

# The Clarendon Chronicle

EXTRA SATURDAY SECTION

CLARENDON, TEXAS, DECEMBER 16, 1905.

## AMERICAN GIRL IN LONDON.

### SINGER OF SOUTHERN PLANTATION MELODIES BECOMES FAMOUS IN ENGLAND.

Is to Sing Old Negro Songs to King and Queen. Has Declined Stage Career, Preferring to Sing the Native Songs of the Southland.

Another charming American girl has set the fashionable world of London by the ears. She has sung her way into their hearts and taught them the beauty of old plantation melodies until the English capital is fairly ringing with the sound of her praises.

This fortunate young woman is Miss Clara Alexander of Memphis, Tenn., and as pretty and attractive a girl as ever crossed the water to Old England. She is just now anticipating her appearance before the King and Queen of England, and when

## IT PAYS TO DRESS IN STYLE.

Stirring Adventure of the Hon. Augustus Browne, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Things went very hard the other day with the Hon. Augustus Browne, of Cleveland, Ohio. As Mr. Browne stepped off a street car during the busiest hour of the day and at one of the most crowded localities in Cleveland, his well-made trousers caught on the lower step—it seems that some of the iron work was loose. Simultaneously, the conductor started the car, and the Hon. Augustus Browne at once sat down upon the Belgian blocks in a shocking manner. Moreover, the Hon. Augustus kept right along with the vehicle, towed by the left leg of his expensive trousers, and presenting a picture of unusual distress and consternation. What made it worse was the fact that the spectators on the sidewalk were disposed to be disrespectful. Mr. Browne expostulated against the treatment he was receiving, though, of course, in a perfectly dignified way,

## CHINA'S ARMY OF 40,000.

### FOREIGN ATTACHES WITNESSED RECENT FIELD MANOEUVERS—AMAZED AT RESULTS.

### Japanese Training Apparent in Subordination and Discipline.—Mausers Rifles Used, but Cavalry Service is Inferior.

Evidence that China is shedding her skin of conservatism and is preparing to take her place with other Oriental nations, is evidenced by her first regular army manoeuvres, just ended at Shanghai. A number of diplomatic attaches, representing the military of the principal nations of the world, were present as guests of the viceroy, Yuan Shi Kai, by whom they were lavishly entertained. To those who remember the condition of Chinese troops five years ago this feat of raising an army of forty thousand men to its present efficiency is marvelous. There were some unfavorable criticisms, to be sure; but all gave unstinted praise for the complete control of the troops and their steadiness of discipline, the latter bearing comparison with that of European veterans.

### Armed With Modern Equipment.

The scheme of the manoeuvres was the assumed invasion of Chihai by a southern force from Shantung, whose advance was opposed by the northern army. The infantry were armed with Mauser magazine rifles, with short dagger bayonets. Officers carried sword, revolver and field glass. The private's kit weighed fifty-four pounds, knapsacks being of Japanese pattern. The pioneers carried picks, shovels and saws.

The cavalry were mounted on small, Mongolian horses, and carried Mauser carbines, sabres and revolvers. This is regarded by the military observers as being the weakest branch of the army.

There were no tom-toms, no stink-pots, fire works, gods on poles, or hideous masks, in which the Chinese soldier of the past placed his whole reliance.

### Hand of Japan Discovered.

This wonderful transformation in a few years, from an unorganized mob of fanatics to a well equipped, intelligent army of defense, is said to be due largely to Japanese influences. One attaché remarked that he had noticed at least twenty Japanese officers among the troops. Many of the cannons are of Japanese type, and the knapsacks are Japanese in design. The fine hand of Japan is seen at every turn.

The artillery consisted of field guns of various types, and Japanese mountain guns carried on mule back. The guns were served excellently, and this branch of the army appeared to be efficient, though there was no signaling apparatus, and no range finders.

Each regimental commissariat included thirty-two wagons, German in pattern, but poorly constructed. The rations consisted of rice, 1 1/2 pounds; cabbage, 6 ounces; salted vegetables, 6 ounces, and meat 6 ounces, carried in Japanese haversacks.

All things considered, the progress of China in her military organization appears to be wonderful. With a few more years of effort, aided by Japanese influence, with her inexhaustible natural resources and her multitude of men to draw upon for raw material, China will be a formidable enemy and a powerful ally in the development of the East.

### Texas Sulphur Deposits.

Texas, a State which claimed the attention of the whole country as a cattle State, and as a petroleum State, will probably soon become remarkable as a sulphur State. In the trans-Pecos country in El Paso county, north of the Texas Pacific Railroad, geologists compute that there are ten million tons of 40 per cent. native sulphur ore available and almost in sight. The sulphur area which has been explored and surveyed covers about ten thousand acres and the deposit has an average thickness of nine and one-half feet. It has been recently reported that this sulphur field has been bought by Illinois capitalists, who have associated with them in the enterprise a number of European capitalists. At present no railroad is near the deposits, the nearest station being Toyah, twenty miles to the northwest. The intervening country presents no obstacles in the way of railroad construction, the grades being low.

It is calculated that the United States annually

## A NEW EASTER LILY.

### Crossing the Bermuda Flower with a Philippine Species is Successful.

If the expectations of the Department of Agriculture are realized with experiments now going on, the price of Easter Lilies will be much lower next year. This will enable persons who have been obliged to deny themselves the luxury of an Easter Lily, to purchase this beautiful flower without laying themselves open to the charge of being extravagant. The high price of this spring flower is caused through the long growing season of the bulb before it bursts into bloom. From the time the bulb of the Bermuda lily is planted until it is in full bloom is a period of five to seven months. Florists usually plant the bulbs in September in order that they may be ready for the coming Easter. They have always been studying the flower with a hope of shortening the time of growing, for, in greenhouses, time and space are at a premium, and any shortening thereof represents a decided gain.

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture early last year took up this problem and imported from the Philippines a lily resembling the common Easter lily in size and color, though it bears usually only one, but at times two flowers to the plant. Its chief virtue, however, lies in the fact that its growing season is but two to three months. This lily the department has crossed with the common Easter lily, and the result has been a hybrid, bearing as many flowers as the old Bermuda lily, with no difference in appearance from this plant, except that the hybrid will develop in four or five months, rep-

## PUBLIC TIMBER GRABBING.

### PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ANXIOUS THAT CONGRESS SAVE AMERICAN FORESTS.

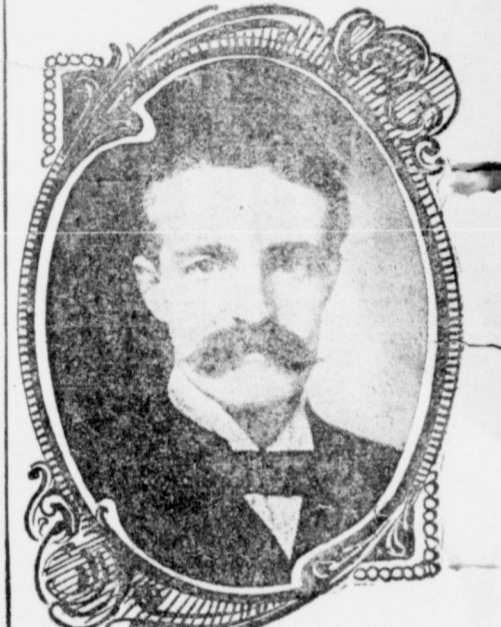
### Second Instalment of Commissions Report—Protests Against 640 Acre Homestead Scheme—Repeal of Lieu Land Law.

