

# REBELS PREVENT SENDING ARMS

## Americans in Mexico Cut Off by Insurrecto Band.

Trains Derailed, Bridges Burned, Passengers Sent Back—Cananea Believed in Peril.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—One detachment of the Ninth cavalry, under orders for the Mexican border, left here at 6:30 Sunday night. Other detachments will leave shortly.

Junction City, Kan.—Final orders directing the Thirtieth cavalry to proceed to the Mexican border were received Sunday by Colonel Charles Hatfield, commander of the regiment. The regiment, nearly 1000 men, and a machine gun platoon, will leave Fort Riley in a few days for El Paso.

Naco, Ariz.—Mexican rebels have cut all traffic and communication between here and Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, where about 500 Americans reside. Shortly afterward a passenger train arrived here carrying 500 rifles and 150,000 rounds of ammunition, sent by the United States government from the arsenal at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., to arm the American residents in Cananea.

The rebels cut the railway in an attempt to prevent the shipment of arms from reaching the Americans at Cananea. The passenger train for a few miles south of the international line, the engine was derailed and the passenger allowed to coast back into the United States on a passenger coach down the grade. Six bridges were burned.

Care had been taken to conceal the identity of the shipment of arms, but news that the Americans of Cananea had requested Washington authorities to send them arms for self-protection, and that the request had been granted is believed to have become known among the rebel chiefs operating in this vicinity.

Not only are American lives believed to be in danger as a result of recent operations by the rebels, but the mines must close for lack of fuel within a few days, mining engineers state.

Cananea is one of the most extensive copper mining centers in the world, and the Cananea Copper company is the richest corporation of its kind in Mexico. The railway destroyed by rebels runs from a point on the American border to Cananea, and is a part of the Southern Pacific of Mexico system.

In Cananea are about 500 American men and about 50 American women. About 100 of these are American cowboys from surrounding ranches. Recent threats of rebel leaders to attack Cananea now are now taken seriously here, in view of the late developments.

## PLAGUE STOPS FARM WORK.

Kansas Farmers Without Horses Cannot Get Fall Plowing Done.

Topeka, Kan.—Farm work is going on in Western Kansas for lack of horses killed by the plague. Crops remain ungathered and fall plowing is weeks behind. On many farms all the horses have died. Until experts ascertain a remedy for the disease, farmers are unwilling to purchase more horses.

The disease is rapidly spreading westward, according to reports received by J. H. Mercer, state livestock commissioner. Mercer sent out a warning that areas all over the state should be kept pastured and given no water except from wells. The streams and ponds are said by the experts to be warm with diplococci, a variety of which causes meningitis.

## Nitrate Supply Limited.

New York—There will be no ammunition for British guns in time of war would Great Britain's enemy cut off the supply of nitrates from Chile, according to a declaration made by Colonel Samuel Evde, of Christiansia, Norway, before the eighth international medical congress at Columbia University. "Nitrate of ammonia produced from atmospheric nitrogen is rare, and according to the experience of the British navy has a great bearing upon the life of the gun, the purity of the product reducing the heat."

## Convicts Honor Booth.

San Quentin, Cal.—Nearly 1000 men stripes paid tribute to the memory of the late General William Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, at memorial services held at San Quentin Prison. Abraham Ruef, the convicted burglar, delivered the main address, eulogizing the great Salvationist as a man of length on his work for the poor and the man behind the bars. Prison inmates and members of the army corps in San Francisco arranged a program consisting of red music and addresses.

## Bombs Set by Black Hand.

New York—"Black Hand" agents set three attempts to blow up as buildings in the city Sunday, tenements in which the bombs were placed blowing more than 75 lives. Two of the infernal machines were discovered in time to prevent them from exploding, while the other shattered windows and doors on floors of a building in West 75th street in which it had exploded. No one was injured.

## Chinese Troops Revolt.

Yunnan—A serious military uprising taken place at Yunnan. The governor general has left the town, his designation is not known to the public. Yunnan is the capital of the province of the same name and is southwest China. The province has 22,000 square miles and 12,300,000 inhabitants. Yunnan, the city, has a population of 100,000. It is a city.

## BIG GUNS SMASH TARGETS.

Fort Stevens Sends 6-inch Shells Home at 5-Mile Range.

