

# Iowa State Bystander

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## RICH LAND IN DISMAL SWAMP

Not More Than One-Third of Immensely Fertile District Under Cultivation.

The Great Dismal Swamp is but a day's journey from New York city and less than that from Washington and Baltimore. Much of its primeval wildernesses untraced by human foot. It begins a little south of Norfolk, Va., and extends into North Carolina. Some estimates make it thirty miles from north to south and ten miles from east to west. Others give its area as about two thousand square miles. Most of this great tract is covered with trees, and the undergrowth, springing from the oozy soil, is so dense as to be almost impenetrable.

A little of the swamp has been drained and cleared and is devoted to agriculture. Some say as much as one-third of it has been reclaimed; others put the cleared portion at a much smaller fraction.

Age ago the Dismal Swamp was a part of the ocean floor. The upheaval that lifted it to the surface left it lying level without slope or drainage. George Washington headed the first project for draining the Dismal Swamp, and organized a company for that purpose shortly after the close of the Revolution. A narrow canal was dug to Lake Drummond, and is still known as "Washington's Ditch." Later another canal was cut from the Elizabeth river at Deep Creek, Va., to the Pasquotank river in North Carolina.

This has been widened and deepened of late years and now gives a continuous passage for vessels from Norfolk to Albemarle sound. Owing to the way the earth from this canal was disposed of, a strip of the land to the east of it was drained, while that on the other side remained as marshy as ever.

Other portions of the swamp, principally around the edges, have been reclaimed, but the rest of it is still as impenetrable as ever. It has been asserted that if the swamp were drained it would yield the almost incredible sum of \$160,000,000 in farm products each year.

### Hold Your Racket Firmly.

The racket should be gripped near the end in order not to sacrifice leverage, but not so near that room is not left for a generous unimpeded hold. The hold should be firm, and in the matter of firmness a sharp distinction must be drawn between firmness and stiffness. The latter quality does not leave the wrist and forearm muscles free play, while the former does.

The racket must be held so that there is no danger of twisting when the ball is met squarely and solidly. The racket should meet the ball unflatteringly and yet every movement that brings about this meeting should be free and untrammelled by any feeling of stiffness.—Forbes Watson, in *Outing*.

### Not All Its History Tragic.

Chios, recently bombarded by the Italians, and one of the many birthplaces of Homer, is the scene of one of the most terrible of Turkish outrages. During the Greek war of independence the island rebelled against the sultan, and his fleet and an army descended upon Chios. Over 20,000 Chioles were murdered and 40,000 sold into slavery. Even now the island suffers from that far off barbarity. But Chios has pleasant memories—memories of the wine that made glad the hearts of the sailors who manned the 100 ships that fought against the Persians. Famous as the Chian wine—still excellent—were the figs and the pottery.

### Feat of Expert Golfers.

How many golfers would care to send a ball over the weathercock of St. Giles, Edinburgh? It has been done, however. In virtue of a bet of 1798 Mr. Scates of Leith and Mr. Smellie, a printer, were selected to perform the curious feat of driving a ball from the southwest corner of Parliament square over the weathercock of the famous church (161 feet from the base of the building). They were allowed the use of six balls each. These all went considerably higher than the vane, and were found in the advocate's close, on the north side of the High street.

### Fisherman Hooks Octopus.

The combined efforts of six men were necessary to loosen the tentacles of a 12-foot devil fish from the hull of the launch of Mike Marinovich, who hooked the monster while fishing for grouper off Catalina Island. The octopus is the largest ever captured at the island, and was so unwieldy none of the aquarium tanks would contain it.—Avalon Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

### Two of a Kind.

Fecundity. Father—So you dare to say you are an ideal match for my daughter?  
Impetuous Youth—I do, indeed, sir!  
Fecundity. Father—Why, you have never earned a dollar in your life.  
Impetuous Youth—Neither has she.

### Dangerous Condition.

Crawford—I hear he was operated on. What did he have?  
Crabshaw—Money.

### An Error in Acquisition.

"That thermometer of yours is all wrong," said the observant person. "It registers away above the actual temperature."  
"Yes," replies the man who tries to get more than his money's worth. "I picked it out because I thought it had more quicksilver in it than any of the others."

### Thought Him a Miner Poet.

"He is a minor poet."  
"Well, he'd better stick to his mining and let poetry alone."

## THE MOVEMENT TO UNITE BY THE NATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA

(From the Lagos, South Africa, Weekly Record.)

The movement on the part of the native of South Africa, to unite in their own welfare and for safeguarding their interests and rights in the face of the problems and perplexities confronting them under the aegis of the activities of present day civilization, is rendered as indispensable as it is inevitable. And inevitable because of the plain and undoubted character of the treatment meted out to the black man everywhere, involving a policy of inviolable discrimination which excludes none but embraces all, and not only recognized universally as the measure to be meted out to the black man, but proclaimed as the one condition upon which the black man is to live, move and have his being. With such an outlook confronting him, the black man would be less than human if he failed to realize the situation and take counsel with himself as to the ways and means he should adopt for meeting the ominous outlook. The very exigencies of the circumstances in which he finds himself, compel the black man as a rational being to do so. Race preservation, which is only another name for self-preservation, is as important for him as for any other human being. And whatever may be said against the black man endeavoring to unite and formulate a national policy from his own standpoint as a set-off against the national problems he is compelled to face, he is but acting upon the dictates of reason and common sense such as would actuate any other people placed in like circumstances. Whenever such an attempt of the kind is made by the black man, or even where the attempt is suggested, it is generally met with soft sophisms something like the following:

"He (the black man) should always persist in looking rather at the bright than the gloomy side of their position; that he should see how they advanced; that he should know and believe that nothing could check their advance; that he should teach that the darkest cloud had a silver lining; that he should frankly recognize and highly value the services and co-operation of thousands of Europeans in the cause of justice, and he should strengthen their hands and their work and not make it more difficult; and that he should abstain from expressing doctrines which imparted to the larger section of the European people a spirit of general injustice and general hostility to the advancement of the native."

The foregoing represents the time-honored advice tendered the black man by his European well-wisher. Those who tender the advice lose sight of the important question which it postulates. Such question relates to the reason why the wrongdoings of the black man under the acknowledged burden of distress and ill treatment meted out to him should arouse "a spirit of general injustice and general hostility" with the European, both friends and foes, toward him, and that, too, in spite of the well-known fact that of all men, the black man has given the least cause of offense to the European. This shows the existence of a bottom feeling of ill will towards the black man, and which because of its lacking any justification, invests both the advice and friendship professed with a speciousness which is too plain to be overlooked. And the shadowy character of both is further exposed by the equivocal suggestion that the native should keep his eye or faith pinned to "the bright side" of his position, which position is one of overwhelming darkness and despair. It would indeed be interesting and enlightening as well if Mr. Schreiner or any other well wisher of the native would indicate where the light or hopeful prospect for the native of South Africa lies, when the intolerance and persecution which had already been brought to bear at the hands of white communities has been legalized by his being disfranchised by the act of union, and which the efforts and services of the thousands of Europeans advocating the cause of justice did not avail to prevent. And while the African is bound to appreciate services in the cause of justice and humanity, at the same time he recognizes also that such services are specially directed to arrest injustice with the European himself and have him to conform to the rule of life and to acquire the character which becomes him as the civilized and Christian man which he claims to be. The treatment of the native in the Congo emphasizes the need of the services of many thousands of Europeans still as apostles of righteousness to their own people in the cause of justice—a cause which while indirectly bringing relief to the victims of injustice, has for its substantive object that of redeeming the character of the European and making him more truly an enlightened and Christian man. As regards "the advance" which it is alleged the native has made, we can only say that so far as material things are concerned, it has been an advance which has deprived him of everything as he moved along the path of advancement, and besides leaving him destitute, has ostracized him from both his kindred and patrimony. As regards advance in morals, unhappy evidence exists abundantly to show the kind of advance this has been, while it would be distinctly fatal to the native to advance to a moral stage which should require him to be taught the elementary principles of justice, righteousness and humanity. We have alluded

to these matters in order to show how dark and dismal is the outlook as it appears to the black man, and who while surveying all sides for some ray of hope, is pondering seriously on the trivial matter of self-preservation. And the movement for the native to become united in his own interest in South Africa is the inevitable and natural course which the native must take everywhere, as being forced upon him by the inexorable conditions with which he is menaced. "Let us get together" is the step suggested by his awakened consciousness, and the widespread character of which is denoted by a like echo from the gold coast. And while, as is accurately expressed by the editor of *Taslede Beconna*, "the native is not in any way looking for antagonism," he desires to get together in order to discuss the outlook for him, social, political and economic, and to render it possible for the formulation by the native himself from his own standpoint of the stand he should take under the exigencies of present-day life and activities.

