

Why the Rev. Joseph Clark Left The First Church

By ETHEL HOLMES

The Rev. Walter Blakeslee called on the Rev. Joseph Clark.

"I have been called, Brother Clark," said Blakeslee, "to the First church in your place. I would like to gain from you some information with reference to the character of the congregation over which I am to preside. I have understood that you resigned the pastorate and your resignation was accepted reluctantly."

"Yes, I resigned."

Mr. Blakeslee did not like to ask the reason for the resignation, but waited for it.

"It wouldn't do," said Clark, "for me to give you the true reason. I will say, however, that I have no right to assume that you will meet with a similar reason. What will apply to one does not necessarily apply to another. You may be subjected to the same test to which I was subjected. But it may not annoy you. You may like it."

Blakeslee tried hard to get the secret from the man he was to succeed, but failed. Clark advised him to enter upon his charge and learn for himself what drawbacks were attached to it.

He found a congregation made up largely of women. When he took the pulpit for his first sermon he met a battery of feminine eyes that was a trifle disconcerting. It did not seem to him that what he said was engaging the attention of the ladies. He rather fancied they were sizing him up. This seemed especially true of the younger, unmarried portion of the congregation.

After the services he was surrounded, complimented on the excellent sermon he had preached and received many invitations to accompany persons to their homes for dinner. He accepted the first, and most of the other women invited him to tea. Again he accepted the first invitation, and that closed his engagements for his first Sunday in his new pastorate.

The next morning he received a note from Miss Hathaway, superintendent of the Sunday school, asking for an interview in which he would express his views as to how the school should be conducted. Miss Ackerman sent an invitation to dinner for the same evening. Miss Wadsworth waylaid him on the street and volunteered to give him such information as to the requirements of the parish as he "ought to know." This involved a walk with her of an hour or more. Invitations for this and for that rained upon him, and in due time embroidered slippers, smoking caps, pipe holders and other articles that feminine fingers were adapted to make came in so fast that he could scarcely find time to call and offer the thanks such kindly interest warranted.

When Mr. Clark had held the pastorate of the First church a couple of months the idea got into his modest brain that there were a large number of unmarried women in the congregation who would like to be married. He wondered if they had not advanced in such large numbers upon his predecessor as to bring about his retreat.

The minister was well satisfied with his position. The salary was more than a man of his age should expect. There was only one drawback—a half dozen young women who were bent on marrying him. He could not marry more than one of them, and if he married one he feared the rest would consider themselves slighted and render his position untenable. Upon reflection he went to Deacon Hardwick, the most influential man in the church, and told him of his dilemma.

"Leave it to me," said the deacon. This brief sentence was all the minister could get out of the deacon.

"Kit," said the latter to his daughter soon after Blakeslee's statement of facts. "I think I'll have to unleash you."

"What do you mean, papa?"

"You promised me when Clark resigned that you would have nothing to do with tying up his successor in the same way Clark was tied up."

"I had nothing to do with the effort to catch Mr. Clark."

"You were the only one who did not want him. He was not driven away by the siege of the others; he left because you captured him to throw him over your shoulder."

"Well, what do you wish me to do now?"

"Don't you think you had better settle down with Blakeslee?"

"He is very nice."

"Well, put the landing net under him, and when you have done so take him in and appropriate him to yourself."

Mr. Blakeslee had noticed Miss Hardwick, a demure looking girl in his congregation who did not join in the siege of the other unmarried women of the congregation. After this young lady's interview with her father she manifested a deep interest in the deacon's

man's career. Her father had been called to secure his attention. He made a note to a better acquaintance. It was then that Miss Katherine Hardwick put out her delicate tentacles and drew him in.

"Brother Clark," said Mr. Blakeslee after his engagement, "I think I have learned the reason why you left the First church."

"What was it?"

"You were driven out by the effort of every unmarried woman in the congregation to capture you."

"You are wrong," said Clark. But he did not set the other right.

HOW TO PREPARE THE GARDEN SOIL

Fertilizers and Lime Should Be Applied When Ground Is Ready.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

A simple test to determine when garden soil is ready for plowing or working is to take a handful of earth from the surface and close the fingers tightly on it. If the earth compacted in this way is dry enough for cultivation it will fall apart when the hand is opened. This test is applicable only to comparatively heavy soils, but it is those which receive the most injury if they are worked when wet. On such soils overzealous gardeners not only waste their time, but frequently do actual damage by attempting to work them too early.