Two pieces of public land legislation which engaged the attention of Congress last winter were the 640-acre, or square-mile homestead bill, and the lieu land timber bill. The former was defeated the latter was passed, both properly. Under the 640-acre bill it was sought to increase the 160-acre homestead entry, covering some twenty million or more acres of land in South Dakota and Colorado, to 640 acres, the claims being that the land was not sufficiently productive to support a family on 160 acres, and that 640 acres would be a proper unit. A similar bill was also introduced to include the lands of the entire state of Montana.

These measures were vigorously opposed on the ground that 640 acres were either too much for a farm or else not large enough for stock grazing exclusively, and also on the ground that the agricultural capabilities of this, or in fact, any part of the west are not thoroughly understood and that land which may to-day be considered of little use for agriculture, will, under improved methods of culture and the introduction of drought-resisting plants, be found tomorrow to be entirely suitable for farming purposes. As a matter of

hundreds of thousands of acres of land embraced within the forest reserves naturally almost bare of forest cover or which had been stripped of their timber and left worth perhaps a dollar an acre, were thus purchased by corporations and exchanged on an even basis for the finest government timber lands of the northwest. Several bills were introduced to amend this law, but finally, after much controversy, the entire act was repealed, greatly to the dismay of the timber grabbers, and this mode of robbing the government stopped.

A bill was also introduced repealing the timber and stone act and providing for the disposal of timber in the manner recommended by the Public Lands Commission, but this bill slumbered and finally died in the Public Lands Committee of the House of



GIFFORD PINCHOT, U.S. Forester and Member of the Public Lands Commission.

Representatives, the opinion of the majority of the members of that committee being, apparently, that the timber grabbing should be allowed to continue. The strictures of the President's Public Lands Commission, quoted below, on the coils of the law are a sufficient condemnation of maleficent provisions.

The second instalment of the Commission's report follows:

The agricultural possibilities of the remaining public lands are as yet almost unknown. Lands which a generation or even a decade ago were supposed to be valueless are now producing large crops, either with or without irrigation. This has been brought about in part by the introduction of new grains and other plants and new methods of farming and in part by denser population and improved systems of transportation. It is obvious that the first essential for putting the remaining public lands to their best use is to ascertain what that best use is by a preliminary study and classification of them, and to determine their probable future and development by agriculture.

Until it can be definitely ascertained that any given area of the public lands is and in all probability forever will remain unsuited to agricultural development, the title to that land should remain in the General Government in trust for the future settler.

For example: The passage of the reclamation act (June 17, 1902) made certain the disposition of the public lands is and in all probability forever will remain unsuited to agricultural development, the title to that land should remain in the General Government in trust for the future settler. The passage of the reclamation act (June 17, 1902) made certain the disposition of the public lands is and in all probability forever will remain unsuited to agricultural development, the title to that land should remain in the General Government in trust for the future settler.

After the agricultural possibilities of the public lands have been ascertained with reasonable certainty, provision should be made for dividing them into areas sufficiently large to support a family, and no larger, and to permit settlement on such areas. It is obvious that any attempt to accomplish this end without a careful classification of the public lands must necessarily fail. Attempts of this kind are being made from time to time, and legislation of this character is now pending, modeled on the Nebraska 640-acre homestead law, which was passed as an experiment to meet a certain restricted local condition. This act (33 Stat., 547) permits the entry of 640-acre homesteads in the sand-hill region of that State. Whether in practice the operation of this law will result in putting any considerable number of settlers on the land is not yet determined. Your commission is of opinion, after careful consideration, that general provisions of this kind should not be extended until after thorough study of the public lands

(Continued on next page.)



AS THE NEW QUICK FLOWERING HYBRID LILY APPEARS.

resenting a shortening in time of from one to three months. While the experiments of the Department are not yet completed, the results attained so far warrant the belief that the new hybrid Easter Lily can be produced vastly cheaper than the old variety.

### Starting in Early.

One year the gardener told me that the rose bugs threatened to work destruction among my choice roses. So I hit upon the idea of hiring my two youngsters to pick them off and destroy them ten cents a hundred bugs. This worked beautifully for a short time, until suddenly there came a devastating horde of the pests. Dick grasped the situation at once and salving forth invited his friends to assist, at five cents per hundred, subcontracting, as it were, while he did the bossing and pocketed the profits.



### Timber Lieu Lands.

One of the most detrimental of the land laws has been what was known as the lieu land selection law, which provided that where reserves are created by the Government, set-



MISS CLARA ALEXANDER.

this is accomplished, she will indeed feel that her success is complete.

A little more than a year ago some interested friend of Miss Alexander sent her on her journey to London, armed with letters to prominent members of the social world there. One of these was to the famous Mrs. John Mackay, who became her social sponsor, and practically made the clever little girl from Tennessee the toast of London drawingrooms.

Miss Alexander has never been on the stage, but from her old mammy in the south, and a score of servants who had once been in her family, she learned the real plantation melodies, learned to sing them as only a girl who spent her early life in the real south could sing them. She learned to imitate the old darky in all his quaint characteristics and her triumph was declared complete when she moved a fashionable audience to tears by her touching recital of a little negro poem.

W. S. Gilbert, author of "Pinafore," advised her strongly to go in for emotional acting, and Lady Bancroft, one of the shining lights of the London social world, had herself a talented actress, offered to coach the young American girl in the role of Juliet if she would sing on the stage, and she

but the conductor was inside collecting fares and did not hear him. At last, Mr. Browne's suspenders gave way with a mighty snap, and their owner was left sitting in the street, with the car vanishing into the distance, and the trousers flying wildly from the lower step.

Naturally, the Hon. Augustus Browne couldn't sit there in the middle of the street indefinitely. Already he had narrowly escaped a garbage cart and two short-haired ladies on bicycles. So he arose and took a look around. Excepting the loss of a pair of beautifully-creased trousers and a large assortment of abrasions, which would perhaps cause him to take his meals at the mantelpiece for a week or so, Mr. Browne was in pretty fair shape. He wore a very shiny silk hat, a perfectly-cut frock coat, patent leather shoes, a boutonniere, the finest garters in the market, and a suit of union underwear fit for the most timid and illustrious legs in any land. It is undoubtedly a sad thing to be divested of one's trousers in broad daylight, but it was ventured, by an eyewitness, that there ought to be a whole lot in a silk hat, frock coat, boutonniere, patent leather shoes, and improved garters. The frock coat must have been soiled by savages caused by the conductor's trousers over the

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## AN ANCIENT SPORT.

IT'S NOT THE FIRST  
EDICT TO PREVENT  
ROUGH PLAYING.