From Charlotte Evening Chronicle.)  
The three weeks' conference of the A. M. E. Zion church, which closed at Clinton Chapel, brought to Charlotte the most representative gathering of colored citizens that perhaps was ever in the city at one time.  
Men from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, and from nearly every state east of the Mississippi, have been here, engaged from day to day in the most important work of the church, a church that represents a membership of over a half million of the best colored people in the country and in the south, upright and law-abiding men and women, who are an honor to their race.

The dignity and conservatism with which the venerable bishops of the church have presided from day to day in regular rotation kept the conference deliberations on a high plane, and during the three weeks of the conference many sentiments, opinions and views have been expressed relative to the future welfare of the colored race that would be heartily seconded by every conservative white citizen perhaps in the entire country. The conference was one of harmony and peace, representing the spirit of the great church which it represented as the highest official body of that church. There was never a word of rancor or of race strife uttered, but on the contrary the whole occasion was marked by a spirit of brotherhood and of desire for the best relations possible that might exist between the races while the great subject of the moral welfare of the colored man was always given the leading preference over all other considerations.

The assemblage of such men in any city is calculated to draw the attention of the white race to the fact that the brother in black is not only capable of but has already accomplished his share in the development of men of brains, of deep spiritual insight and of wise and practical counsel, men who can see deeper than the ordinary man into the problem of the black man in America, and who do not hesitate to express those convictions in a manner that carried with it power to impel the concurrence of fair and open minds everywhere.

### SPICED RED CABBAGE.

Shave a medium sized head of red cabbage and soak for half an hour in cold water, then drain as dry as possible. In a saucepan melt one heaping tablespoonful of butter and add one teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, six whole cloves and one-half cup of good vinegar. Add the drained cabbage, cover and cook slowly, then simmer gently for fully an hour and a half.

### BEETLES GROW MUSHROOMS.

Scientists have known of mushroom growing ants for a long time, and it was generally believed that the ant was the only insect possessing sufficient intelligence to make a successful mushroom farmer. Prof. J. Bouvier, the French entomologist, has found that a certain wood-boring beetle known as the *Bostrychidae* is as familiar with mushroom cultivation for home consumption as the ant. Prof. Bouvier discovered that the

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS

The National Baptist Sunday School Congress, Dr. C. H. Clark of Nashville, Tennessee, president, and Mr. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary, held its seventh annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute beginning Wednesday, June 5, and closed the following Sunday night.

When the special trains from Nashville, Tennessee, Montgomery and Selma, Alabama, reached the Institute depot Wednesday morning, the distinguished parties were greeted by Principal Washington, members of the Executive Council, teachers, the Institute Band, a very large number of students and prominent citizens of the community. Dr. Nathaniel H. Pius in charge of a trained chorus, and superintendents, teachers and pupils of three Baptist Sunday schools of the neighborhood, carrying banners, streamers and flags.

### UPRIGHT LEADERS AND SAFE

The greeting was most cordial. A procession was quickly formed, and, led by the band, marched directly to the Institute Chapel, where President Clark called the Congress to order and the seventh annual meeting was opened for business.

Prominent among those who addressed the Congress were Mr. W. W. Campbell of Tuskegee, president of the Macon County Bank, who delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the white citizens of Tuskegee and the white Baptists of Alabama; Principal Booker T. Washington, who delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the Institute; Rev. W. H. Moses, D. D., who made the magnificent response in behalf of the Congress, who was followed by Prof. J. W. Bell of Earlington, Kentucky, whose short address was a gem; Dr. Honer C. Lyman of Hamilton, Kentucky, Superintendent of Teacher Training in the Negro Colleges of the United States, representing the International Sunday School Association with headquarters at Chicago; Dr. Sutton E. Griggs of Nashville, Tennessee, representing the Educational Board, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, introduced by Prof. R. B. Hudson, as "the first colored lady of the land"; Rev. R. H. Bowling, D. D., of Norfolk, Virginia, who delivered the principal address of the Congress, reviewing in words of eloquence the work of the present session, and paying a high compliment to the Principal of Tuskegee Institute and the work he is doing for the race, and Dr. Henry H. Meyer of New York, Secretary of the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations in the United States and Canada, who delivered a very helpful address on "Looking Forward," stating among other things that the best organized and equipped Sunday school of today shows what the average Sunday school will be in the near future. Continuing, Dr. Meyer said: "I have been profoundly impressed during my attendance at the sessions of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress by the higher ideals, splendid achievements and efficient leadership which the Sunday School work of the National Baptist fellowship represents. The place of meeting for the Congress this year was most fortunate. Tuskegee Institute stands before the American people as the one monumental object lesson of what industry, patience and state statesmanship leadership can do in a strategic situation. It also appeals to me as the greatest practical demonstration I have yet seen of the possibilities of industrial progress among the Negro race."

Principal Washington was enthusiastically received by the Congress. He spoke of the ten millions of Negroes in this country, 82 per cent of whom live in the rural districts and are engaged in agricultural pursuits. These teeming millions may be comparatively ignorant, but they are not degraded; they are worth saving.

The organization that will reach out and take hold of these people in the rural districts, said Dr. Washington, and left them to a higher plane of Christian civilization is the organization that shall live and grow and abide.

All the papers read before the Congress showed careful study and some of them showed thorough scholarship and deep insight into the concrete work of the organization.

The personnel of the Congress was inspiring. Real workers were in attendance. There was a conspicuous absence of pyrotechnic oratory, except an occasional rouse. No time was lost in fulsome praise of mediocrity. It was neither a amateur debating gathering nor an amateur debating society. It was an assemblage of Christian workers doing constructive work, solving some of the problems affecting the future of the race.

Dr. R. H. Boyd, of the National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, supported and surrounded by his "Cabinet" in the conduct of that great enterprise, was a dominating personality in all the deliberations of the Congress. Delegates were present from every section of the country. The departmental meetings were especially helpful and instructive.

The parade women here during the summer, the officers and members of the Congress, local Sunday School organizations, and church workers Sunday afternoon, headed by the Institute Band, was an inspiring sight.

The Alabama Penny Savings Bank has been selected as the depository of the funds of the A. M. E. Zion church, which means that the headquarters of that great religious body will be transferred from Philadelphia to Birmingham and the money hitherto manipulated by white men will be under the management and control of colored men.

With a race, like as with an individual, success depends in the largest possible sense on its own rightly steered efforts. Outside influences are adjunctive aid, but the real work that must count for the most in the greatness of its destiny must be done by its own directive energies. There is no flouting the truth that a race, like an individual, is the architect of its own destiny.

If some men were to divest themselves of their prejudices they would appear unclad.

## NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Medical Association will be held at Tuskegee Institute, August 27, 28 and 29, 1912. The first announcement of the meeting as sent out by Dr. Kenney, chairman of the local committee, and General Secretary of the National Medical Association follows:

The indications are that all roads will lead to Tuskegee Institute in August of this year. From several sections of the country advance comes to us to the effect that arrangements are being made for special parties. Clubs are forming for the purpose of taking the best advantage of rates and convenience of travel. It is generally conceded that the coming meeting will be the best attended. Arrangements are being perfected to comfortably and pleasantly care for all who come. Physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and members of their families and friends are earnestly requested to attend. Features of interest to heads of schools, ministers, teachers and other representative leaders will be presented. They are cordially invited to come.

Tuskegee Institute is fast becoming a "Convention City." We are accustomed to handling big crowds. From all parts of the world visitors come to Tuskegee to see what we are doing, and to study our educational methods. The International Conference just closed brought representatives of some 20 different nations of their colonies.

Do you believe we can interest you? Come and see. The campus with its beautiful flowers, shrubbery and shade trees, buildings, cart roads and extensive fields of growing crops furnish a veritable panorama of beauty.

Of special interest to members of the profession will be the scientific program, which will contain papers and addresses by some of the leading lights in medicine. The U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital services will be represented. Dr. W. A. Warfield, the skillful surgeon-in-chief of Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., will deliver the oration on surgery. The Pellagra Commission is expected to present some startling original ideas with reference to the successful treatment of this baffling disease.

The Clinic Committees are striving to present the most interesting series of clinics we have witnessed.

The side attractions will be such as to satisfy the most skeptical. We have arranged to entertain all of the delegates and visitors on this occasion at the nominal and uniform rate of \$1.00 per day.

Announcement to be made later concerning the matter of railroad rates.

Those intending to come will kindly advise the chairman of the local committee, and arrangements will be made.

### CORN CULTIVATION.

The following bulletin, being No. 2 in the series, has just been issued by Manager S. M. Jordan of the Pettis County Bureau of Agriculture.

"A few years ago the only race at this season was as to who could get done planting first. The game in Pettis county seems to have changed, and now it is 'who can get his seed bed in the finest shape?'"

"I must say that I never saw fancier work done. In only rare cases do bad clods appear. Some seem as if they were made for the birds. Most of the corn fields are like gardens. This is certainly wise, as it means much easier and better work from now on."

