropped into a cell, the fingers twine a band about the package and carry it back to the packing room, where the girls put them into boxes.—Albany (N. Y.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spare Us!

"Can you give me some of the rules about writing poetry?" asked the ambitious rhymester of the successful editor.

"Yes," said the editor, "I can give you the first and most important: Don't!"—Somerville Journal.

IT SHELTERED WASHINGTON.

A House at Rye Where the President Slept One Hundred Years Ago.

There is a house standing on the post road, in the village of Rye, that is an object of special interest. It sheltered President Washington 100 years ago. On Oct. 15, 1789, Washington left New York in his coach, drawn by four fine horses, accompanied by his private and official secretaries. It was the beginning of that journey to New England which the President desired should be unostentatious, but which the people of all ranks made an occasion for the expression of the love and reverence they deeply felt. He arrived in the village of Rye, a distance of twenty-six miles from New York, in the latter part of the day, and found rest for the night at the inn kept at that time by Mrs. Haviland, a name not uncommon in the neighborhood to-day. This is the note in Washington's journal, written at the evening hour:

"Thursday, Oct. 15, 1789.—After dinner, through frequent light showers, we proceeded to the tavern of a Mrs. Haviland, at Rye, who keeps a very neat and decent inn."

This is his entry concerning the road and the impression made upon him by the country:

"The road for the greater part—indeed, the whole way—was very rough and stony, but the land strong, well covered with grass and a luxuriant crop of Indian corn. The farms are very close together, and separated, as one inclosure also is from another, by fences of stone, which are indeed easily made, as the country is immensely stony. After passing Horseneck, six miles distant (east) from Rye, the road is hilly and immensely stony, and trying to wheels and carriages."

On his return, while spending the night again at Mrs. Haviland's, Washington writes in his journal:

"The badness of these roads having been described as I went, I shall say nothing of them now."

How different would be his comments could he ride over the same road, today, which has been macadamized so beautifully.

A few words about this quiet village may be of interest to more than local readers. As one is carried by on the swift trains of the N. Y. and N. H. R. R. he is not even aware that he is passing through a village; much less that it is a village whose history is of more than ordinary interest. It lies only about two miles from the boundary separating the states of New York and Connecticut. The shore of the Sound, lying not more than a mile from the center of the village, was a favorite resort of the Indians, who made an annual encampment or visit long after the settlement of the village.

Evidences that the locality of Rye Beach was once inhabited by many Indians abound. Warlike and domestic implements have frequently been unearthed; skeletons of Indians have been found in various excavations; while tradition affords many accounts of their presence and habits. But the proximity of Rye to the state boundary line and to the shore of the Sound rendered the section debatable ground, armies and ships being the arguments employed in turn by the Dutch, the British and the Americans. During the revolution it lay between the outposts of the opposing forces. Hasty and cruel incursions were frequent, so that at the close of the war the desolated homes and the poverty of the people presented a pitiable sight. Need we wonder, then, that the journey of the Great Deliverer was made the occasion for even the most extravagant expressions of gratitude and reverence?

While neighboring villages and towns have been transformed beyond the recognition of returning inhabitants of former years, Rye has remained a conservative village. It has been improved by the erection of beautiful residences, by the laying out of attractive grounds, and by the building of excellent roads. But no manufacturing interests have invaded the restful quiet so inviting to the men who retire to their homes from the feverish excitement of daily business in the city. The diversity and beauty of the country in the vicinity, and the evident thriftiness of the farmers, add a delightful and unending zest to the many drives.

Much more might be added of historic interest and of present attractions, but, our purpose being simply to present one of the many places rendered sacred to Americans by the visits of Washington, we have more than fulfilled our intention. Let not one of these old landmarks be forgotten. It would be well if every schoolboy might trace at the distance of a hundred years the footprints of Washington to the end of his life.—Cor. New York Mail and Express.

Cured of Flirting.

"No more flirting for me, boys," remarked a drummer to some of his acquaintances. "I used to go without smoking when I was dying for a cigar, just so I could go in the ladies' car. But I'm cured. On my last run into Lincoln I met a nice young lady. She was agreeable, and of course I made myself as nearly so as possible. Had a pleasant half hour with her before we reached the station and of course when we got off there I asked her if there were any parcels I could carry for her. She smiled bewitchingly and said I might help her if I would be so kind. Then she pointed to the seat right behind where we were sitting, and there were three babies, assorted sizes, asleep. She said they were hers. Well, I was in for it, so I picked up the biggest ones, one on either arm, while she took the kid. We marched out and found a carriage, and I put her in and was about to say good day when she smiled again so bewitchingly and asked me to get in. I couldn't refuse, you know, so I went along. We drove out to somewhere near the capitol and stopped before a nice house. A man came running out, lifted out the babies, kissed them, lifted out the young woman, kissed her two or three times and told the driver he could go. Would you believe it, she was as spoony on that husband of hers she never said good-by to me nor looked in my direction at all; and that ain't the worst of it. I had to pay the carriage hire myself and lost half a day's time in the bargain. That woman cured me of flirting so long as I live."—Nebraska City Press.

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