Fort Stevens—The third \$1800 sea-going battleship target is a mass of splintered wreckage as a result of the most sensational target practice ever held at Fort Stevens. The last target was demolished by the Thirty-fourth company with a six-inch shell. Immediately 70 men under Lieutenant Norton, and ordnance officer, were placed at work putting together another target. Working for eight hours without ceasing they accomplished what ordinarily requires fully a week's effort.

The target, made of 10x10 timbers, with three steel masts enmeshed in the Columbia river to sea by the steamer Furnace.

Getting on its course 9000 yards from the battery, the Furnace steamed full speed ahead with the ocean spray dashing over the target. The gunners sprang to their positions, the huge 625-pound shell was rammed home, the breech-block slammed shut, the 36-ton steel barrel arose above the cement breastworks, seemingly poisoning itself like the striking head of a serpent.

A minor correction by the gunpointer, the command to fire, and the projectile, propelled by 175 pounds of high explosive, was on its way toward the target.

As it traveled through the air toward its destination, a second shell was hurled from another rifle. The first shell struck, scattering the wooden framework in all directions; almost instantly afterward the second projectile buried itself amongst the tangled wreckage of the \$1800 target.

The largest British dreadnaught planned is 700 feet long. These targets are 60 feet long; therefore such an enemy would represent a striking place for shells 12 times the size of the target used for representing battle conditions.

## MOTORCYCLE KILLS TWELVE.

Racer Going 90 Miles an Hour Crashes into Crowd.

Newark, N. J.—Eddie Hasha, of Waco, Tex., holder of several world's records for motorcycle racing, plunged over the rail of the course of the Newark motorcycle, into a crowd, causing the death of six persons, including himself, while six are dying and 13 are badly injured.

The only three of the six dead positively identified up to a late hour were Hasha, Johnny Albright, a Denver motorcyclist who was riding third in the race, and Edward Fischer, a 17-year-old boy of this city. The other three dead were boys and young men among the spectators. Two of the probably fatally injured are Edward Rolle and Frank J. Amburg, each 17 years old.

Five thousand spectators were witnessing the finish of a four-mile free-for-all race when the daring young rider, doing 90 miles an hour, took his fatal plunge. He was pitched head first 50 feet into the air. His body was shapeless when it was picked up, almost at the feet of his wife, seated in the bleachers.

Albright was thrown head first in the other direction into the enclosure of the track, when the champion's wheel came sliding down the steep bank and struck him. He was picked up for dead, but he lived in an unconscious state more than two hours.

## Queen is Learning Golf.

Aberdeen, Scotland—Queen Mary is learning to play golf at Balmoral in emulation of her daughter, who has recently been playing daily there. Her Majesty has often expressed amazement over the infatuation for the game by ardent golfers. At the conclusion of her first lesson she expressed the opinion that the game was "very bracing but tiring." Her daughter, Princess Mary, is quoted as saying of the queen's playing: "Mother's driving is strong, but occasionally wide."

## Pearl Fisheries Opened.

San Diego, Cal.—David Zarate, mayor of Ensenada, estimates that 5000 persons, residents of Lower California, will obtain employment as a result of the reported revocation of the pearl and other fishing concessions along the Lower California and Gulf coasts. Aurelia Sandoval, in charge of the Sandoval interests of Los Angeles, has controlled the pearl fishing and other concessions as far south as Magdalena, his firm having held a monopoly. The privilege now is open to all Mexican citizens.

## Mobilization is Indicated.

Douglas, Ariz.—Movements of Mexican rebels below this point indicate a mobilization. Rafael and Emilio Campa, two rebel chiefs, have joined their forces 20 miles south of Agua Prieta, the Mexican town which adjoins Douglas. Salazar's avowed intention of moving west along the border and attacking Cananea would indicate a general mobilization of all rebel forces, numbering 1000 men, and superior to federal commands.

## Salazar Makes Apology.

Hachita, N. M.—Conferences between United States army officers stationed here and the Mexican rebel leader Inez Salazar, took place on the border about 50 miles southwest of here. Major Sedgwick Rice rode to here. Major Sedgwick Rice rode to the boundary to talk with the rebel leader. Salazar apologized to the American officers for the incident a few days ago, when Mexican rebels of his command crossed the line and fired on American soldiers on patrol duty.