"It is evident that if the seed planted grows, something of a corn crop is sure, as when men prepare such seed beds as we find in Pettis county, these same men will do the best of the work ahead as it should be."

"There were only a few fields, comparatively, when the ground was not disked ahead of the plow. Then most of them were harrowed and disked and harrowed again. Some, however, plowed first and plowed the entire field, leaving the clods for a rain to come to soften their clods; in fact, they seem to hope that Providence will do the big end of their farming. These can't expect much. Some corn that has been planted and not yet up has had one cultivation already with a harrow."

### DRAFT BROOD MARES.

There is no well-defined type of grade mares to be bred to a heavy horse that will insure a high class colt. It is safe to assume that like bogsels like, but in the breeding of grade mares there is always the possibility that the colt will resemble some worthless ancestor of the dam. This possibility is lessened in breeding pure-bred stock.—Country Gentleman.

### KNIFE FEATHERS.

A notable novelty, and one that is appearing on every side in Parisian millinery, is the high knife feather or "couteau," carried out in curled ostrich plume. They are forthcoming in black, white and every modish color of the moment and are exceedingly pretty. A couple of white plume on an edging of white plume on a black/curtain shape, or black upon white, are very fetching and becoming.

The nuptial knot is a bean-knot.

## NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO—DELEGATES FROM NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION TO BE PRESENT—LOCAL CHICAGO COMMITTEES AT WORK.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Negro Business League will be held in Chicago, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 21, 22 and 23, 1912. The Local Negro Business League of Chicago has secured the Seventh Regiment armory for the sessions.

Delegates intending to be present should, as early as practicable, notify W. D. Neighbors, secretary, Chicago Negro Business League, 3517 State street, Chicago, of such intention, so that proper accommodations may be reserved.

Last year, nearly every state in the Union was represented at the annual meeting held in Little Rock. Officers of the organization are now earnestly at work to secure at Chicago an even larger gathering. The Little Rock meeting set a high standard in point of attendance, attractiveness of program and hospitality of its citizens, but the Chicago league is striving to have the coming meeting surpass all previous ones. The Chicago Chamber of Commerce joined with the Local Negro Business League in inviting the national organization to meet in Chicago, and is co-operating to welcome and entertain those who may attend.

Very low reduced rates will be offered from all parts of the country, and especially from the south, for the meeting. Local leagues are urged to elect delegates at once. Experience has shown that the railroad authorities are willing to arrange special tourist car parties. It is earnestly requested that plans for such parties be arranged for as early as possible.

Some of the strongest men and women of the negro race will be present and speak at the meeting. These gatherings annually bring together a group of hopeful, energetic, aspiring and successful men and women who are doing their part of the world's work. Sessions of the following affiliated organizations will be held at the same time: The National Negro Bankers' association, National Negro Funeral Directors' association, and National Negro Press association, and the National Bar association—a group of the strongest organizations in the country among the negro people.

## A GLOBE TROTTERING DOG

CANINE PET OF RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S WIFE HAS A RECORD.

Mme. Bakhtmetieff, wife of the Russian ambassador, has a pet dog, Remmy by name, and Remmy is a claimant for the globe trotting record. He bars dogs that live on tramp steamships.

Remmy is a French bulldog, five years old. He was born in Paris, where Mme. Bakhtmetieff bought him. Shortly afterward her husband was made ambassador to Japan and Remmy was taken there, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. From Japan he continued on right around the earth and back to Paris, making one complete circuit. Diplomatic entries called M. Bakhtmetieff to the far east once more and Mme. Bakhtmetieff accompanied her husband on another complete tour of the world, taking Remmy with her. When they got back to Paris he had been around the world twice. Since then the dog has paid visits to many foreign countries. At present he is making himself quite at home in Washington. Whenever he goes walking with Mme. Bakhtmetieff he wears a brilliant red collar that attracts attention. Mme. Bakhtmetieff is a sister of Mrs. John R. McLean and one of the most prominent leaders in Washington society.

### WHY MILK SOURS.

Perhaps you have often wondered why it is that if you let milk stand for a short time, especially in warm weather, it will turn sour and become unfit to use in your tea or coffee, but if it is boiled and then sealed up in some sort of air-tight can or jar it will keep for any length of time in any weather.

Many persons believe that a thunderstorm will turn milk sour, and if you ask them what the thunder, which is nothing but noise, can do to the milk, you will find that they have no idea, but they just know it is so. So, there!

The reason that milk turns sour is that it contains a small microbe that makes an acid from the sugar in the milk. When the milk is boiled these microbes are killed and the acid is never developed. Warm air, and even electricity in the air, is very favorable to the rapid growth of these microbes, which are really a sort of plant, and all plants flourish in warmth.

The acid which is made by these microbes in the milk is called lactic acid, and if the milk is good and clean it is none the worse for turning sour, although it is not just the thing to put in tea. For some persons sour milk is a much more wholesome drink than sweet milk, and is recommended by some doctors for the cure of certain diseases. There is a famous Chinese statesman who believes he will live to be 150 years old because he drinks so much sour milk every day.

"On rolling ground the land should be ridged as little as possible. It is sometimes necessary to ridge on flat land when the season is very wet, deep cultivation is sometimes best. The more the surface is stirred the more moisture the soil will hold or the less evaporation will take place."—Sam Jordan in *Missouri Farmer*.

There is no well-defined type of grade mares to be bred to a heavy horse that will insure a high class colt. It is safe to assume that like bogsels like, but in the breeding of grade mares there is always the possibility that the colt will resemble some worthless ancestor of the dam. This possibility is lessened in breeding pure-bred stock.—Country Gentleman.

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## WIT AND HUMOR

Choosing His Passengers.

F. V. Daniel, "Virginia Gentleman," was one of the general officers of the old Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.

Even in those days before the Civil War, the road was prosperous, and at a meeting of the board of directors some progressive introduced a resolution to reduce the rate for passengers from 17 cents to 11 cents a mile.

Instantly Daniel, who was chairman, declared the motion "out of order." "Why?" protested its patron. "Why!" thundered Daniel. "If you do that, you will have every rag-tag and bobtail in the State of Virginia riding on our road. That's why!" The resolution was unanimously tabled.—Everybody's Magazine.

### A London Dialogue.

Liz—Wot makes 'em go up in the air, them things?  
Alf—W'y, the blinkin' hinjin, yer silly kid.

Alf—Well, ain't motors got hinjins?  
Alf—Corse they 'as, but they ain't got no wings, 'ave 'em?

Liz—Then it's the wings as makes 'em go up, ain't it?  
Alf—Pawtly. Well, it's like this. They runs along the grahnd a bit, an' then the wind gits under the wings and hup they go! See?

Liz—Wunnerful, ain't it?  
Alf—Jest abt.

Liz—An' 'ow do they come dah, then, Alf?  
Alf—W'y, stop the hinjin, o' course.

Liz—But 'ow can they git the wind aht from under the wings?  
Alf—Well—'finstance—well, 'ow does a bird do it?

Liz—Dunno.  
Alf—You seen a bird, I s'pose, ain't yer?  
Liz—Eaps.

Alf—An' you seen a bird come dah, I s'pose?  
Liz—Oh, yus, I seen that!  
Alf—Well, then, don't arst sich silly queschuns!—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### Cat Ate the Evidence.

"Bring in the evidence," ordered Judge Black, when the case of Robert Righter and Edward Hubbard, aged 14 and 11 years respectively, accused of robbing a hencoop, was called.

"Ain't none," admitted a court attacho.

"Where is it?" queried the court. "Black Tom ate it."  
"Then bring in the cat." "But we can't find him. He's under the house sleeping it off."

"This case stands continued until the cat can be produced in court. One of you men sit 'dog watch' on that cat and bring him in dead or alive." The evidence consisted of a dozen or more fluffy chicks, which the cat had eaten over night.—*Columbus (Ohio) Correspondence New York World*.

### Unreasonable.

He—So your father thought I wanted to marry you for your money, did he?  
She—Yes, and when I explained that you didn't care a snap about money he said that you must be a fool, then.—*Variety Life*.

### A Woman's Way.

Mrs. Clawson—Why do you always weigh each of your two cats before you leave the house?  
Mrs. Mussett—So I shall know which one to punish if I come home and find my canary has disappeared.—*Judge*.

### Keeps at a Distance.

"McFee is a man who juggles with the truth, isn't he?"  
"Well, I wouldn't want to put it that way," replied O'Beetle. "You see, he never gets near enough to the truth to juggle with it."—*Judge*.

### Struck a False Note.

"This is an exceedingly healthy suburb," exclaimed the real estate agent. "Then I guess we won't take the lease," said the lady. "My husband is a doctor."—*Kansas City Journal*.

### The Only Party.

"Is your husband at home?"  
"Yes. What do you want with him?"  
"I'm—er—revising the voting list, and I just wanted to inquire which party he belongs to."  
"Do you? Well, I'm the party wot 'e belongs to."—*London Tatler*.