English and Scottish Kings Have  
Debarred Game. Has Always Been  
Roughest of Sports for Five Hun-  
dred Years—Shin Kicking Approved.

President Roosevelt's attempt to bring about a revision in the rules of the gridiron sport that it may be played with less risk to the lives and limbs of the contestants is after all but a revival of the caustic comments of at least two English sovereigns who beat the President on the revision business by several hundred years. Football is one of the oldest of all the English pastimes, and it is even believed that the Greeks and Romans had a similar game. Ever since it first made its appearance it has been characterized by extreme roughness and has been the subject of denunciations on the part of those who cared more for their own safety and that of the players than for the final score.

As early as 1314 football had become so popular in London as a street game and attracted so many disorderly spectators that the staid old merchants entered a vigorous protest. King Edward II was on the throne then and wasted no time dining the football coaches or arguing about the matter. He issued a proclamation in which he said: "Forasmuch as there is great noise in the city caused by hustling, over large balls from which many evils might arise, which God forbid, we command and forbid on the half of the King, on pain of imprisonment, such games to be used in the city in the future."

This terse and ominous declaration forestalled by more than five hundred years the American legislators who have come to the front in the past decade with bills to make football illegal in their States.

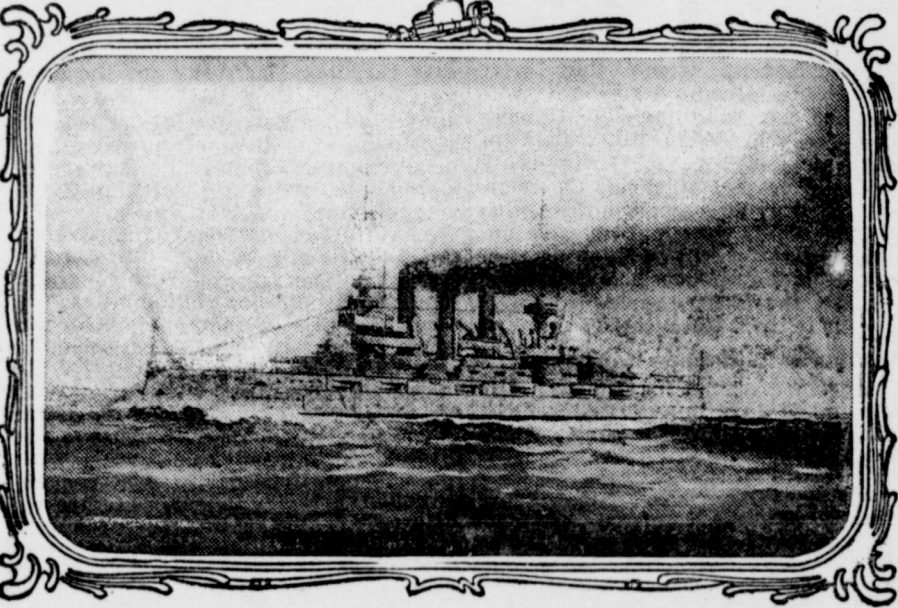
The sport may be rough and un-

the attention then as now, for in 1491 we find another act in which "fute-balle and golfe" were roasted to a turn and prohibited under severe penalties.

The unregenerate of Scotland were much given to playing football on Sunday. At first it interfered with the practice of archery on the Sabbath Day, and later, when the Sabbatarian movement had acquired prominence, it kept people away from church. In 1501 we find the town council of Edinburgh strictly forbidding the playing of matches on the Sabbath.

Not only was the game itself rough, but it attracted great concourses of people who were willing at all times to jump in with clubs and other weapons and resent unfairness or poor decisions. For some reason Shrove Tuesday was the great date for annual contests, corresponding to what Thanksgiving Day used to be in this country. On this day the crowds swarmed out to the greens and, from the descriptions we have, their conduct before and after the games would have made the wild nights a few years ago in the New York Tendency after a big game in which they look like a Sunday School picnic.

Was a Reign of Terror.  
They marched around with much shouting and cheering, chasing the city watchmen up and down alleys and beating them right merrily. Pass-



THE CONNECTICUT NEW SEA FIGHTER BEING BUILT BY GOVERNMENT.

ersby were likely to be rolled in the nearest mud puddle and the tendency to break windows and "rough house" inns and alehouses became so pronounced that keepers of shops and taverns put up their shutters and securely barred their doors. When rival bands met there was vast smashing of heads which afforded ample practice for all the barbers and leeches in the neighborhood.

Matters went from bad to worse until the public and authorities became weary of reading the annual list of dead and injured, and about 1830 the great Shrove Tuesday matches died out. The game was perpetuated in the colleges, but even there it was no sport for weaklings, as is proved by the fact that as late as 1876 "hacking," or kicking an opposing player on the shins, was allowed as one of the finer points. The Football Association formed in 1873 was the result of the interest in athletics aroused by the volunteer movement in England in 1860 and the Rugby Union was formed in 1871. The present rules in the United States were evolved from those of the Rugby Union, as opposed to the "socker" or Association style which has recently been exploited as a possible substitute for the American game.



ONE ENTRY IN THE DEEP OREGON FOREST.

Here the entryman swore that the claim was dense that camera showed only a black mass of tree growth. Secretary of the Interior should be authorized, in his discretion, to accept the relinquishment to the United States of any tract of land within a forest reserve covered by an unperfected bona fide claim lawfully initiated or by a patent, and to grant to the owner in lieu thereof a tract of unappropriated vacant, surveyed, non-mineral public land in the same State or Territory and of approximately equal area and value as determined by an examination, report and specific description by public surveys of both tracts to be made on the ground by officials of the Government. When exchange under these conditions cannot be effected, lands privately owned within forest reserves should be paid to the owner where the public interest requires that such lands should pass into public ownership. The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to take the necessary proceedings as rapidly as the necessary funds are provided.

### Timber and Stone Act.

The recommendations made for the repeal of the timber and stone act in the previous reports are renewed and emphasized. Additional facts showing the destructive effect of this law have strengthened the belief of your Commission that on the whole its operation is decidedly harmful. This law has been made the vehicle for innumerable frauds, and the Government has lost and is still losing yearly vast sums of money through the sale of valuable timber lands to speculators, and hence to large corporations, at a price far below their actual value. From the passage of the act, June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1904, 55,572 claims for 7,596,078 acres of timber land were patented under its provisions, and on last date 7,644 claims for 1,108,380 acres were pending. Many transfers of land patented under this law are made immediately upon completion of title, often on the same day, to individuals and companies. In this way a monopoly of the timber supplies of the public-land States is being created by systematic collusion. Under the existing rules and practices of the courts it is difficult to prove this collusion, except in cases of open fraud and it is therefore practically impossible to secure conviction. Furthermore, bona fide compliance with the actual provisions of the law is effect is almost dead. The law itself is seriously de-

been urged in behalf of this act enables poor men to enjoy the benefits of the Government by obtaining the timber which they can afterwards sell with advantage. A careful study seems to show, on the contrary, that the original entrymen rarely realize more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and completing the transfer. The corporations which ultimately secure title usually absorb by far the greater part of the profit.