## Morgan Would Buy Ruins.

Rome—Newspapers here say that J. P. Morgan has submitted to the Italian government a plan for completing the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum. It is said that Mr. Morgan is willing to bear the entire cost of uncovering Herculaneum.

## Airship Falls; Four Killed.

Gray, France—An aeroplane got out of hand at an aviation meeting here and swept to the ground, crushing a score of spectators, four of whom were killed outright.

# FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

## BEST SOILS FOR ONIONS.

O. A. C. Graduate Talks of Fertilizers To Be Used on Crop.

Corvallis, Or.—Although onions will grow on a large variety of soils, they thrive best in a rich, mellow soil with plenty of moisture. Just what fertilizers and soil treatment to use is explained by Jay C. Leedy, of Sherwood, one of this year's seniors at the Oregon Agricultural college, in an article on "Soils and Fertilizers for Onions" in the Oregon Countryman, published by the students.

"For commercial onion growing in Oregon the beaver meadows are practically the only ones given consideration," says Mr. Leedy. "These lands are located mostly in Washington, Clackamas and Marion counties. Theoretically these lands have resulted from beaver damming streams and outlets to lakes, hence the name; but nature has played a large part in the soil formation, in many cases without the aid of the beavers.

"This soil forms a type known as mullus, composed largely of organic matter and humus, and analysis usually shows about 2 per cent of nitrogen. Large portions of this plant food element are unavailable for the use of plant life. This type of soil generally contains a moderate amount of phosphoric acid and usually very small amounts of potash, sometimes as low as 2 per cent. Chemical analysis of the soil is not to be relied upon in all cases as an indicator of the soil's power to produce crops, but is merely an index to the amount of the various plant foods present in the soil. It has been found by experiments that these dam soils will not continue to produce profitable yields of onions without the addition of potassium in the form of animal manure or commercial fertilizers.

"Analysis of yellow Danver onions showed a content of .225 per cent nitrogen, .88 per cent phosphoric acid and .217 per cent potash. Taking an average yield to the acre of 300 sacks, each weighing 100 pounds, the analysis would remove from the soil 67.5 pounds of nitrogen, 25.8 pounds of phosphoric acid and 65.1 pounds of potash. Thus it can be seen that the onion crop uses comparatively large amounts of the three essential fertilizing elements, and these must be supplied to the soil if it does not already contain them.

"Barnyard manure is almost indispensable in the production of onions in any except the beaverland soils, and is more used than any other fertilizer even on these soils. Indeed, there is no fertilizer so well adapted to the production of onions as a liberal amount of clean, well composted barnyard manure. It is important that all stable manure used on onion land be well rotted before applied to the soil in order that the weed seeds may lose their germinating powers, and that the danger of diseases attacking the onions be lessened. A heavy application of fresh manure may produce an overgrowth of tops at the expense of the bulbs, and is sure to bring in a large amount of weed seed, increasing the cost of weeding. It is difficult to make the soil too rich for onions, provided the manures are incorporated with the soil. The usual amounts, however, are 10 or 12 tons to the acre, applied before ploughing in the fall and then harrowed with the disc before planting in the spring.

"Where enough manure is not produced on the farm, and where it cannot be secured profitably from a city near, commercial fertilizers must be resorted to. They can supplant stable manure profitably, especially on the beaverland soils, already rich in organic matter. In some instances commercial fertilizers are used exclusively with good results. One great advantage over stable manure is the fact of reducing the weeds to a minimum, thus lessening the expensive production. A higher initial cost than stable manure tends to offset the disadvantages in weeding. As it is an intensive crop yielding large amounts of bulbs to the acre, growers are justified in manuring heavily.

"Additional nitrogen increases the yield. The onion is planted early in the spring, before bacterial action begins, and these agents in the soil which render the nitrogen available for plant use do not begin to work very actively until the soil is thoroughly warmed and the season well advanced. An application of nitrogen immediately available early in the season is thus beneficial in giving the plants an early and vigorous start. Sodium nitrate, containing about 16 per cent nitrogen, is the best form, 100 pounds to the acre as a top dressing after the onions are planted.

"Bone meal containing about 22 per cent phosphoric and 4 per cent nitrogen is a good fertilizer for onions.

"Whenever the ants' nest can be located the best means of destruction is to make a hole in the center of it with a crowbar or similar instrument, pour into it one or two ounces of bisulphide of carbon, tamp the soil back into the hole and throw a heavy blanket over the nest to hold in the fumes of the bisulphide.