### Disabled.

Magistrate—What! Do you mean to say your husband struck you, and he a physical wreck?  
Mrs. Heavyweight—Yes, your honor, but he's been a physical wreck only since he struck me.—*McCall's Magazine*.

### Couldn't Help Himself.

Owner—How did you come to puncture the tire?  
Chauffeur—Ran over a bottle of milk.  
Owner—Didn't you see it in time?  
Chauffeur—No; the kid had it under his coat.—*Winn Topics*.

### Japanese Landowners.

A landowner in Japan owns the surface and products of the land only. All minerals under the surface appertain not to him, but to the Japanese government. Moreover, should the government or its nominee wish to extract the minerals lying under a landowner's property the latter, though he would, of course, receive compensation for loss, cannot object on legal ground to the development of these minerals.—*British Consular Report*.

# The Farm

## The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 21, 1912.

### CURING HAY PROPERLY.

Hay of any kind to cure for the most palatable and nutritious feed should be cut rather green than over-ripe. Some have a notion that it is better to let hay stand and grow till it is fully mature and ripe. It is a fact that hay allowed to fully mature will be slightly more bulky and perhaps dry out and cure easier, yet it will not have the high feeding value as when cut earlier and cured properly. Many fail to realize the difference between hay and other forage to be stored for future feeding; that is, a green color and pleasant aroma, and that which has no green color and no aroma. Very ripe and dry hay is not palatable to animals, and it is not easily digested. It contains a relatively large amount of indigestible fiber. Green hay, of course, is more difficult to cure than ripe hay, yet the extra work is well worth while.

The amount of time any hay should lie in the field before being raked and hauled in for storage will depend upon the amount to the acre, the length of the days of sunshine, the absence of the clouds, the dryness of the air and the dryness of the soil upon which it lies after being cut. If the soil and air are both dry and hot, a heavy crop of hay will cure in a very short time with a moderate amount of sun. If both air and soil are moist, the same crop will require a much longer time for curing, even under a hot sun.

Where the air and soil are reasonably dry, hay of any kind should be allowed to lie in the sun only a few hours before being raked into windrows. In most cases two or three hours are sufficient. A light crop should be raked up an hour or two after cutting. It is a mistake to allow hay to lie in the sun so long that it becomes perfectly dry and bleached. Sunshine aids in the development of green matter in plants when they are alive, yet it quickly destroys this green when the plants are dead.

It should be the aim in curing hay to retain as much of the green and tenderness as possible. Curing hay right does not imply drying it out completely, but allowing only enough of the surplus moisture to escape from the plants so they will not heat, mold or rot in bulk in storage. The more moisture that can be safely retained, the more aromatic, appetizing and digestible the hay will become as a feed. Some good farmers who are experts in the making of choice hay follow the mower closely with the rake, and the rake closely with wagons for hauling and storage. Their hay is put into the mow green, so green and full of moisture that it heats and "sweats" excessively, yet without further disturbance it cures out perfectly and comes out of the mow some weeks or months later with a beautiful bright color, aromatic and very nutritious for the animals which consume it. This manner of curing hay is a fermentation process rather than a sun drying, and it is to be highly recommended to those who can work it with success.

A good and safe way to cure hay so that it will retain its green color and possess good aroma and tenderness is to allow it to dry in the sun for about two hours, then rake into large, light windrows and allow it to cure there for four or five hours. After curing in windrows it is then piled into small stacks, or cocks, in the field, and in this form allowed to stand for a day or more. Timothy and other similar long hay can be built into cocks that will readily shed water, while alfalfa, and the other legumes in bunches in the field will need to be covered with hay caps made of canvas. The first cost of hay caps for a large acreage of hay is relatively large at first, yet they pay soon more than they pay for themselves through the curing out of better hay, as well as the saving of large amounts of this now one of our most valuable crops.

Clover should always be raked into windrows for curing shortly after being cut so that the leaves, the best part of the hay, will not become dry and shatter off. The same is true of compeas and alfalfa.

### CULTIVATING POTATOES.

Potatoes like a rather fertile, cool, moist, but well-drained soil. It is waste of ground and seed to try to grow a crop of potatoes in any soil that is hot, dry and full of weeds. The vines must have a full share of sun and air, and the roots and forming tubers must have a moist and relatively cool soil in which to grow.

Perhaps no other crop will respond to good cultivation and pay so well as potatoes. Every time the cultivator is worked along the rows it means better vine growth and better soil conditions for the growth of the tubers. The first cultivation of potatoes should consist in working the surface soil with a spike-toothed harrow. This will mellow and make the soil fine and friable better than any other tool. Some may think that harrowing potatoes will break the young sprouts off and kill the plants; however, such is not the case. Some of the best potato growers harrow their potatoes as soon as the first shoots

appear above the ground, and then immediately cross-harrow the patch. Some shoots may be torn off by the harrow teeth, yet latent buds on the tubers planted will quickly send up more new shoots to take the places of the ones destroyed. Where potatoes have been planted in ridged rows, harrowing down the tops of the ridges is the best form of early cultivation that can be given. The ridges should first be harrowed down well, and by subsequent cultivation again worked up to the vines.

Potatoes to do well should be made to grow rapidly. This is accomplished by frequent and thorough cultivation from the time the first plants show hill blossoms appear, when the patch should be clean and cultivation stopped. The first cultivations should be as deep as the shovels of the cultivator can be run between the rows. This is necessary to deepen and mellow the soil before the feeding roots have grown long. Later cultivations may be more shallow. In order to grow a large and profitable crop of potatoes, they must be cultivated about every week during the early growing period. Some cultivate twice each week. Gradually work the soil to the vines, keeping the ridges fine, moist and absolutely free from weeds.

### GENERAL FARM NOTES.

It is not a good plan to pasture the orchard with large animals. Hogs may entirely ruin a young orchard within a few days. Poultry and right young calves are about the only animals that can safely be pastured among fruit trees.

It is not a question of how many times a certain neighbor cultivates the corn or other crops, but how much time you have for the work. Cultivate the crops five, eight or ten times. Every cultivation counts and pays handsomely for the labor.

Provide good farm gates for the fields and all places where gates are to be used. A farmer may be almost known as a business man by the kind of gates he keeps on his farm. A shabby gate indicates careless methods.

By all means keep tools sharp. Files and a good tool grinder are necessary. Have these tool sharpeners in your farm tool shop. Learn to sharpen your own tools perfectly to save valuable time running to the town shop.

The farmer who must keep a hired man all the time will do well to build a tenant house on the farm and hire a young married man, giving house rent free with wages. In this way, help will be reasonably sure at all times.

A good way to dispose of field stones, if you have many on the place, is to use them as concrete filler or for private road making.

Matched lumber painted makes a cheap and serviceable roof for V-shaped hog houses. If such houses are kept in the shade of trees during the summer, the boards will not warp. A heavy coat of white paint will also prevent warping, as well as making the roof last longer.

Every farmer can, and should be, his own painter. All wooden buildings should be painted and kept in good paint repair. The paint seals the pores, fills the cracks, makes the walls firmer, is proof against moisture and wind, and it improves the appearance fully 100 per cent. You can double your net profits with poultry by keeping pure bred birds only and selling eggs for hatching during the breeding season.

Poultry is very essential in killing noxious insects. Allow the fowls to range in the orchard and fields when they will do no injury to crops. That irritating pest of summer, the Jigger (or ghigger or chigger), will migrate from their habitation of weeds or grass, which is frequently mown with the grass hook, or clipped with the noisy lawnmower.

### AN ELECTRIC FENCE.

The head-hunters of the Island of Formosa preserved their integrity as tribesmen, and were invincible at the hands of the Chinese when China owned the island. That long-suffering and philosophic people, after centuries of ineffectual effort at subjugation or extermination, gave up the task, concluding that "what could not be cured must be endured." Not so the Japanese. When the island was ceded to Japan at the close of the late war between the countries, the new masters renewed the effort at subjugation with different methods and better success.

Dr. Inazu Nitobe, a leading educator of Japan, told about the struggle while lecturing before the National Geographic society at Washington. For considerable time Japan had no better success in establishing her authority over the island than China had known, the head-hunters resisting more desperately than ever. At last the Japs invoked the aid of electricity. They constructed a three-wire fence, 300 miles long, and so disposed as to completely encircle the hostile tribe. The central wire carried a heavy voltage of electricity. After many of their men had been killed by it, the head-hunters capitulated.

### NAVY BEAN GROWING.

Navy beans are a warm weather crop and should never be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. For this reason they can be planted as late as June. If the patch is of considerable extent the rows far enough apart so that the beans in the row may be used. Place the beans in the row about 4 inches apart and cover them 1 to 1 1/4 inches deep, even a little deeper will do no harm, depending on the dryness of the season. If it is a wet season shallow planting is better. An ordinary grain drill can be used to put in the beans very satisfactorily. The soil should have been plowed in the spring and disced often enough to work up a good seed bed and kill the weeds and to prevent such frequent hand-hoeing afterward. Beans should be cultivated much as corn, but should be worked more shallow and more frequently.