After plowing or working with a spade it is usually desirable to apply some form of fertilizer. Barnyard or stable manure, which furnishes both plant food and humus, is undoubtedly the best, and applications of from twenty to thirty tons to the acre are satisfactory. The manure should be distributed evenly over the surface and later worked in with a hoe and rake. Frequently it is advisable also to apply commercial fertilizer, especially phosphate. An application of 300 to 600 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre is usually sufficient. In order to supply potash, if this is needed, unbleached wood ashes may be distributed over the garden at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. Wet or leached ashes have less fertilizer value. Two thousand pounds of these should be used. In order to start the plants early in the spring applications of 100 pounds to the acre of nitrate of soda are sometimes used. It is important, however, to remember that no form of commercial fertilizer will yield good results unless the soil is well supplied with humus. This frequently may be furnished in the form of sod or other vegetation which has overgrown a garden spot and may be turned under with a plow or spade.

In certain localities it is also advisable to test the soil for acidity. Naturally moist soils are likely to be sour and in such a condition are not likely to produce the most satisfactory crops. The test for acidity or sourness is a very simple one. A handful of the soil slightly moistened and a piece of blue litmus paper, which can be obtained from any drug store, are all that is necessary. When placed on sour soil the paper will turn red. To correct such a condition lime should be used. The ground should be covered with a thin coat of air slaked lime and the latter worked in well. Lime is not a plant food, but it will correct the acidity and will improve the physical condition of the soil.

ON GROWING ONIONS.

On Small Areas It Is Preferable to Plant Sets.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Onions, like potatoes, are a staple crop that is grown commercially on a very extensive scale. As a general rule, it is well to have the crop follow some other one that has been kept under the hoe and free from weeds the previous season.

In the north seed is sown as early in the spring as the soil can be brought to the proper condition. In the south onion sets are frequently put out in the autumn and carried through the winter with the protection of a little hay or straw. There are three methods of propagating onions—the first, by sowing the seed in rows where the crop is to grow; second, by sowing the seed in specially prepared beds and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground, and, third, by planting sets which have been kept through the winter. The first method is used by large commercial growers on account of the amount of labor involved in the others. On small areas, however, it may be preferable to plant sets. Under normal conditions these may usually be obtained at planting time for about \$2.50 a bushel, eight or nine bushels being required to plant an acre. Onions planted from sets will ripen earlier than those from seed sown in the fields. When the transplanting meth-

od is used the seed is sown in greenhouses, hotbeds, cold frames or specially prepared beds at the rate of three and one-half to four pounds for each acre to be planted. The seedlings are transplanted when they are somewhat smaller than a lead pencil and rather stocky. The root end of the seedling is pushed into the soil with one finger, and the soil is then firmed about the plant.

The seed is sown thickly in drills about twelve to fourteen inches apart. After the plants become established they are thinned to two or three inches apart. The maturity of the bulbs may be hastened by preventing the continued growth of the tops. This is sometimes accomplished by rolling an empty barrel over the rows and breaking down the tops. After these are practically dead the onion bulbs may be pulled up by hand from the soil and spread in a dry, well ventilated place to cure. Thereafter they may be stored in crates or bags for winter use. In the north the crop ripens and is harvested during the latter part of the summer and early autumn. In the southern states, where the crop is grown during the winter, the harvesting and marketing period takes place during the spring months.

REPUBLICS IN RUSSIA.

They Existed in Cities and Tribes There in Ancient Times.

The republican idea is neither new nor modern in Russia, and the elective monarchy was one of its earliest governmental institutions.

Novgorod, prior to A. D. 1100 and for many years thereafter, maintained a sort of republic. The people were warlike and compelled neighboring cities to pay tribute and invited princes to act as the head of their government and military forces. When any prince displeased the majority of the people he was invited to abdicate.

"She could impose conditions on him whom she chose to reign over her," says the historian Rambaud, speaking of the semirepublic of Novgorod. "If discontented with his management she expelled the prince and his band. According to the accustomed formula, 'she made a reverence and showed him the way' to leave Novgorod. Sometimes to hinder his evil designs she kept him prisoner, and it was left to his successor to set him at liberty. Often a revolution was accompanied by a general pillage of the partisans of the fallen prince.

"The power of a prince of Novgorod rested not only on his droujina, which always followed his fortunes, and on his family relations with this or that powerful principality, but also on a party formed for him in the heart of the republic. It was when the opposing party grew too strong that he was dethroned and popular vengeance exercised on his adherents. Novgorod being above all a great commercial city, her divisions were frequently caused by diverging economic interests."