In addition to the direct loss to the Government from the sale of the lands far below their real value, timber lands which should have been preserved for the use of the people are withdrawn from such use and the development of the country is retarded until the corporations which own the timber see fit to cut it. The bona fide settler who comes into a country, the timber resources of which have thus been absorbed, may be very seriously hampered by his inability to secure timber except from a foreign corporation. All of the timber land has often passed beyond his reach, and the development of his farm may be retarded and his expenses greatly increased because he can no longer obtain the necessary supplies of fuel, rails, posts, and lumber.

As in the case of other laws of the beneficial operation of which has been cited, but when it is the point of view of the public it becomes should be repealed.

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## RIVAL NAVAL BUILDERS.

GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTORS  
BEAT PRIVATE CONCERN  
IN SHIPBUILDING.

The Connecticut Ahead of Sister Ship  
Louisiana—Cost However Greater—  
First War Ship Ever Built by the  
Government.

There is great rivalry between the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn and a private shipbuilding concern at Newport News, over the construction of the two naval war leviathans, Connecticut and Louisiana. The Government is building the Connecticut, and the shipbuilding company is rushing toward completion the Louisiana. The figures given out but a short time ago by the Navy Department show that the Connecticut is 91.36 per cent completed, while her sister ship shows a percentage of completion of 89.25. A comparison shows then that the Government-built boat has a slight lead, which is all the more gratifying to the champions of Government construction when it is considered that this is the first battleship ever built in the United States by any other than private constructors and that it was predicted that the Government could not compete with private builders. Nevertheless the Government ship will cost the more.

By act of Congress approved July

## PERFUMES FOR THE NOBILITY.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid Engages  
Services of Earl's Son.

At one time Lady Curzon had the reputation of spending more money on perfumes than any other woman in England. It was said that she was more extravagant in this respect than Queen Alexandra whose perfume bills amounted to something like \$5,000 a year. Now, the story goes, the Duchess of Roxburgh has become the most extravagant purchaser of perfume in the land. She patronizes the heavy-scented essences of the East which are known to be most expensive. The cost of her daily bath would, it is said, keep a middle-class family for a week. Lady Curzon used these same essences at one time, but she found them so expensive that she decided to try cheaper extracts. Queen Alexandra, too, has gone in for retrenchment in the same direction, and she is now satisfied with the favorite scent of the late Queen Victoria, which was a species of lavender water specially prepared for her by a chemist at Windsor. The Princess of Wales is also extravagant in the use of scents and uses a special preparation made from violets and other carefully cultivated flowers. It is strange that Lady Suffolk, formerly Miss Leiter of Washington, dislikes scents, considering her sister's passion for them.

Even royalty finds it necessary to yield obedience to the doctor's orders. The fat has gone forth that Queen Alexandra must eat no more sweet things. In consequence, a well-known firm of London pastry cooks, who have for many years supplied her majesty with confectionery and other tempting delicacies, have had their order cancelled. For their loss of trade the are consoled by the fact that they are still allowed to display the royal coat-of-arms, which indicates that they are under royal patronage. The Queen has long been inordinately fond of sweets and confections and has recklessly indulged her appetite for them. That has produced an accumulation of superfluous adipose tissue which even the most expert of dressmakers are unable to conceal. She is no longer slim and willowy, though English newspapers



LADY CURZON.

continue so to describe her. Her medical attendant has told her that her only hope of regaining something like her youthful contour of figure lies in the practice of rigid self-denial with respect to the dainties she enjoys most. The Princess of Wales has also received a hint from a high medical authority that she will some day become a second edition of her mother, the Duchess of Teck, who was enormously fat, unless she practices frugality in the line of confections.

The Duchess of Aros, formerly Miss Virginia Lowry of Washington, wife of the new Spanish ambassador to Italy, arrived in Rome recently from St. Petersburg, the former post of her husband. On opening her trunk it was discovered that it had been robbed in transit of jewels valued at about \$4,000. It is supposed that the robbery took place between Turin and Rome.

### Queer Odor of Mummies.

You may put a mummy in a glass case and seal it hermetically so that no corroding air can get within, but it will still exhale its odor. Four or five thousand years, it would seem, should exhaust all olfactory qualities, but experience teaches us that these smells remain while the origin of their scents is unknown to us. They are today as much a mystery to embalmers as when the bodies were put in the bath of nature.

The hen's eggs produced in this country last year would fill 43,127,000 crates of 360 eggs each. It would require 107,818 refrigerator cars to transport this crop, and these cars would make a train 900 miles long.

### Most Formidable of War Ships.

These battleships when completed will be among the most formidable war vessels of the world; the main battery on each will consist of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch rifles; the secondary battery will have twenty 3-inch rapid fire guns, twelve 3-pounders, eight 1-pounders and a number of rapid fire guns of smaller calibre. There will also be four submerged torpedo tubes. The ships will have ample protection by heavy armor ranging in thickness from nine to eleven inches. The contract calls for vessels of 16,000 tons displacement, with a steaming capacity, at 10 knots per hour, of 5,000 miles without re-coaling. They are expected, however, to make 18 knots per hour at the official trial. Each ship will be manned by 855 officers and men. The contract price of the Louisiana is \$3,900,000 while the Connecticut is expected to cost \$4,212,000.

Chestnuts are a very similar food to potatoes. The chestnut, however, is the more nutritious of the two. The chestnut has only 33 per cent. water, while the potato has 75 per cent. of water.

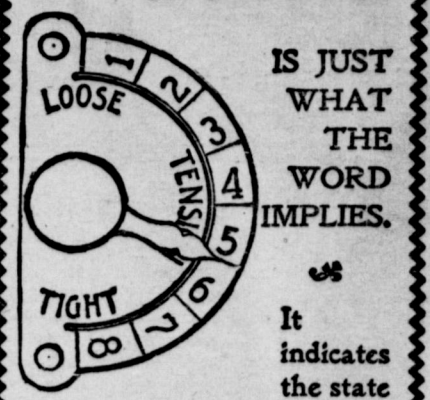


AN ANCIENT FOOTBALL GAME IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

### An Early Print.

The finding of a human footprint, said to be 10,000 years old, in a Pennsylvania colliery has led to the report that a record in antiquity has been established. But this is a thing of yesterday, geologically speaking. The day will come, the ethnologists say, when man's age will be found recorded, not in thousands of years, but in millions. Even now they have a record of pre-glacial days, that in figures is as accurate as the rate, the rate, the rate.

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Old Enoch Gray lived in the now almost forgotten town of Castaway, on the coast of Maine, and his son "Scat" lived with him.

Old Enoch was a grizzled veteran of over seventy years, a relic of the civil war, in which he had done good service as a pilot in the fleets of Dupont and Porter, but was now badly crippled by rheumatism, and the results of his fifty years' exposure to the wind and weather in all quarters of the globe.