No man whose intellect is clouded should be permitted to reign.

### THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM.

Golden Text.—Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Matt. 6.

LESSON TEXT.—Mark 4:26-32; Matt. 13:33. Commit vs. 26-28. TIME.—Autumn A. D. 28. PLACE.—By the Sea of Galilee near Capernaum.

EXPOSITION.—I. The Seed Growing of Itself, 26-29. This parable is found only in the Gospel of Mark, but it is in the closest relation to the parables of the "Sower" and "The Wheat and Tares," found in the 13th chapter of Matthew, verses 1-30. In this parable also the seed is the Word (cf. Luke 8:11; 1 Pet. 1:23). It is to be sown in the human heart; it springs up and grows because it is a living thing. Jesus sows it and so does every teacher and preacher of the Word. It is a wonderfully comforting thought that if we sow the true seed, it grows even while we sleep (v. 27). We do not know how it grows nor do we need to know. All we need to know is that it will grow. The kingdom of God appears insignificant, in its beginnings in the human heart but it will grow. In the Christian life we must not expect the full corn in the ear at the beginning, we must be patient and rejoice in the blade, knowing that "the ear" and "the full corn in the ear" will follow in their season. Jesus is the harvest as (v. 29). He knows just the right time to reap the grain and the moment it is "ripe" (v. 29 R. V.). He putteth in His sickle.

II. Outward Growth, 30-32. Here is the closest relation between the parable of the mustard seed and the two parables that precede it. It is still the parable of the seed and teaches the growth of the kingdom. The kingdom of heaven is like the mustard seed in its small beginnings and its marvelous growth (cf. Acts 1:15; with Acts 21:20; see also Pa. 72:16; Dan. 2:34, 35). The kingdom of heaven was first planted in a single seed, Jesus Himself (John 12:24; Gal. 3:15). In the eyes of the world, this seed was small and utterly insignificant (Is. 53:2, 3). This parable is intended rather to teach the outward growth of the kingdom in the work than the "internal" growth of the church as a system of truth and ethics or "the growth of the spiritual life of the individual." There may be other respects in which the kingdom of heaven is like the mustard seed. He sows it in His field, which is the world (Matt. 13:37-38). By the birds of heaven coming and lodging in the branches thereof is symbolized the nations of the earth taking shelter under the shadow of the kingdom of God (Ezek. 17:22, 23, 24; 31:6, 12).

Den. 4:12-14). Some take it that "the birds" in this parable are same as those in the first of "the seven parables of the kingdom" (Matt. 13:4, 19), but this will not bear close examination. Almost all movements which are from God are like the mustard seed, small in their beginnings, but great in their growth.

III. Inward Decay, Matt. 13:33. In the third parable of our lessons, the kingdom of heaven is likened into yeast, which the woman took and hid in three measures of meal, etc. In every other passage in the Bible, where leaven is found, it is the type of corruption and evil (1 Cor. 5:6, 7; Gal. 5:8, 9; Matt. 16:6; see also leaven in the Old Testament). It was not usually allowed in the sacrifices which must be pure. There was one offering in which it was allowed, the meal offering in connection with the sheaf and the wave offering (Lev. 23:17). It was permitted here to symbolize the imperfect human element. It is used as a symbol of corruption because it is the product of decay. As this is the universal use of leaven in the Bible, the antecedent probability is that it is the type of corruption here also. This probability becomes a certainty when we read the inspired interpretation of this parable (1 Cor. 5:6, 7; Gal. 5:8, 9). The parable sets forth the fact which history has abundantly fulfilled, that along with the marvelous growth of the kingdom in its outward manifestation, there would go on also a process of inward decay. The woman of the parable represents the apostate church (cf. Zech. 5:7-11; Rev. 17:3-6; 1 Tim. 2:14). The three measures of meal represents the children's bread. There are three measures because that was the usual amount for a baking (Gen. 18:6; Judges 6:19; 1 Sam. 1:24). Three forms of leaven are mentioned in the teaching of Christ (Matt. 16:6, 12; Mark 8:15). The woman "hid" the leaven because Satan and his emissaries always work by stealth (cf. Matt. 13:35). The apostate church has mixed the corrupting leaven of error with the children's bread, the Word of God. Satan never presents leaven alone to men to feed upon, he always mixes it with meal—covers it up with truth—Christian Science and every other modern form of error has a measure of truth mixed with it, but the leaven corrupted the whole three measures of meal. The whole doctrine of the church was corrupted for centuries by the leaven of error which had been mixed with it at a very early date. The whole doctrine and life of the church leavened. We can find a safeguard against this corrupting of the children's bread by the leaven of false doctrine in the study of the Word of God (Acts 20:29, 30; 2 Tim. 3:13, 14). In the second and third parables taken together we have a picture of the outward growth and inward rot in the outward manifestation of the kingdom of God among men.

Jesus got His illustrations for these three parables from the simplest affairs of every day life. Here is a lesson for Christian workers today.

Leading Questions.—What do these parables teach us about our Lord? About the kingdom of God? About false doctrine? What is the best lesson in the passage?

### "SLUMBERING ON."

And what if I go to join the numberless band,  
And slumber in the dust?  
Why should I fear to shake the icy hand  
If Fate says I must?

And what is all this world to me  
As I look to yonder shore?  
With the soul's eternal eyes I see  
Life forever more.

Then let me sleep, Oh! wake me not,  
For life I do not crave;  
Lay me down kindly, dreamy spot,  
And then forget my grave.

Here let me lay and slumber on  
Until that final day  
When earth shall yield her sleeping throng  
From her breast of clay.

Weep not for me when I am gone  
For weeping gives you pain;  
Remember the good and forget the wrong  
And leave me free from stain.

This is all I shall ask of thee  
When I am gone:  
One word, kindly thought of me,  
While I am slumbering on.

—Archie R. Smith.

### A MOMENT WITH THE BIBLE.

A moment in the morning ere the cares of day begin,  
Ere the heart's wide door is open for the world to enter in;  
Ah, then, alone with Jesus, in the silence of the morn,  
In heavenly, sweet communion let your duty day be born;

In the solitude that blesses with a prelude of repose,  
Let your soul be soothed and softened, as the dew revises the rose,  
A moment in the morning take your Bible in your hand,  
And catch a glimpse of glory from the peaceful promised land;

It is a thing to treasure you when you seek the busy mart,  
And, like flowers of hope, will blossom into beauty in your heart;  
The precious words, like jewels, will glisten all the day,  
With a rare, effulgent glory that will brighten all the way.

—Selected.

### ON A MAY MORNING.

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,  
Comes dancing from the east and leads with her  
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws  
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.

Hail, bounteous May, that dost inspire  
Mirth and youth and warm desire!  
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,  
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.  
Thus we salute thee with our early song  
And welcome thee and wish thee long.

—John Milton.

### QUIT.

Quit asking for a chance—  
Make one.  
Quit begging for an opportunity—  
Make one.  
Quit using, "I can't"—You can,  
Quit being satisfied with the "worst of it."

### THE ROSE.

Fixed to her neck, like another gem,  
A rose she wore, the flower June made  
For her.  
Faintly faded than when upon the stem  
And must, indeed, have been much happier.

—Thomas B. Aldrich.

## Of Interest to Our Women

### WASHING DELICATE FABRICS.

The processes of dyeing have so improved that almost all wash goods are now considered to have fast colors. This is particularly true of the better grades of fabrics, in which the dye seems to attach itself more firmly to the fibers of the cloth, but even though a color may be said to be fast this is only a relative term, and colored goods require more careful treatment than white goods. Avoid the conditions which most affect the stability of colors in fabrics, such as long-continued action of water and soap, strong alkalis or acid, and strong sunlight which is a powerful bleaching agent and is constantly used for this purpose.

When washing colored clothing these things should be kept in mind. Colored clothing cannot be soaked for any length of time unless the color is known to be very stable. Any soap used in the washing process should be a mild soap used in solution, or if the color is very delicate it should be replaced by soap bark, rice water, potato water or cooked starch water. The washing process should be conducted quickly, and the water should not be very hot.

After washing, colored garments should be turned inside out and hung in a very shady or dark place, and should be taken in as soon as dry. Fading is more often due to careless drying than to any fault in washing. Washing powders or strong alkalis should never be used. If the water needs softening, use borax. If starch, bran, rice water, etc., are used instead of soap, use the mixture as if it were soap.

