THE DRAWBRIDGE KEEPER.

Boston, the drawbridge keeper, opened with
The deliberation acquired by his office
Its little son, who standing by his side
Where Tremont street, dark and long,
Spans the sinuous, City's ocean of pale,
Watched the vessels of all sorts and sizes
Sail more than Hercules worked to swing it
Or more than Hercules worked to swing it
The sensible bridge that crosses a piece of
Boston
Pierce and moore, on the elevator track,
Frame the south window, pulling the white
Rope
Then, with a shriek, the boiling father saw
The derrick his fall hoisting from the stream.

Enter at once down in the stream to spring
And save his son, and let the living freight
Go to death; or in his work to stay
And save his boy subjected to more than Hercules
Work, and wait for die. Were you, as we can
Not
Would not pier to see enough at the tender
And let the child to sink our fall as river
Or cause he to be to the flight of your
A prisoner like a brighter atmosphere,
The beneficial star that shone in Newton's hill
Pierce
Turns to this with duty, stern and grim.
Into his child, and the boiling stream
For Boston, being proof of cool and grim,
Not to work, and not not let his boy
When the stern duty winnow sank from view
Then from his father's life most fatal of
Pierce
But as he fell back, pallid with his pain,
Across the bridge he safely passed the train.

And yet the man was poor, and to his breast
Pierce to universal land of king or lord,
Not gaudy goods no title and no crest
Pierce to the poor, his heart and friends
Joints to relief rock, not silent
Pierce listens and continues to our kind

Pierce with white honesty
Pierce corrupted. To be just and good
The heritage of the lowest born may be
Pierce what we can, we are one brotherhood,
Pierce of poor, or famous or unknown,
Pierce meets are noble, Man hearts alone.

—Henry Abbey.

THREE DESIGNATIONS

HEBREW, ISRAELITE, JEW; THEIR MEANING AND THEIR USE.

Etymology and Historical Significance of the Names Applied to the Descendants of Abraham—A Rabbi's Explanation That Is Interesting.

It is not an unfrequent occurrence that I am asked which of the three appellations given to our people, Hebrew, Israelite or Jew, be the more correct or acceptable, I have no doubt that not a few of the others among you have had similar questions to answer, for that you experienced some difficulty in shaping your reply. In books, periodicals and daily papers, in public meetings and private conversations, these words are used either indiscriminately or with an apparent doubt as to whether or not one of the other would be preferable, or perhaps objectionable. In order to form a correct opinion it would appear necessary to have some knowledge of the etymology, origin and former usage of these terms.

Hebrew—it is sacred tongue called "Ebri"—is derived from "ever" or "eber," "cross over." It was first applied by the ancient inhabitants of Palestine to the family of our ancestor Abraham, who, migrating from Mesopotamia to Palestine, had to cross or pass over the river Euphrates. It was the name by which the Jews were known to foreigners in ancient days. Thus Joseph is spoken of by the Egyptians, and introduced himself to them as an "Ebri" or "Hebrew." Moses asks Pharaoh's daughter whether she should go and call a "Hebrew" woman. Moses speaks to Pharaoh of the "God of the Hebrews," and the Prophet Jonah tells the heathen mariners, "I am a Hebrew."

The second term, "Israel," "Israelite," is to be traced to the story of Jacob wrestling with a mysterious being at "Peniel," when he was told, "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel," that is, "striving with God, victorious in God," or, as Gesenius translates, "soldier (or champion) of God."

Thus the term Israel or Israelite points to the mission of the children of our race—to wrestle with or battle against any forces hostile to their sacred trust, at the same time foreshadowing their final triumph and victory.

The name "Israel" became the national name of the twelve tribes collectively. Later, after the division of the kingdom under Jeroboam, the name applied only to the ten revolting tribes forming the northern kingdom, known as the kingdom of Israel, in contradistinction to the southern kingdom, consisting chiefly of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levi. After the destruction of the ten tribe kingdom we find the old name Israel again used to designate the people of the kingdom of Judah, and the name "Israel" collectively, and "Israelite" individually, has to this day retained its common usage.

The third appellation, "Jehudi" or "Jew," originates in the name given by Jacob's wife, Leah, to her fourth son, "Jehuda" or "Jehudah," meaning praise or thanks to God. For at his birth the mother exclaimed, "This time I will praise (or give thanks unto the Lord)." The name was worthily borne by the noble and manly son of Jacob, whose record throughout is without stain or blemish. The tribe of Judah, named after him, was the most numerous, enterprising and valiant among all the tribes of Israel. During the march through the desert Judah's place was in the van of the host.