He had long been a widower, and the only one left of his numerous children was his son, christened Samuel Carter, now twenty-two years of age, and as long and lank and homely as could be found on the entire coast. Because Samuel Carter had a kind of feline expression and from his earliest babyhood could climb like a cat, anything from the old liberty pole on shore to the mast of a vessel at sea when the winds were blowing great guns, and because he had a habit of making a sort of purring sound, when about to speak, the children had first nicknamed him "Pussy," and then someone said "Scat," and "Scat" it was thenceforth.

Old Enoch was the captain of one of the many pleasure boats and now the most sought for, when the summer boarders wanted a man in whose knowledge of seamanship they had the most implicit confidence, and whose prophecies of the winds and all possible storms were so much more to be relied upon than "Old Improbabilities," as they called the Weather Bureau at Washington. If the party was to be large and the trip was to be to one of the many islands and included a clam-bake and chowder dinner, "Scat" generally accompanied his father, and many stories were told of his great strength and remarkable agility, and jokes were made at the size of his immense feet. It was said his shoes were made on a special "last," and he always insisted on having the soles filled with great brass-headed nails.

Castaway was in those days, and may be yet, the home of many saloons and drinking places, and the



"SCAT," AS HE LOOKED.

street bordering on the wharves was lined with them, where Jack when ashore was wont to leave not only all his hard-earned dollars, but his manliness and happy disposition, and to be transformed into a fighting and quarrelsome brute.

Late on an afternoon, as Captain Gray and "Scat" were nearing their landing place, with a party of young people, Captain Dick Hardaker, full of bad gin and worse temper, staggered down to the wharf, and with deep-muttered curses watched them as they prepared to disembark. Years before Captain Dick had been one of the town's best-trusted sailing masters and most-respected representatives but on an unfortunate voyage had run his ship on the rocks and lost crew and cargo. In spite of his personal bravery and proof that the accident was unavoidable and through no fault of his, the Scotch "not proven" had been and he had failed to get another. This and the mishap itself ruined his position and he came from the wharf a dejected loafer.

meet them." Captain Enoch's eyes flashed—for he himself had been a famous fighter in his day, and no man had ever doubted his courage—but he answered quietly, "Tut, tut, Captain Dick, we're too old friends to quarrel about nothing, and anyway you know my fighting days are over." "Yes, damn you, didn't I say you were a sneaking old hypocrite, and only fit to sail a lot of dudes and school girls?" "Well, I'm going to slap that grizzled old face of yours, and then perhaps you'll get up spunk enough to strike back, so I can have an excuse to throw you overboard." Cries of "shame, shame," were heard from the loungers near, for everyone loved Captain Enoch—and were beginning to hate Captain Dick—and two of the bright college boys that composed the late sailing party hastened back to do what they could to prevent the threat from being put into execution.

Suddenly a sort of purring sound was heard behind them, as "Scat's" long body pushed them aside, and in his slow, hesitating, almost girl-like voice, he said: "Captain Dick, don't



THE APPARITION.

you strike my father." Captain Dick stared in stupid amazement. "Why, you young fool, clear out of my way. I've half a mind to double you up and drop you overboard, before I do the old man; get out of my way," he thundered.

The pupils of "Scat's" eyes narrowed, as do those of his feline prototype when cornered by some big dog, but he stood still, seemingly unconcerned and looking as unguiltily and awkward as if at a school examination. The captain started towards him with his arm raised and his paw and fist clenched, and old Enoch hastily grabbed a club that lay on the wharf. "Scat" said softly: "Never mind, just you watch me." "Scat" stepped fully backward, as the captain advanced, he deftly calculated the distance, and as quick as lightning threw a hand-spring. Instead of landing on his feet, he shot out those immense hob-nailed shoes with fearful force, landing them both full in the captain's face, cutting it to the bone in a dozen places. Captain Dick dropped as if hit by a cannon ball, without even a groan.

A week later, when he slowly dragged himself from his bed, and got the first view of his swollen eyes, his broken nose, and his generally cut up and distorted features, he muttered: "What a whale of a squall must have struck us." Then opened his cabin door, walked out, and the good people of the village saw him no more.

**They Worked the Fraternity.**

The Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum, of the District of Columbia, tells a story on himself, how after patiently urging, persuading and nagging, he managed to get a fellow acquaintance to join his order. This new member, says Mr. Smith—after joining was at first delinquent in paying his dues, and the great mogul of the fraternity had much trouble in getting him to pay up. After a time, much to his surprise, Mr. Smith sent his money in promptly on the day it was due; then he sent in his money two months in advance. A short time after, Mrs. Smith came into the Grand Regent's place of business and said, "Won't you please come around to see Mr. Smith, he is very ill." Of course the kind-hearted Regent went. He found Smith very ill, indeed, so sick that the physician had told him his time on earth was limited, and Smith took occasion to thank the Regent for getting him to join the order so that he might not pass away leaving his family unprovided for. Smith died. His widow then beseeched the Regent to try to get her some work to do so that she might support her family. The Grand Regent was again obliging, and by hard work and an unlimited amount of red tape, got her through the civil service examination and she

**DEATH IN A SNOW STORM.**

**An Interesting Account of a Winter Spent in the Wilds of Idaho.**

Eastern people, said the old miner, as he deftly caught a live coal from the wood fire, around which we had gathered after our day's hunt in the Maine woods, and thrust it in the bowl of his pipe, have but little idea of the heavy snow falls of the Rockies and the Sierras, or what damage is often caused from the accumulated weight.

I remember well, he added, hearing my father tell how in York State back in the thirties, that the fall was once so great that the men were compelled to organize relief parties to dig away the big drifts from many of the houses, and that when driving along the streets one could almost look, from the level, into the second story window. But as I passed the first twenty years of my life in that town and witnessed nothing more remarkable than drifts over the top rails of fences and the temporary blocking of the scarcely-traveled back roads, I conclude those stories must have gained somewhat from the lapse of years.

He smoked rapidly and quietly for a moment, perhaps to gather his thoughts a little and resumed, "Why the fall was so excessive and continuous once in Idaho Territory upon the steep roof of our mill, that the large timber of 12x14 below which the engine had been built, was bent almost to breaking. We feared our extra weight would surely break it, but fortunately the weather changed, the warm south wind blew up the canyon and the snow below the eaves of the building settled so that we could dig under the huge mass and by night had caused a miniature snow slide and relieved the strain. I believe, however, the timber never regained its normal position. But in the mining town in the Sierras where I wintered in the early sixties, our first snow fell during October and in the morning lay four feet on the level. The storm lasted about forty-eight hours and we then had beautiful weather for several weeks. When the snow had partially melted, the frame of a ten-horse wagon, from which the wagon box had been removed, was found to be crushed to splinters, even the spokes of the wheels being torn and twisted out of all recognition. From the last of November until May, severe storms were of very frequent occurrence until, by actual measurement, the snow lay nearly thirty feet on the level. To travel any distance whatever was of course impossible, without snow shoes, and every man, woman and child became more or less of an expert. We used the Norwegian shoe exclusively, for with them the sport is fast and furious. Eleven feet long and about four inches broad, with a leather band about one-third from the toe by which the foot is firmly held by its forward pressure, the toe of the shoe gracefully turned upward, we learned to brag of them and cherish them, as the rider does his horse, as well we might, for without them we were helpless. The bottom of the shoe is made as smooth as glass and covered after each trip with a mixture of tallow and beeswax. A stout hickory pole, chosen with great care, about six feet long and with a knob on the end, is the guiding rudder, and the expert soon learns to pass near, and often between, objects where the slightest miscalculation would mean death. As the speed, down any steep mountain side, often exceeds a mile a minute, the modern cyclist or auto is not in it.