Sometimes a fabric shows a decided tendency to fade even when the best conditions. It is always well if there is any doubt on this subject to test a small piece of cloth before washing it. If it fades, then an attempt should be made to set the color. With certain colors a dyer uses a mordant, a substance which forms insoluble compounds with some dyestuffs, which under certain conditions, unite with the textile material or cloth. The same principle as mordanting or making a color fast may sometimes be used by the housekeeper in strengthening weak colors with satisfactory results. The household mordants are brine, vinegar, sugar of lead and alum, used in the following proportions: To one gallon of water one-half cup of mild vinegar, or two cups of salt, or one tablespoonful of alum, or one tablespoonful of sugar of lead (poison!).

Vinegar is best for pinks. Small pieces of cloth should be tested in each of the above solutions, and a choice made after experimenting. The cloth should be left in the solution over night, and may be left in for several days with good results. It should be thoroughly dried before being washed. Even with relatively strong colors soaking a fabric over night in a brine solution before washing it for the first time may render it far less susceptible to fading influences. The effect of brine is said not to be lasting. Colored goods are often rinsed in a salt solution just before drying them.

Silk should be washed in much the same way as wool. While it is not so strongly affected by soaps and alkalis, its gloss is destroyed by the use of strong reagents. The delicacy of the fiber makes hard rubbing impossible, for it breaks the fibers and destroys not only the durability, but also the silkiness of the fiber. In bringing silk, lace between dry towels or heavy cloths, and put through a loosely adjusted wringer. Iron on the wrong side while still damp with a moderate iron, silk is very easily scorched, and if the iron is too hot, the silk will be stiff. Iron back and forth with a wringing motion to give softness and pliability. It is often better to dry-clean fine laces, as they thicken slightly in washing. To wash them, use a warm soap solution to which has been added ammonia or borax. Squeeze out the dirt by pressing the lace in the hands, but do not rub it, as rubbing breaks the delicate threads. A good way to wash fine lace is to first baste it to strips of cheesecloth, being careful to catch all the points down. Put to soak over night in warm soapy water containing a little borax or ammonia. Wash by squeezing and rinsing free of soap. Old yellow lace may be bleached by stretching it while wet about a bottle and standing it in the sun, rewetting occasionally. Javelle water may be used to bleach lace. Lace may be stiffened by rinsing in a mixture of two tablespoonfuls of alcohol to one cup of water; by rinsing in borax water, two tablespoonfuls in the cup, or by using gum arabic, one-eighth teaspoon to a cup of water. If a yellow color is desired, dip in coffee or tea.

Black lace should be cleaned by squeezing out in a mixture of one cup of strong coffee and one tablespoon of ammonia. Rinse in gum arabic water made with coffee to give natural stiffness.

### HINTS FOR THE HOME.

In washing laces that have become stained with perspiration first wash them with cold water and soap, and after the stains are removed put them into warm water.

A good way to bleach handkerchiefs, when it is not convenient to hang them out of doors, is to wash them and then let them soak over night in water in which a little cream of tartar has been dissolved.

### OUR SPRING LINE.

The feminine "line" is one of the secrets of the spring. Are we to be fat or thin this year, or just medium? When I say "we" I mean the gentler sex; for alas! man has to remain as he is, unless he is a jockey or an athlete, both of whom have their painful processes of getting down to weight. But the female form divine is capable of extraordinary change, especially in the spring. A decree goes forth from the Rue de la Paix, and instantly the plump and matronly become "minces" and the thin more slender still. In its haste the feminine world thought there was going to be a relaxation of the line this year. A while ago the Irbe dresses, in "La Rue de la Paix," seemed to point to rational reform. Not a bit of it. You have to be thin still, fair readers, if you would be fashionable.

Some ungallant person said the present fashions made women look like an umbrella—an umbrella, presumably, that you cannot lose, though you may give away. An umbrella you have still to be, but the stick is no longer steel; the type—pardon me—approaching the gingham. There is to be a certain fullness of the skirt at the knees, but the base remains restricted so as to retain the look of youth and elegance. Gradually we shall evolve, no doubt, towards the bell shape. For the moment "nos elegantes" remain "belles" without being bella.

### CHICKEN AND VEAL PIE.

Buy chicken giblets, the necks, gizzards, hearts and livers. By adding to these half a pound of veal cutlet there is enough for an excellent chicken pie. Put the giblets into a saucepan with a pint of cold water, a slice of onion, a small carrot and a level teaspoonful of salt. Simmer until there is only half a cup of liquid. Strain this and set aside. Cut the veal into small cubes and cook slowly until well done and a light brown. Put into a baking dish with the giblets cut up and scatter a little salt fat pork cut in shreds, through the meat. Thicken the chicken liquor slightly with flour moistened with water, to a paste. Cover with good rich pie paste, puff paste if you have it, and bake in a steady oven for an hour and a half.

### KITCHENETTES.

If you wish to beat an egg very light beat the white first to a froth, then add the yolk and beat.

In thickening gravies or sauce try an egg beater to get out the lumps of thickening. The sauce or gravy will be as smooth as can be and will not need to be strained. Another way: If you are making milk toast or anything similar put the thickening into the cold milk and stir constantly till done. It will be so smooth and free from lumps that you will feel well paid for a few moments' extra time. It does not take much longer.

To keep the zinc tray of a gas stove bright and clean, rub with benzine, then wash with soap and pulverized pumice. It will look like new. If spots are stubborn, use a little kerosene.

### CARING FOR YOUR PETS.

Many pet cats who live where they cannot get fresh grass to eat become sick and die because their little owners forget to supply plenty of fresh green vegetables in plenty of the natural herbs.

Fresh green of some kind is necessary to keep the system and blood in order with cats and dogs as with humans. Green corn scraped with a fork, asparagus remnants, spinach and all such things are excellent for pussy as are also the carrots, turnips and leeks which are frequently cooked in the soup pot.

If pussy does not take to them readily mix them with a little chopped raw beef or with well cooked fish or canned salmon. In this guise they will slip down readily, but many cats eat them with gusto quite plain.

### BRIGHT EYES.

Nature has made the eyes as bright as she intended them to be and if we try to increase their brilliancy by an artificial method we may impair the sight. Let them have all the rest they require. Do not strain them by reading when lying down or when sitting in a poor light. Bathe them frequently in cold water and once in a while give them an extra bath with a teaspoonful of boric acid dissolved in a teaspoonful of distilled water. An eye cup which you may purchase at a drug store for ten or fifteen cents is the best method of bathing the eyes. Cold water strengthens and brightens the eyes wonderfully and children should be taught the habit of bathing them once or twice daily.

### HEALTHY FEELING.

lems in keeping the sardines hot enough without making the room too warm. A large baking pan placed upside down over the irons causes them to heat quickly and to retain the heat over a low fire.

To clean silver put a quantity of 'sour milk' in a shallow pan and place the articles in the milk, letting them remain there till they become bright. Afterward wash them in warm water which contains a few drops of ammonia, and your silver will be bright and clean.

## DREAD DEATH COMING

FEAR DEEPLY IMPLANTED IN THE HEARTS OF ALL.

Some More Affected by Loss of Honor, a Visit to a Dentist, or Bankruptcy, but Few Deliberately End It All.

Probably the first thought of every reasonable man in reading the dreary details of the disaster to the Titanic was: "What would I have done in the same circumstances?" Probably his second bore the hope in all humility that if such circumstances should arise for him he would behave without too much of the awkwardness of panic. Only a fool would haphazardly predict of his conduct in the face of a peril so unexpected and attended by the terrors of midnight and the sea. It is no discredit to the human race to say that cowardice is a gift from the devil which has been impartially distributed among mankind.

Every man who thinks at all afraid of death. He may be more afraid of something else, or loss of honor, health or money, or going to a dentist, or like the man in Pickwick of life without buttered muffins, but he chooses death only as a bad alternative for a worse. If he is not afraid of one thing you may be sure he is afraid of another.

A man will go up to the clouds in a balloon who wouldn't go down into twenty feet of water in a submarine. A stepplejack may be afraid of dogs and a lion tamer of hiding in an elevator. We know a man who has made a great reputation for coolness under fire in battle, who gibbers with fear when over he has the stomach ache. One man fears fire, another burglars, another railway trains, another measles.

Conduct in an emergency depends on many things besides those abstract qualities known as "courage" and "calmness." A man is apt to act calmly when his surroundings, at the time the peril presents itself, are customary and familiar, when his nerves happen to be sound, or when he has time to meditate on his action and weigh carefully its consequences.

Again a man may be persuaded to shame glory, as the case may be, by the example of his neighbors. One person afflicted by blindness fear may turn a hundred men into a panic stricken mob or he may convert them into a throng of heroes through their very horror of his conduct. And one man who has established his moral equilibrium quickly can instantly convey fortitude to the others. Courage and cowardice both like company.—F. P. Dunne in the American Magazine.