The traditional standard of the tribe was a lion's whelp, with the words "Arise, O Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered." Later the name "Jehudi," or "Jew," was applied to a member of the kingdom of Judah (after the separation of the kingdom of Israel), even to those not of the tribe of Judah, proof of which we find in the fact that in the book of Esther Mordecai, though of the tribe of Benjamin, is called "Ish Jehudi," or "Jehudi" or "Jew." After the return from the Babylonian captivity all the members of the new state were called Jehudim, Jews or Judeans, the name being extended to the remnants of the people scattered throughout the nations.

So much as to the etymology and historical significance of the names "Hebrew," "Israelite" and "Jew." From it it appears that among these three the first, "Hebrew," is the most ancient and remote. And as in ancient days, by it the Jew was distinguished from foreigners, so today it would appear that it is best to point out anything distinctively Jewish the word Hebrew is more properly applied. Thus we speak of a Hebrew language, Hebrew literature, Hebrew melodies, etc. Otherwise the appellations Israelite and Jew, or Israelitish and Jewish, are more frequently employed as more expressive and characteristic in their meaning and important in history.

Of the two the former is a name of honorable distinction, referring to the divine calling of Israel, the spiritual conflict of truth against falsehood, of light against darkness, in which our people were enlisted as a nation, in which they were still engaged when, with the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple, they ceased to be a nation, and which will not terminate until, in the fullness of time, God's light and truth will finally triumph.

And with the woman "Israelite" that of "Jew" the children of our race will ever proudly bear and cherish. They trace its origin to the noble ancestor, and brave and distinguished tribe, whose name was perpetuated in the kingdom of Judah, Israel and Jew to the ancient faith and traditions.

And when the autonomy of Israel as a nation was destroyed, its fragments—though scattered livestock over the earth—were still closely united by the strange spell of their ancient name Jehudi or Jew, by which, unwittingly, we were and still are wont to call each other, and by which we unwittingly recognized by the world.—A Rabbi in Washington Star.

THE ANDALUSIANS.

An Illustrated Description of This Hardiest of All the Spanish Breeds of Fowls.

The Andalusian is a truly handsome fowl, and according to general testimony the hardiest of all the Spanish breeds. The plumage is very blue, in many specimens slightly laced with a darker hade, but the neck, hackles and tail feathers are glossy black, ears white and face red, as in the Minorca. Unlike other Spanish chickens, the Andalusian chicks are hardy and feather rapidly and well.

AN ANDALUSIAN HEN.

The Andalusians being handsome, heavy birds and possessing layers of large, white eggs, the question arises, "Why is not this breed more popular?" The Poultry Journal says: "Andalusians should be more popular than they are, being very handsome fowls and splendid layers of large, white eggs. We consider them fully equal to the Minorcas and the size of eggs they lay are considered superior to the Leghorns."

H. S. Babcock says in The American Agriculturist: "There is no doubt whatever that the Andalusian is a capital layer. As a table fowl for American markets it is my present opinion that the Andalusian is not desirable. Its white skin and black shanks would count against it. The Andalusian has never proved a popular fowl with fanciers, and its uncertainty in breeding to color characteristics is probably the cause." An English author says of this breed: "As table fowls the Andalusians are fairly good, though not to be classed with the Dorking. It is somewhat difficult to get the flesh on the cockerels in their early stages, while pullets are, as a rule, exceedingly plump."

The illustration here presented appeared originally in The Feathered World, and gives a fair idea of the good features of the perfect Andalusian hen.

A Self Feeder for Swine.

A correspondent of The Country Gentleman, who furnished the drawing for the self feeder here shown, writes concerning it:

I make a small chest with a self feeding attachment. I pour in the meal, the pigs do the rest. It is a great convenience and the pigs can have their feed whenever their appetite calls for it. Will it not be more thoroughly digested and do them more good than when they have to root out their food? The cover section is cut above the construction of self feeder and renders explanation unnecessary.

CROSS SECTION OF SELF FEEDING ATTACHMENT.

In this connection it may not be out of place to say that the Rothamsted experiments on pig feeding conducted many years ago are still the best on the subject. They showed that success depends more on good judgment in selecting, or on care in breeding the pigs intended to fatten than the particular kind of food given them. Those who buy pigs for fattening should therefore try and get good ones.

Poking Ducks.