Of course in these deep snows the one story cabin of the miner would soon be buried, but care is always taken to shovel away as far as possible the accumulations that come with the earlier storms. When there are piles everywhere and shovelling becomes useless, the snow is permitted to lie where it falls and ingress and egress to the cabin is made by way of the chimney. No fires for warmth are needed, as not a breath of air can enter the cabin and none are made except such as can be kept in the large camp kettles, hung in the fire place on a crane. The chimney is kept free from snow by means of a wooden roof fitting over its top, and above it, and it is absolutely essential that between it and the roof the snow must be kept cleared away. Steps are arranged in the chimney for easy climbing and when the miner enters his cabin he stands his shoes in the snow bank a short way from the chimney, as otherwise his home could not readily be found.

Once more he paused, refilled and lighted his pipe and said as if to himself. And it all happened over forty years ago.

The two Carlton brothers, veterans of the Civil War from Maine, where they claimed to have some snow storms of their own, lived in a cabin some little distance from the main street. The huge banks of snow had since covered it and the many

About ten minutes later the boy glided up to the window, opened it and called out, "Pap says all of you come over quick, bring lots of snow shovels and a couple of blankets. Let some of the women get one of the bed rooms warm and make some hot soup and coffee." It don't take much time for us old fellows whose lives are full of tragedies and startling episodes, to get ready for almost any kind of contingency; and before the boy had stopped talking, more than two dozen strong and willing men and several of the other sex, not always the weaker sex in a mining camp, were gliding over the intervening half mile. It was a beautiful morning after the storm and in the light, crisp air of that great altitude every object stood out as clear and distinct as if all nature rejoiced, and no thought of death was possible. The green branches of the many pines were heavily weighted with the lately fallen snow, and the level expanse of Meadow Lake with its white covering glistened in the bright sunlight like an immense mirror.

Not a word was spoken nor a sound heard in the still air, except the swish of our snow shoes, as we glided rapidly toward Carlton's cabin. This was built, as I have said, a little distance from the more thickly settled part of the town (although now very many of the smaller cabins were buried out of sight and upon our arrival, nothing could be seen to distinguish its position, except a huge mound of snow and the ends of two snow shoes; presumably where the chimney was. Two dozen willing hands were soon hard at work, clearing away the huge drifts, and as soon as the chimney was uncovered we found, as we feared and expected, that the space around it had been permitted to lie and harden. It was but too plain that what had fallen during this previous storm had rapidly filled the small space below the chimney cap, and the cabin been hermetically sealed. As soon as the opening was made, a couple of us climbed down. Poor Carlton stood, leaning against the bricks of the chimney; fully clothed, even to his blue army overcoat, and the air was thick with a close, foul odor. There were no matches in the cabin or upon his person. He had evidently slept long and soundly and realized from his sensations when he awoke and became partially conscious that he was being smothered. That he had become bewildered and had wandered aimlessly around the cabin was evident by the articles strewn upon the floor, and when he finally found the chimney, had been too weak to make the ascent and had gradually fallen into his last sleep.

We judged he had been dead for forty-eight hours or more, and as the storm was raging so fiercely at that time, it is by no means certain that he could have been rescued, had his condition been known.

The body was wrapped in blankets and tenderly carried to the hotel, and prepared at once for burial. The grave was dug near an old pine tree through twenty-four feet of snow, and steps had to be cut to lead down to the ground. There was no minister in the camp, but one of the women brought out a prayer book and the burial service was read and probably each one of us sent up some sort of a prayer, that he might make a happy landing on the other shore.

Over a hundred men and women on snow shoes accompanied the body from the hotel to the grave, the wind singing a soft requiem as we laid the body away in that great white sepulcher and commented upon the singular fatality that had carried him safely through years of bloody strife, to at last meet his death in that strange manner 8,500 feet above his home of early days on the rock-bound shores of the Atlantic.

**Briefs from Everywhere.**

No intoxicants were allowed Russian prisoners in Japan.

A carved war god supposed to be over a thousand years old has been found in a cave in Colorado.

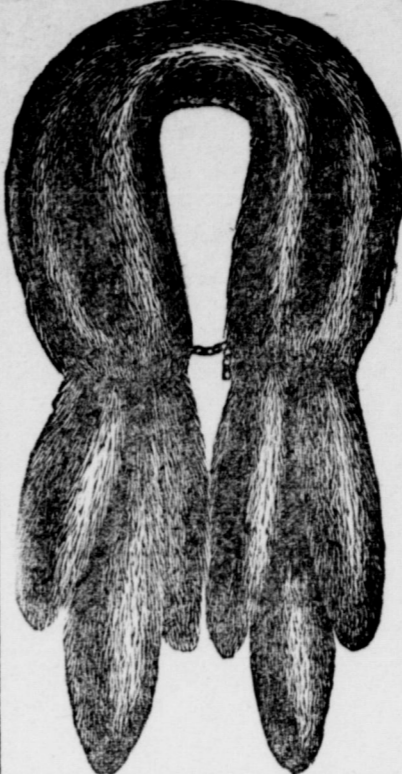
One ounce of radium contains power enough, if it could be utilized, to lift ten thousand tons one mile high.

The Arabs claim that Eve's grave is in a cemetery at Jeddah which was closed for interments over a thousand years ago.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is employing Navajo Indians as section hands, finding them better workmen than South Europe laborers.

The herring is one of the most migratory of fish. They are only caught as a rule during the spawning season. Where they go to after that is not known.

The new postage stamps which Japan is printing for Korea show a chrysanthemum, emblem of Japan, a plum tree, emblem of Korea, and two postal ser-



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**New Walk For Women.**

From London comes startling reports of a new figure and a new pose which have been called into existence by the winter fashions. Women who have for the last year been lightly tripping in the short "trottoir" skirt have found that they must adapt their style of walking to the new order of things. A slow, languorous movement of the limbs is therefore cultivated, as being more conducive to grace when wearing the long "redingote" coat and the newly introduced princess styles.

The new walk is just a little suggestive of the "Gibson girl," but in a modified form. The figure is held upright at the shoulders, with the slightest forward bend at the waist, the head is erect, the chin in and the legs swing from the hips. The correct poise is not attained all at once—according to the London Express—and at the physical culture schools, where society is now graduating in the art of how to walk in a "redingote," some very drastic orders are given. The practice of sleeping on the back or one side is fatal to the new poise. If the woman of fashion would look tall and stately she must sleep face downward, with a pillow tightly wedged under her chin in order to avoid suffocation.

**Climate in the Philippines.**

Major General Leonard Wood in a report to the War Department says that in his opinion there is no subject upon which more nonsense has been written than that of the bad effects of the Philippine climate on the health of officers and soldiers.