### Fruits Ripened by Drug Vapors.

Horticulturists have for some time been experimenting on the effects to be obtained by subjecting plants to the vapor of ether, chloroform and other volatile substances. They have found that the growth of many fruits and flowers can be forced by this method and the ripening particularly striking results with lilacs, which they have thus been able readily to obtain in winter. An American agriculturist has experimented more particularly in the effect of these and other substances on the ripening of fruit. His observations have shown that in the majority of cases the more volatile the substance to which the plant is treated the more rapid is the ripening. In forcing the ripening of dates, for instance, he found that the best results were obtained when he employed acetic, propionic, lactic or salicylic acid. Heat powerfully stimulates the ripening process and one of the peculiarities of fruits thus forced to maturity is that they are generally found to keep better than those which have ripened naturally.

### Old-Time Market Days.

"Market-day," for ages an institution in England, still exists in certain localities, and may still be studied with interest by the tourist who visits Halifax, Nova Scotia, or Charlotte-tower, Prince Edward Island, where large enclosures and roomy market-houses are maintained for the benefit of the country people, and such citizens as have established a regular market business. Everything from live stock to a bouquet of flowers may be brought here for sale, the owner being allotted a suitable place and charged a small fee for his accommodation, and while most of the market-people are far from being especially rustic in their dress or speech, the variety, and sometimes the peculiarity of their offerings still suggest the important part which the English market and its legal control played in the local and business life of three centuries ago.—"Nobility of the Trades—The Farmer," Charles Winslow Hall, in National Magazine.

### Pantheon and Parthenon.

The Parthenon, or what is left of it, stands upon the Acropolis of Athens. This most famous building on earth was erected under the administration of Pericles about B. C. 442. Its present ruinous condition was caused by the explosion of a bomb during the war between the Venetians and Turks in 1687. The Pantheon, at Rome, was built by Agrippa in B. C. 27, and, unlike the more beautiful temple at Athens, is still in a fair state of preservation. The Pantheon is, of course, well worth seeing, both for its own sake and on account of its historic interest; but it does not hold the fame belonging to the incomparable building on the Athenian Acropolis.

### Passenger's "Lucky Escape."

A traveler in one of the London tubes attempted to board a train after it had started and the gates were closed. He got his feet under the gate and hung on until the train ran into the tunnel. Here he was knocked off, and but for the prompt action of the engineer he would have had both legs cut off. He wrote a letter of complaint to the company, whereupon they had him "summoned" for breaking one of its regulations, and the court fined him \$2.50 and costs, which amounted to \$3.10. The item describing the case in the London Times was labeled "A Lucky Escape." Evidently from a heavier fine.—New York Press.

**GALESBURG, ILL.**  
Mr. Eugene Carter and sister, Stella, were called from Denver by the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. L. C. Carter. Mrs. Carter is much improved.  
Rev. E. B. Moore spent a short while with his family last week.  
Mrs. Aurelia Smith of Hannibal, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. Sanford Harper.  
Mrs. W. D. Owsley and children of Gary, Ind., are visiting relatives here.  
Rev. D. E. Murr preached Sunday at the Second Baptist church. Rev. Murr, who has spent several years in Africa, as a missionary, was formerly pastor of the Baptist church here. His many friends are pleased to see him again and assist him in carrying on his chosen work.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McBride, Mrs. W. D. Owsley and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lyons have returned from Buxton, where they have been guests at a house party given by Mrs. Lizzie Moody.  
(Last weeks items)  
Mr. W. H. Corns left week for a business trip to Illinois in Nebraska.  
Mrs. Anna Worthington entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of Prof. and Mrs. Pickens of Talledega, Ala., and Mrs. Avery. Covers were laid for eight. Mrs. Worthington is a charming hostess and those present enjoyed the sumptuous repast.  
Prof. E. Harrison, the noted reader, spent a short while in our city with friends last week.  
One of the prettiest receptions of the season occurred Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davis, when the Culture club entertained in honor of Prof. and Mrs. Pickens and Mrs. Avery. The home was prettily decorated with pink and white, the refreshments also being the same color. A short program was enjoyed during the evening.  
Prof. and Mrs. Pickens left Sunday for Chicago.  
Those who attended the Sunday school convention at Lavenport are: Rev. and Mrs. Tyler and son, Mrs. H. Lane, Mrs. E. J. McGruder, Mrs. L. Wilder and the Misses Ila and Marguerite Allen, S. Mickens, L. Montgomery and Mayme Richardson. They report the convention as one of the best which has been held recently.

If you are a housewife you cannot reasonably be healthy or beautiful by washing dishes, sweeping and doing housework all day, and ending into bed dead tired at night. You must get into the open air and sunlight. If you do this every day and keep your stomach and bowels in good order by taking Chamberlain's Tablets when needed, you should become both healthy and beautiful. For sale by all dealers.

**OTTUMWA NEWS**  
There was a picnic given on the 4th of July at the residence of Mrs. G. B. Taylor on the South Side by the I. B. W. A. Quite a few visitors were present and those present report a lovely time.  
The lawn social given at the home of Mrs. Bibb, on the 5th, was a decided success. Everybody present enjoyed the fireworks and a social time. Refreshments were served and the Stewardess realized a neat sum.  
The 4th quarterly meeting was held Sunday, July 7th, at the A. M. E. church.  
The Presiding Elder Rev. S. B. Moore delivered three sermons which were enjoyed by the congregations. On Monday night the quarterly conference will be held in the Lecture room of the church.  
Wednesday evening prayer meeting will be led by Miss Clara Cook.  
Friday night, July 10th, the Rev. Des Moines will lecture at the 2nd Baptist church. Everybody cordially invited.  
Thursday, July 11th, is the annual outing of the A. M. E. S. S.  
There will be an entertainment given at the K. of P. Hall Wednesday night, July 10th, under the auspices of the Court of Calantha. Admission free to everybody.  
Miss Nettie Jackson of Milan, Mo., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Earl Wagner.  
Mrs. Downey, Kruger St., spent the 4th of July in Buxton with her daughter. She reports a lovely time.  
Mr. Leo Anderson spent the 4th of July in Chillicothe, Mo., with relatives and friends.  
Miss Lella Downey of Buxton expects to arrive in the city Tuesday for a few days' visit before she leaves for an extended visit in St. Paul, Minn., with her brother, Isaac Downey.  
The young people are planning a big hay rack party in about a week.  
Rev. S. B. Moore, P. E., is stopping with Rev. and Mrs. M. I. Gordon at the parsonage.  
The Browns played ball Sunday with the Athletics. The game was 7 to 8 in favor of the Athletics. Robinson and Brown were the batterers for the Browns and Berry and Swanson for the Athletics. The best feature of the game was Johnson's fielding and batting.  
On the 2nd of July, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harry Owens celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary at their home on West Mill St. The rooms were beautifully decorated. A two course luncheon was served by the hostess assisted by the Misses Mae Cathin of Chicago, Edith and Lenora Williams, Gertrude and Hazel Wagner and Zella and Hazel Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Owens received quite a few beautiful presents. After congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Owens the guests departed at a late hour. The out of town guests were Mrs. Doc Clark, Mrs. Rhengo and daughter, Miss Stella, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jones of Oskaloosa.  
Mrs. Clark has returned to her home in Oskaloosa after attending the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harry Owens.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jones of Oskaloosa have returned to their home after attending the 20th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harry Owens and visiting their daughter, Mrs. Chas. Wilson.  
Mrs. Rhengo and daughter, Miss Stella, of Oskaloosa, have returned home after attending the China wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harry Owens.  
There will be an entertainment given at the 2nd Baptist church Tuesday evening, July 9th.  
Mr. and Mrs. Williams of near Agency attended the I. B. W. A. picnic Thursday, July 4th at the home of Mrs. G. B. Taylor.  
During the summer months mothers of young children should watch for any unnatural looseness of the bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**  
Mr. Anthony Morton, the veteran city mail collector, is now enjoying his annual fortnight vacation, and he is using that time in making improvements on his property.  
The K. of P. gave a barbeque and picnic on the 4th at Tootles Park. A nice crowd was present and excellent order was maintained during the day.  
Mr. Elmer Woodson, the mail carrier, surprised a number of his friends when he is "married now."  
Charley Lanford, who has taken the examination for railway mail clerk, a few months ago, has been notified to report for work this week.  
The annual meeting of the Eastern Stars will be held in this city beginning next Wednesday. More than a hundred representatives of that order are expected to attend the meeting.  
Miss Anna Salisbury of Lawrence, Kan., is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. M. Cochran.  
Mr. R. L. Scott, one of the U. S. most inspectors, has about completed his annual vacation.  
The Afro-Americans Chauffeurs have organized a club. Mr. Isaac Moore is the president and Wm. Powell, secretary. They have secured rooms over Thompson's drug store, 100 Francis St. They have about 20 members, and meet every Tuesday evening.  
Miss Nelson of Chicago is the guest of Rev. Rev. Jno Gregg and family. She is a sister of Mrs. Gregg.  
A large number of people from here expect to go Kansas City next week to attend the Western Baptist convention. A full program of that convention was published in last week's issue of the Bystander.  
The Y. M. C. A. are making arrangements to run an excursion to Havana in the near future. That worthy association needs your financial assistance, so buy some of the tickets, and help to replenish their funds.  
Rev. Boggs of Plattsburg preached the annual sermon for the U. B. F. at their hall last Sunday.  
Mrs. Lewis Powell left last Tuesday for Mackinac, Mich., to spend the remainder of the summer.