"To destroy ants in the house a mixture of three grains of tartar emetic and four ounces of syrup should be smeared over bits of china or chips and placed in the ants' runway. It is especially good as a remedy because it will not kill the ants immediately. They carry the mixture to their nest and feed the larvae on it, and thus kill out the entire colony."

"To exterminate pests on lawns and in houses. Corvallis, Or.—The best methods of ridding lawns and houses of ants, which frequently become troublesome pests, are described by the crop pest workers of the Oregon Agricultural college, thus:

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## PRESERVED THE OLD STYLE

How One Young Bride Brought Atmosphere of the Past Into Her New Home.

A young bride who went to house-keeping in her husband's old home was very much disappointed to find that the new furniture and the very best intentions in the world had bought a lot of modern furniture and put away some really antique pieces, because she thought they were too out of date to please her boy's city wife.

The wife, however, in a quiet way found out that the new furniture had been purchased with the understanding that the bill be settled within six months. She talked the matter over with her husband and his mother and then with the proprietor of the store, and in the end, all the "modern" furniture was taken back and the same amount traded out for several beautiful rugs and the curtains for all the rooms on the first floor of the old house.

Then the bride went to work and fixed up all the "old fashioned" furniture which had been stored in the attic. A dining table was found and four chairs to match. These she had scraped and sandpapered, then a filler applied, and, lastly, a good quality varnish. This, when thoroughly dry was again rubbed down until the final finish was dull, and the effect was splendid. It suggested age, but good condition.

The young wife also removed the screens from the old fireplace and they laid down new hearth-stones of cream brick. And the most delighted inmate of the home was the mother, who saw in it all a vision of bygone days.

## LONG IMBEDDED IN AMBER

Dragon Fly, Preserved for Centuries, is a Most Remarkable Natural Curiosity.

Flies in amber are not uncommon, but a dragon fly, almost perfect, is unique. The piece of amber with its large insect impossibly imprisoned was presented a few weeks ago to an English statesman by a rich Russian merchant.

The piece is remarkable for its size and the purity of its transparent yellow, but more especially for this insect it contains. This particular dragon fly flitted about over the marshes of what geologists call the tertiary period, tens or hundreds of thousands of years ago, and was engulfed by the resin that flowed from a pine tree. This resin, in the course of ages, turned to the stone that we now call amber. Several thousand species of fossil insects have been found in amber but this is one of the finest ever seen.

Life's Healing. Of all the amazing forces of nature—her thunder and cataraacts, oceans in wild storm and volcanoes in floods of molten rock, and those hidden monster-powers of electricity, gravitation and chemic affinities—the most wonderful of all is her healing power, her ability to get over anything, her infinite resources of recovery.

Have you often wondered why the whole world did not die of the cholera? And those other plagues no one seems able to stay, the typhoid, the smallpox, the bubonic plague, besides the awful pests of history, the red death and the black death; why have any of them ceased at all?

One reason of this is that the four huge rooms in nature's house are full of health supply. These rooms are sunshine, water, air and earth.

For Nature's other name is The Healer. She is the original and only cure-all.

And all this is quite as true in the realm of mind and soul as it is in the realm of body.—Woman's World.

## Horse Up a Tree.

Visitors to Ferry Park were much surprised yesterday morning to see a horse up among the branches of a tree. The animal had got in its uncomfortable position by falling ten feet from a bank that overtopped the tree. The tree probably saved the horse's life.

Blocks and fall were fastened to a tree stump on top of the hill and leather belts were wrapped about the horse. When the work of hitching the belts was completed it was found that the animal could not be rescued until several of the limbs of the tree were cut off. This took considerable time, during which the horse reared and watched the work of the score or more of men who were trying to release him. With the removal of the last limb the horse was slowly drawn to the top of the bank from which he had fallen. A close examination revealed that outside of a few scratches he was unharmed.—Baltimore American.

## The Dog in Politics.

An Italian paper has been collecting instances where dogs were used to influence politics or express the political feelings of their owners. We are told that in 1894, when billingsgate teaching was imposed on Italy, dogs were painted black in sign of mourning; in 1897 a candidate for the town councilship of Milan decorated his Newfoundland with a scroll inscribed, "Vote for the Socialist." The following year this was "imitated" in London, where numbers of dogs wore mantles on which was written "Vote for Chamberlain," or "Vote for the Socialist." It is also said that in 1902, on the reception of the news that the Boer war was ended, the streets were enlivened by the apparition of dogs wearing the Union Jack and others drunk on whisky. How the nature of the tipple was determined by the Italian observer is not stated.