Returns from California show that the value of the orange crop shipped out of that State last season was \$23,925,000. Of this sum the growers received \$14,500,000 and the railroad and refrigerator lines \$9,425,000.

The average number of hairs which grow on the head of a red-haired man is a little over 20,000 hairs. Dark hair is three times as fine and the average crop is about 105,000, while a fair-haired man or woman averages from 150 to 175 thousand hairs.

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**ING RURAL HOMES.**

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

In a house... father and... in for a... public where the... of your Com... the resident... Landright descends from... Commission to the subhome... are strongly imbued... the idea of owning homes... with accompanying plots of... land; but as a rule Americans are all... too careless, at the same time, about... creating a bit of scenery or making... the home such an attractive abode as... will cause the traveler to pause a... moment and exclaim: "What a pretty... little place!"

In the first instance where his English cousin, or the English landlord erects a stone house, at an advanced cost doubtless, but more than evened up in a few years by repainting and repairing, the American throws together

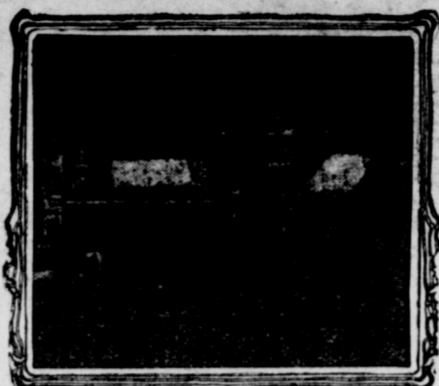
skirts and they built a barn and moved into it and lived there the first year, while they were building their house.

They at once planted a garden which seemed to them like a real farm after their tiny back yard, and the first year they raised all the vegetables they could eat, besides over fifty chickens.

And since then they have gone on beautifying and embellishing this place, until it is now a lovely country residence, twenty per cent. higher in value than it would have been if, five years ago they had made it a mere habitation.

In the first place they employed an architect and built a good house, one which, with ordinary repairs, will stand in good shape fifty years hence. They painted it well. Many long winter evenings of the first year, while they lived in the barn, were

adding to its beauty and desirability. They have lately put up a substantial light iron fence, which, kept well painted, will last unto the third and fourth generation.



A COSY FIRE-PLACE CORNER.

"Ah," said the man, "if we had only had the advantages when we were young which our children have here, there would have been a lot more in life for us."

And so it is everywhere. It matters little, if you live in a brown stone front with the brick pavement directly under your window, whether you have a plain or a carved window sill, but it does matter whether your front or back yard is well kept and well fenced and is prettily decorated with plants and vines, and whether, if you have more ground, it is a poor, unattractive plot, or instead is a thing of beauty and a joy, not only to you but to all who see it.

How many men you run across who have been "awfully busy" but are going to "fix up" their places. They seldom get fixed. Before they get fixed up with the little things a home should have, they need fixing in earnest—they are old places.

If as a people we could become educated to the idea of greater permanency in our mode of living, of building and improving for our future years, or doing something with the idea in mind that we would not have to re-do it in ten or fifteen years hence, the average American home would have a far more substantial, comfortable and attractive appearance.

**Balanced Rations for Man and Beast.**

Two Farmers' Bulletins of the Department of agriculture, widely dissimilar in contents, yet treating of subjects which have a closely-connected relationship are the Feeding of Farm Animals and the Principles of Bread Making, and both of them have proven so popular that their reprinting has been required several times.

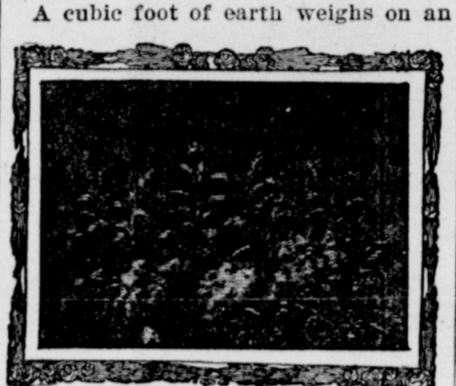
The feeding of the animals on the farm is a matter which every farmer is studying more or less closely. The more successful ones the most closely, since it is a matter of constant experiment and inquiry to determine just what is the best ration for work, meat and dairy animals. While each man's experience must be to a great extent his guide, there are certain laws, the results of wide experiments, which afford much aid to the intelligent feeder and these are summarized in the bulletin mentioned—Farmers' Bulletin 22. What is known as a balanced ration is always the thing to be attained. Food is divided into two general classes; fat and heat producing.

wheat or rye bread does. The wheat berry in itself comes very near being a balanced ration. If it is robbed of its gluten, which lies next to the skin, it is no longer a complete food. Potatoes are extremely one-sided and should be eaten in connection with some nitrogenous food, such as lean meat or beans, which, however, if eaten alone would afford the system too much nitrogen. This bulletin, which is written by a woman, also discusses the practical side of bread making and can probably be read with benefit by any housewife.

**Items of Interest.**

Oscar Hunt of the Carlisle football team is a millionaire Indian.

Old, battered, second-hand silk hats are in good demand among comedians—also among the colored fraternity.



PLANTS BELOW THE SILL. average five and a half times as much as a cubic foot of water.

It costs as much to fire a 16-inch cannon as it does to pay a private soldier his wages for five years.

The ruins of a prehistoric fortified British village have been unearthed near Carshalton, England.

The fly is seven times stronger than a horse, weight for weight. It can lift twenty times its own weight.

The canning of blue berries is an important industry in Vermont. One factory last season canned 300,000 gallons of the berry.

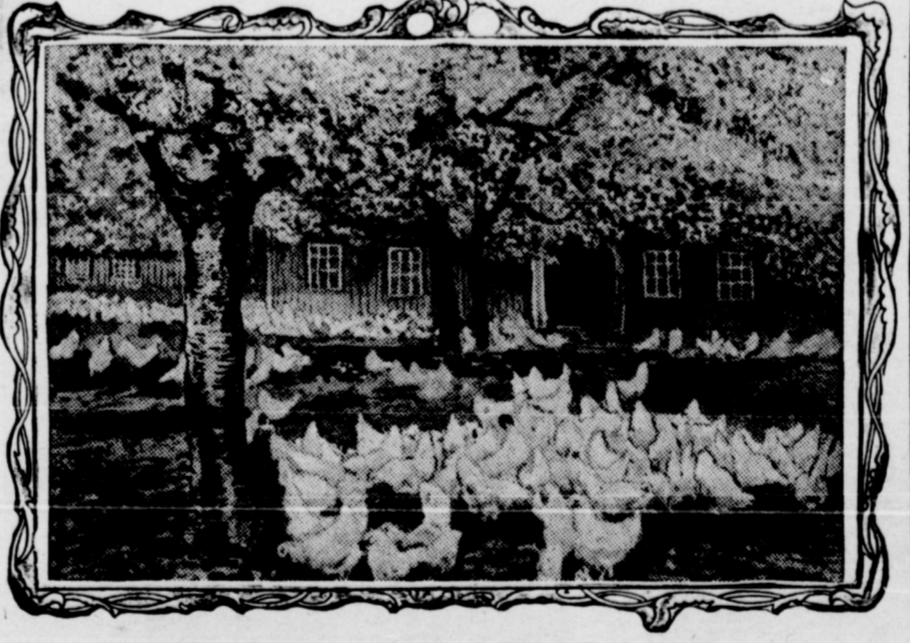
Though there are many women colonels the only woman admiral is the Queen of Greece. She is an honorary admiral in the Russian navy.