Poking ducks are generally regarded as one of the most profitable breeds, being hardy, prolific and furnishing white feathers. These ducks are large and uniform in size. A fair yearly product of eggs is about 150 for a duck in its second year, and 60 to 80 for a yearling. The proportion of the sexes in the early spring should be about one drake to five or six ducks. Later in the season, when many of the ducks are off duty from a desire to incubate, the proportion ought to be about one drake to ten ducks. This is an important point, as the eggs will be much more fertile if a part of the drakes are removed. The Poking has no defects—its characteristics are hardiness and its coarse voice, but to offset these defects the Poking not only produces the first eggs of the season, but by far the greatest number of any of the breeds; it requires less water than other ducks.

Helpful Hints.

Dig the poultry yards over frequently; this will prevent much disease.

Give young chicks hard boiled eggs and skimmilk to drink until they are a week old; after that oatmeal moistened with milk, cracked wheat, hard potatoes mixed with meal, all rice.—The American Poultry Yard.

For a month before eggs are due to hatch they should be fed up to stimulate. Two pounds a day of linseed meal makes an excellent substitute, according to The Jersey Bulletin.

Note the growing demand for good moss. Rangy breeds, with coarse, long pulpy meat, will fill the bill.

A horse has a small stomach and active digestion. The food therefore should be of the highest nutritive quality, with as little waste matter as may be.

The milk value of skim milk as a pig food is extended by all progressive farmers.

MANIFESTATIONS OF COURAGE.

People Who Are Brave in Some Ways and Cowards in Others.

"Courage," said the story teller, "is something which I have always found it difficult to define. I have known women who were the most perfect cowards under the sun to do unusually brave and daring acts under certain conditions. I have seen men, too, who knew that they were not brave, rise in emergencies and prove themselves heroic.

"But the most interesting thing about this subject is that phase of a man's character which makes him absolutely fearless in the face of many dangers, and yet makes him a great coward in one or two special cases. I have a friend whom I call a brave man. He has done two acts alone in his life which prove his courage.

"He was once in a gathering of women when a dog, showing marked signs of rabies, came running at them. A bull terrier was with the people, and the strange dog snapped indiscriminately at the terrier and the women. Its actions were quick as lightning and so terrifying to the women that several of them were on the point of fainting and the others shrieked wildly. If you have never seen a mad dog you can have no idea of its terrible aspect and of the dread which it inspires. But almost as soon as this enraged animal had leaped into the group, and even before the terrier, which would fain anything, had jumped for it, this man had caught the mad dog around the neck, jammed his head down to the ground and placed his foot on the animal's throat, holding it there firmly and coolly until some one brought him a revolver. He shot the dog as he held it pinned to the ground, and his hand did not shake in the slightest.

"This same man was once crossing a crowded street in New York, when he saw a child fall directly in front of the feet of two car horses. There was not the flash of an eye in time to spare. His actions seemed quicker than thought. With one hand upraised he caught the bit of a horse and with the other he brushed the boy aboard and then aside from the track. He was dragged several feet, but was not hurt in any way. When he extricated himself from between the horses he dived into the crowd which had gathered and hurried away to avoid the cheers which were given him.

"I saw this man at a summer resort one year. He was lying on the grass smoking as calm and contented a man as ever was seen. Some one cried to him that an ant had run up his arm under his sleeve. He jumped to his feet, as white as chalk, looked around him helplessly and—fainted."—New York Tribune.

Domesticating the Monkey.

My experience with monkeys leads me to think that the monkey might be domesticated and made useful to man. There are many things that he can do which an other domestic animal could possibly learn to do. For example, he could be taught to pick fruit, and his agility would enable him to do this in a way that nothing could compete with him.

He could easily be taught to watch the premises at night. His quick ear and eye and his noisiness story would make him excel in such a thing; and it is surprising how easily they can be taught these things. Yet I do not mean to say that an individual could be taught these things, but a succession of generations bred and his proved for domestic uses, as the dog and other domestic animals have been trained for ages and are still being trained.—New York Independent.

Billiards on Horseback.

About five or six years ago a game of billiards was played on horseback at New York by two wealthy and eccentric Americans named Warrington and Lewis, the score being a hundred up. A billiard table was erected on a large platform in one of the public halls of the city, and an entrance fee of ten dollars was charged to onlookers. At the hour appointed the expectant beholders saw the two champions ride up on magnificent steeds to the table. With their left hands they held the reins, and with their right the cue. The game lasted two hours, and just as the clock struck 12 John Warrington finished off with a magnificent break considering the circumstances of twelve. Warrington won the game, beating Lewis by thirty points.—Exchange.

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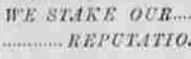

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All go for - - - - 75c. per yard.

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