## Special Juries for Rhodesia.

As the result of the investigations of the Select Committee, in Salisbury, Rhodesia, a new Juries Ordinance has been framed, providing for the trial of certain criminal cases, involving Europeans and natives, before a judge and special jury numbering five, of whom not less than four shall be selected from a special list designated by the administrator and approved by the legislative council.

# NEW NORTHWEST LINE BUILDING

## Direct Route Los Angeles to Spokane Is Project.

Distance Only 100 Miles More Than From San Francisco—Offset By Better Grades.

Los Angeles—A new railroad, binding the great Northwest and Southland, making possible the settlement and development of hundreds of thousands of acres heretofore far removed from avenues of traffic, is to link Los Angeles and Spokane. It will reduce the distance between them several hundred miles and bring this city nearly as close to Spokane as is San Francisco.

The surveys have been completed, and the new trans-state line will be finished within three years, or by the time the Panama traffic is well developed.

Advices received from towns which will be on the new line are that the plans have so far progressed that the actual work of construction is under way at two points, and before long the dirt will be flying at several others.

The new railroad is a part of the Harriman system, and in working out the right of way, several hundred miles of existing line are to be used, plus approximately 50 miles of construction flung across rugged mountains and about 150 miles of narrow gauge reconstructed to meet the new requirements.

The distance from Los Angeles to Spokane over the shortest existing line is 1550 miles. By way of the new road it will be reduced to about 1175 miles. It is now 1075 miles from San Francisco to Spokane, and this slight difference in favor of San Francisco will be more than offset by the elimination or material reduction of many heavy grades.

## UNPRECEDENTED RAINS RUIN FRUIT AND HOPS

San Francisco—For the first time in 25 years, this early in September, rain fell Friday and Saturday. Up to noon nearly half an inch was the record established for the two days.

From the great interior valleys of the state come waits from orchardists, vineyardists and hopgrowers that the greater part of their crops have been ruined. A report from Fresno says that from one-half to two-thirds of the entire table and shipping grape crops have been ruined by the rains. Hundreds of carloads of drying fruit spread on racks in orchards could not be stacked and covered in time to prevent loss, the rain came so suddenly in the middle of the night.

In the great Sonoma valley thousands of hoppers have suffered three days and nights of severe hardship, as they have never been accustomed to go to the fields provided with tents or other other protection from rain. The storm found these thousands sleeping unprotected in the fields. A dispatch from Santa Rosa reports more than 1200 acres of hops, together with supporting poles, were collapsed and on the ground as a result of the storm. It is feared that when full reports from the entire state are received the amount of damage will reach an enormous figure.

## Oil Lands Held For Navy.

Washington, D. C.—Thirty-seven thousand acres of oil lands in the Elk hills, California, adjacent to the Midway and McKittrick oil fields, have been withdrawn from entry by the president and will be held for development and use by the United States navy. It is the intention of the Navy department to sink wells on this area and use the oil on naval vessels equipped with oil burners. In the opinion of many officers, the time is coming when oil will be universally used on all warships.

## Mabel Keiso Loses Job.

San Francisco—Miss Mabel Keiso, who has occupied the unique position of being the only woman wireless telegraph operator in service aboard a Pacific liner, is out of a job. For the past two months she has sat at the key on the steamer Mariposa, which plies between Seattle and Alaskan points. The company for which she worked released her recently with the explanation that the Federal department of commerce and labor objected to the employment of women as wireless operators at sea.

## Explorer Will Return.

Pasadena, Cal.—Ernest DeKoven Leffingwell, a young American explorer who has been absent on an Arctic exploration expedition for three and a half years, will return this fall, according to a letter received by his parents from Flaxman island, on the northern coast of Alaska. Leffingwell's most important work during the last three years has been in mapping the north coast of Alaska and making geographical explorations in the hitherto unexplored mountain ranges of Northeastern Alaska.