A cubic mile of earth weighs 25,649,300 tons and the volume of the earth is 259,880,000,000 cubic miles. Question in mental arithmetic: How much does the earth weigh?

Professor William T. Hornaday, the zoologist, is seeking to have the general government establish a great buffalo park in the west that the animal may not become extinct.

There are only three million Cossacks in Russia. The number of peasants is about one hundred million, there are 14,000,000 "lower city dwellers" and 8,000,000 nomads and semi-barbarians.

Dietary experts of the Department of Agriculture estimate that a man



ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE RURAL HOME

known as carbohydrates, and muscle and bone producing, known as nitrogenous, and these two foods should be supplied the animal in the proper proportion. If there is a preponderance of either, the ration is unbalanced.

Both of these bulletins can be obtained free through members of congress or senators, or by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

Corn, for instance, is a food rich in carbohydrates and should be "balanced" by a portion of some nitrogenous food such as barley, bran, cow peas or others of the legumes. A reprint of this bulletin will give the reader a very clear understanding of the value of food for animals.

**Food Value of Bread.**

The second bulletin on Bread Making, Farmer's Bulletin 112, also goes into the question of what is a balanced ration, but for home use, and corn food for any one-sided crop.

doing hard muscular work should have daily food with a fuel value of 4,350 calories while a man taking little exercise needs only 2,450.

Switzerland is the oldest as well as one of the smallest republics in the world. The cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden formed a defensive league in 1291, and this was the beginning of the Swiss Confederacy.

The American harvest of broom-corn this year will furnish material for 42,000,000 brooms worth, approximately, \$15,000,000. With 4,000 brooms to a car, 10,000 freight cars will be required to transport the broom output.



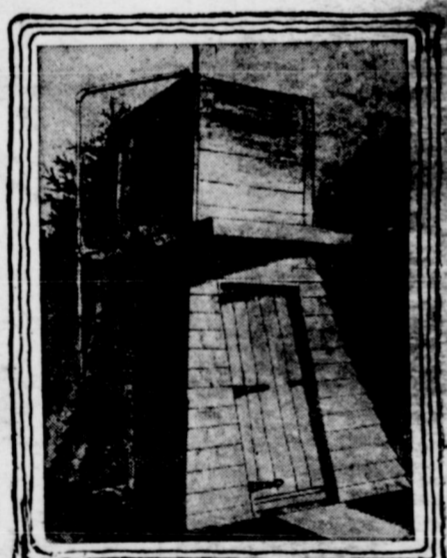
THE HOME THEY MADE AND THE BARN IN WHICH THEY DWELT WHILE BUILDING IT.

er a frame dwelling, usually of cheap, second-growth timber. In twenty years the English home is covered with ivy and has the appearance of substantiality and solidity, as though it had always been there and intended remaining. If you mention "twenty years hence" to the American, he will shrug his shoulders and smile and tell you he expects to be somewhere else in twenty years, if he has not bettered his condition and gotten out of it in half that time. But twenty years pass more quickly than is expected, and what does the place look like then? It has had perhaps three coats of paint. The second set of shingles is curling up and needs replacing and the house itself is worth one-half of its value when new.

Yet it must be agreed that every man should build a house with the idea of making it his permanent home, adding to it as his needs grow, but continually improving it and beautifying it. If for no other cause than increasing its selling value, he should build well and improve. And this applies to the surrounding grounds, the outbuildings, etc., fully as much as the home proper.

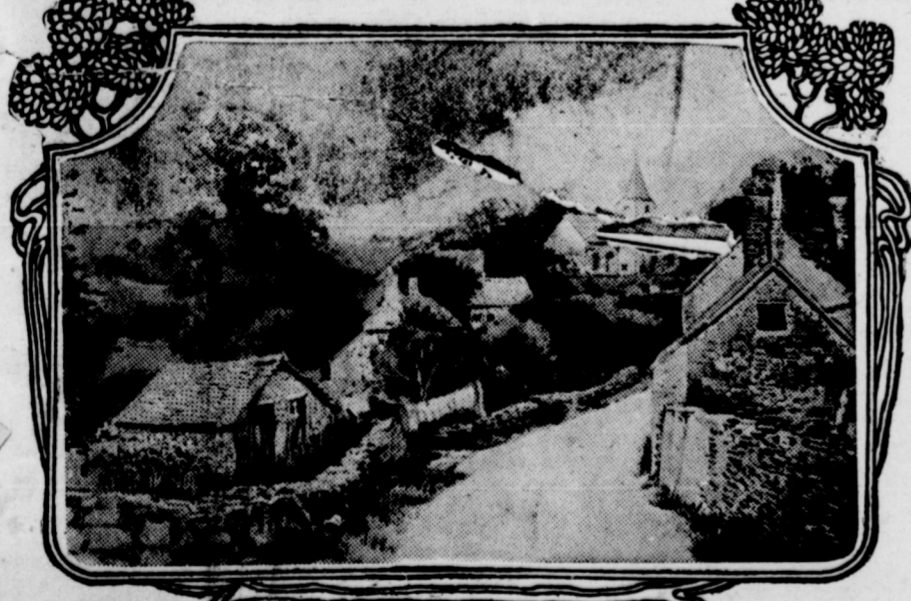
"What is home without a mother"—and a good wife and children? What is home, I would add, even with these blessings, unless it is a real home, a comfortable and a beautiful one? Ah, there is a difference, and such a wide difference, between an abode or a mere dwelling place and a home.

Trying to treat this matter from a practical standpoint, the Department of Agriculture recently issued an illustrated bulletin on beautifying back yards. This applied to city and suburban homes, but the idea is the same everywhere.



A TYPICAL WATER TANK. It Surmounts a Convenient Cooling House.

the country. Yet it is a strikingly handsome place. The proof of this is that while it was the first dwelling to be erected in that particular section, other houses which have gone up since have largely copied its style, and it is now surrounded by a dozen



OLD ENGLISH SUBURBAN STREET AND STONE HOUSES.

And this calls to mind a practical illustration of what a good thing it is, what a splendid thing to start in growing something in your back yard, if you have nothing bigger. For I have in mind two people, a young man and his wife, who started their married life in a rented city house with a back yard 18 feet wide and containing about one-fortieth of an acre. They had lived in the city all their lives and knew nothing of the wonders of plant and animal life. But they commenced to use their ground for radishes and cress and lettuce and beans and

handsome and well-built homes. The care and attention given to this place may in itself have brought good neighbors. A good lawn was made, shade and fruit trees were immediately set out and sedulously cared for, the man became an expert gardener, the woman an expert gardener on business, and the man's business prospered.

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