**BUXTON BRIEFS**  
(Special to Bystander)  
One of the most elaborate social events of the season was the surprise birthday given by Mrs. M. E. Oliver in honor of her husband, Mr. Richard Oliver, Friday evening, June 28.  
The home was very beautifully decorated in lavender and pink. The Buxton Concert band, of which Mr. Oliver is the leader entered in the spirit of the evening and having been secretly employed, played some of their choice selections, and in addition presented Mr. Oliver a handsome combination writing desk and music cabinet. The choir of the Tabernacle Baptist church of which Mr. Oliver is chorister and leader, very willingly assisted in making the affair a success, and were all present to render their most choicest anthems. They presented Mr. Oliver an elegant Morris chair.  
After this delightful 3-course luncheon was served by four little girls, dressed in white acting as waitresses, and serving over one hundred people. Having listened to more of the music by the B. C. B. the guests departed at a late hour, after having declared themselves delightfully entertained.  
In addition to receiving a thoroughly genuine surprise Mr. Oliver received other presents.  
Mrs. Oliver was assisted by Mrs. Rosa Guy, Mrs. Maurice Foster, Mrs. W. J. Jackson, and her niece, Miss Lessie L. Terrell of Colfax, and Miss Grace McDowell.

**RED OAK, IOWA**  
(Special to Bystander)  
Miss Rosa Goodlow purchased a very handsome Piano from P. S. Everhart, the Music and Art dealer of Red Oak, last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Noah Pemberton, Jr., were callers upon their brother who is living in Red Oak, July 4th and while in Red Oak called at P. S. Everhart's Music store and were very much impressed with the handsome line of Pianos and Player-Pianos which he carries in stock. It ought to be to the interest of every intelligent colored person in the state to patronize such a fine store, when you can do just as well at his store as you can with any other dealer in the state in high grade instruments.  
I wonder why Oscar Conner had some well Photos taken a few days ago? Harry Martin had the misfortune to throw his shoulder out of place last week while boxing but it flew back in place after a little twisting of the arm I think he is training up to take (Al Palzer on next).  
The grafters who tried to show that a colored man committed the horrible murder at Vallicia a few days ago, which article appeared in the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, July 4th were disappointed and so they did not get the \$3500 offered. No colored man would commit such a crime.

**THE PHONE WILL BRING TO YOU**  
The best laundry service possible. We employ only the most modern machinery. If you want only the best you'll call maple 1447 and let us call for your next bundle.  
Family Washing 6c Per Pound  
**Merchants' Laundry**  
617 PHONE  
East Grand Ave. Maple 1447

**UNIQUE HOTEL**  
501 East 8th St.  
Furnished Rooms and Meals.  
Lunches or Short Orders at all hours.  
Cigars and Tobacco. Barber Shop, Pool Hall and hot baths.  
Best of accommodations.  
H. D. Green, Prop. Mason City  
Just across from the M. and St. L. Depot.

**MRS. A. M. POPE-TURNBO**  
PROPRIETOR  
"Poro" College  
3100 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo.  
THE "PORO" SYSTEM of Scalp and Hair treatment is based on the latest scientific and sanitary methods, affecting a healthy scalp thus promoting a growth of beautiful hair.  
The "Poro" preparations used in connection with the treatment are made and sold exclusively by myself, having the exclusive right to that name; and I, alone, know the secret of the composition, that bears that name. Our claim has always been that when the hair begins to grow as the result of the use of "PORO," it will continue to do so if only the scalp and hair be kept clean. This sanitary method of treatment is also having the desired effect in helping to prevent the spread of diseases, for it is a fact that hair in an unsanitary condition carries the germs of disease which often prove fatal to innocent persons coming in contact with them. For treatment, call on or address:  
Mrs. Mollie Whitney  
728 10th St. Des Moines

**BUXTON BRIEFS**  
Miss Lou Blaney of St. Louis is in the city visiting her father and other relatives and friends.  
Miss Bessie Coleman, teacher in the public schools of St. Louis is in the city visiting her brother, Fred's family and other relatives and friends.  
Miss Minnie Tansel is home from Des Moines to remain during the summer.  
The Boy Scouts of the Y. M. C. A. gave a very pleasant reception last Thursday evening to some of their young lady friends, in the boys department. The evening was spent in games and other amusements, Messrs Faith and Seever furnished music for the occasion. The grand march was led by Mr. Joseph Nichols of the men's department and Miss Leona Steel. The menu consisted of sandwiches, lemonade, ice cream, cake and fruit.  
Messdames Tandy, Smith and Williams of the F. B. W. club, with a number of young girls met Monday to organize a girls department of said club for the purpose of helping the State Federation of Women's clubs to erect a school for girls. The club will still under the name of Y. G. H. (Young Girl Helpers) and its officers and members follow: Josie Roberts, president; Myrtle Brown, Sec'y; Susie Watson, Cor. Sec'y; and Kathrine Smith, Treas.; Thelma Monroe, Emma Smith, Lelia, Smith, Veeta Cross, Leona Ewing, Leona Steele and Irene Prentice. The club will meet next Monday with Thelma Monroe.

Messdames M. E. Oliver and W. A. Brown, Rev. T. B. Woodard and Miss Fannie Woodard, left Monday to attend Western Baptist convention which convenes at the Second Baptist church Kansas City, Mo., July 16th and will be in session the remainder of the week.  
Scout master R. G. Potter and number of the scouts gathered in the boys department Monday evening and organized a club calling themselves "The Boys of 1912." Earnest Watson was chosen as president, Ivory Steel, Vice-President, Jsa. Shade, Sec'y., Earl Johnson, Asst. Sec'y; Jas Carter, Treas. The boys are planning a number of outings for the summer and pleasant evenings of entertainment.  
Mrs. A. Perkins is still on the sick list.  
Mrs. Rose Jelks is improving slowly. Mrs. Booker Dues is yet confined in the hospital at Iowa City, but is expected home Friday of this week.  
Mr. W. L. Perkins, agent for Buck's Laundry Cedar Rapids, has put out a wagon to collect and deliver your laundry. If you want your laundry called for and delivered to your door, just wait for the Perkins wagon. Laundry is sent out every Tuesday and returned Saturday.  
Mr. Arthur Fletcher, the tonorial artist is putting in a modern shop in the postoffice building. He will have all new furniture and will install a bath tub. A shop of this kind is very much needed for both the traveling and home trade, as there are few houses in town sufficiently arranged to install a bath tub.  
For soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

**VIVIAN L. JONES**  
**Funeral Director**  
The very best service guaranteed  
Prices the lowest  
Calls answered promptly day or night  
No extra charges for distance—Reverse all phone charges  
PHONE: 2548  
Residence Black 1658.  
Office  
519 East Court Ave. Des Moines

**E. Green's RESTAURANT**  
14 East 5th St.  
Good Meals and Lunches  
Everything First Class  
Cigars and Tobacco  
E. GREEN, PROP. Davenport

**ORIGINAL NOTICE**  
In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county.  
September Term A. D. 1912.  
Sadie Woods, Plaintiff vs. John L. Woods, Defendant.  
To John L. Woods:  
You are hereby notified that on or before the 15th day of August A. D. 1912, the petition of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county, Iowa, claiming of you, an absolute divorce from the bonds of matrimony, heretofore existing between you and this plaintiff, on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, such as to endanger life and health. For further particulars see petition when filed.  
And unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term, being the September term of said Court, which will commence at Des Moines on the 9th day of September 1912, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.  
Dan. W. McCord,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**YOU CAN'T BEAT IT**  
Hot Home-Made Bread  
all day with those delicious home cooked meals.  
When in Chicago, Ill.  
Everybody eats at the  
**The Model Cafe**  
12 West 31st St. Near State St.  
Columbia Hotel Bldg., Chicago  
Moderate Prices Quick Service  
Phones—Aldine 3388—Automatic 73-174

**Piles**  
All Rectal Diseases cured without a surgical operation. No Chloroform, Ether or other general anesthetic used. CURE GUARANTEED or last a LIFETIME. EXAMINATION FREE.  
WRITE FOR BOOK ON PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES WITH TESTIMONIALS  
DR. C. V. CLEMENT, 402 MARQUANDT BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA

There is a christian band composed of women, who meet each Monday morning for prayer in some one of the homes. The meetings are proving very helpful. They meet with Mrs. Clara Tate 15 E 13th, next Monday. All are cordially welcome.  
Miss Lillian Simmons, organist of Tabernacle church will leave shortly for Des Moines where she will take more music instruction. The church wishes for her much success.  
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