It was Novgorod which brought the Varangians, Rurik, Oleg and Igor to Russia and thus gave power to the men who were to found autocracy and crush the crude republicanism of the cities and tribes. From oligarchy grew autocracy. Wars weakened the little republics. Gradually they were consolidated, and the power of the people extinguished.—Exchange.

Wanted to Convert Utopia.

When the "Utopia" was first published it occasioned a pleasant mistake. This political romance represents a perfect but visionary republic in an island supposed to have been somewhere in the Atlantic, near these western shores.

"As this was the age of discovery," says Granger, "the learned Budaeus and others took it for genuine history and deemed it expedient to send missionaries thither to convert the people."—"Book of Queer Things."

Dr. Carl Doney of Willamette University was commencement orator at the concluding exercises of the Independence high school which took place June 8th. There were 12 graduates.

To Exchange

Modern Twelve Room House, good corner, close to College and business district for something in Monmouth. Describe fully. Address 453 Madison St., Corvallis, Ore.

Hems of Interest

Dallas will not have any kind of a 4th of July celebration this year, the proposed picnic having been abandoned.

The Dallas school district voted a seven mill tax at the annual meeting, Monday. Mrs. Ora Cooper and Dr. McCallon were re-elected directors.

P. O. Powell and son were looking over the herd on the Carey stock farm at Carlton one day last week with a view to investing.

The Gillespie family of Independence is now located in Chehalis, Wash. A daughter, Miss Genevieve, was a graduate of the Normal this year.

K. C. Eldridge of Independence is one of the promoters of a new cheese factory to be built at Harrisburg.

H. Dunkleberger has declined the offer of high school principalship at Independence and will remain in Dallas.

"Madam Butterfly" displaying the only Mary Pickford drew out a large crowd at the Norm Monday evening. Tonight Marguerite Clark appears in "Silks and Satins".

Mr. Miller, Jr. came down from Newberg this week to assist with the work in the Miller store.

A gang of men employed by the Southern Pacific began work on the railroad crossing on Main street Wednesday morning to finish the paving of the railroad right of way across the street.

The Round Up at Independence was the attraction for many Monmouth people who visited our neighbor burg last Friday and Saturday. Many farmers also passed through Monmouth on their way to take in the sights.

M. L. Boyd, of the Dallas Itemizer and daughter and Fred Crowley, county superintendent of schools, and daughter, were visitors in Monmouth for a short time Saturday afternoon on their way to the Round Up at Independence.

Christian Church Notes

W. A. Elkins, Pastor Bible School at 10 A. M. Endeavor at 7 P. M. Morning service at 11 A. M. Evening service at 8 P. M. Mid-week service, Wednesday evening.

"A Well of Water", will be the subject next Sunday morning. Evening subject, "Channing's Symphony".

Miss Opal Whitely will give her lecture on "Out of Doors" at the Christian Church next Wednesday evening. No admission charge will be made, but a collection will be taken, which goes to Miss Whitely to assist her in getting her education at the University of Oregon.

Evangelical Church

Sunday School 10 A. M. Worship and sermon at 11 A. M. Young People's Alliance, 7 P. M. Evening service, 8 P. M.

Rev. Schuknecht will preach Saturday evening at eight o'clock and the quarterly conference will follow. He will also preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The regular communion service will be at this time. The pastor will preach in the evening.

A cordial invitation is extended



MIDGET

The Watch for Hand-Bags

IT is becoming a national habit among women to carry the Midget in their hand-bags, not only because it tells time truthfully, but because it stands the many little bumps and jars it naturally gets during a day's shopping.

Besides, it is not expensive to replace, if lost. The price is \$2.75

Walker & Sons

Students who expect to attend Normal during the regular session will do well to look at the housekeeping rooms at Mrs. W. H. Mack's. They are clean, comfortable and homelike. tf

Our Bargain Column

Small Pigs For Sale Three month old pigs for sale. U. G. Heffley.

Middle aged woman wants place to cook for working men. Call or address Herald office.

Good new driving harness for sale. Monmouth Transfer.

Good Holstein Bull for service. C. Nelson on Portwood place, Monmouth.

10 Good Milk Cows for Sale. Jerseys. Mostly fresh. G. B. Jones, Route 1, Monmouth.



THE LATEST

Electric's latest gift to the housewife—greatest since the electric iron and electric vacuum cleaner—the

Electric

PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE

No more tiresome treadle pushing—no more backache—a little electric motor does the hard work.

A foot control gives any speed desired.

The entire machine in its case can be carried anywhere—it's no larger than a typewriter.

Ask for a demonstration.

These machines can be bought in Monmouth