## Aviator Up 16,240 Feet.

Houlgate, France—Roland G. Garros, the aviator, eclipsed the old world's record for altitude by about 2461 feet. Ascending in a monoplane, Garros went up 16,240 feet. At this height the rarified atmosphere caused his engine to stop and the aviator had to volplane to the ground. The previous record of 13,779 feet was made at Vienna, June 29, by the Austrian aviator Czakay. In this flight he carried a passenger.

## Canadian Immigration Heavy.

Ottawa, Ont.—During the four months from April 1 to August 1, 209,642 immigrants arrived in Canada. Of this number 143,742 arrived at ocean ports and 65,900 from the United States. These figures show an increase of 15 per cent as compared with those of the corresponding months of the last fiscal year.

# My Inference



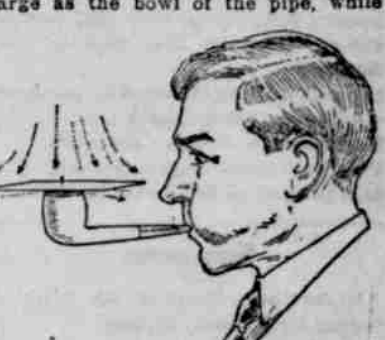
My Father is a Tailor sure. Because I heard him say, My business, child is pressing. I must hurry off today!

## BLOWING A CARD FROM PIPE

Nothing Would Seem to Be More Simple—Peculiar Principle of Aerodynamics Involved.

At first thought, nothing would seem simpler than blowing a card off from a pipe, if the card is laid horizontally on the bowl of it and one blows through the pipe stem; but when one tries it, he is amazed to find that he cannot do it, says the Popular Mechanics. In order to make the experiment satisfactorily, a pin should be put through the card into the bowl of the pipe, so that it cannot slide sideways. Under these conditions, the card cannot be blown from the pipe except occasionally by a very sudden puff.

The uncanny fact that the card cannot be blown from the pipe depends upon some of the peculiar principles of aerodynamics. One would feel certain that, when he blows, the card would fly immediately into the air. It will be noticed, though, that the column of air which ascends is only as large as the bowl of the pipe, while



## Card Cannot Be Dislodged.

the surface of the card which is expected to be lifted is many times greater. As soon as the card rises a little, the downward pressure holds it to such an extent that the air flows out sideways in every direction along its surface. When it gets to the edge of the card, it draws some of the air from the upper side with it. This causes a current of air from above to descend upon the card and to hold it down.

## PATIENCE OF A LITTLE BOY

Affecting Little Story is Told by Lady Somerset of London Youth's Remarkable Courage.

Lady Henry Somerset, whose labor in behalf of the children of the London slums are constant and earnest, says the Youth's Companion, tells this affecting story of the way in which her interest in these little ones was aroused:

I was moved in that direction by the rare patience and imagination of one little boy. His example convinced me that patience was one of the qualities I needed most, and in seeking it I grew into that work.

I was in a hospital on visiting day, while the doctors were changing a plaster cast which held the crippled boy's limb. The operation was exceedingly painful. I was told, to my surprise, the little sufferer neither stirred nor winced, but made a curious buzzing sound with his mouth. After the doctors left I said to him: "How could you possibly stand it?" "That's nothing," he answered. "Why, I just made believe that a bee was stinging me. Bees don't hurt very much, you know. And I kept buzzin' because I was afraid I'd forget about its being a bee if I didn't."

## Odd Riddles.

When may a man call his wife "honey?" When she has a large comb in her head.

Who was the first to swear in this world? Eve. How so? When Adam asked her if he might take a kiss, she said, I don't care a dam if you do.

How can it be proved that a horse has six legs? He has fore legs in front and two behind.

Why is a gun like a jury? Because it goes off when discharged.

What is that if you use it well will look at everybody; but if you scratch its back it will look at nobody? A looking glass.

Why had Eve no fear of the meads? Because she'd Adam (head-em).

## English Churchyard Trees.

In England there are few trees to be found in practically all churchyards. Frequently, in the works of English poets, one comes across references to these trees, especially when the writer wishes to express anything sorrowful. Few trees did not come to grow in English cemeteries by chance. It was in the time of King Edward I. that they were first planted. Knowing that the yew tree is a very fine shade tree, strong and sturdy, and not given to spreading too greatly, the king ordered this tree to be planted in all churchyards, for the purpose of protecting the churches from violent windstorms.