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C. M. NICHOLS, Pub.

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PROMINENT PEOPLE

LEISHMAN TO SUCCEED HILL



John G. A. Leishman was proposed to the German government by Washington as American ambassador, to succeed Dr. David Jayne Hill, who resigned last spring.

The United States asked whether the appointment of Mr. Leishman, who at present is American ambassador at Rome, would be acceptable to the Kaiser's government, through Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington. Mr. Leishman's name was submitted by telegram to Emperor William, who was touring in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg. Emperor William, immediately on receiving the proposal of Washington, telegraphed his reply to the foreign office. The action taken is almost unprecedented in promptness.

Mr. Leishman's long service as a diplomat qualifies him particularly in the eyes of the emperor, who several times has spoken of the need of an experienced ambassador for the Berlin post and to his desire that no novice should be sent there. It has been stated that Major von Kiderlen Waechter, the German secretary of foreign affairs, who has a personal acquaintance with Mr. Leishman, is much pleased with his appointment.

GORDON-BENNETT CUP WINNER

Charles T. Weymann, winner of the prize cup at the Gordon-Bennett aviation race, was the sole American representative in this the principal international speed contest of the year.

Weymann was born in Haiti twenty-two years ago, and has lived practically all his life in France. He is much more at home speaking French than English. Called upon to respond to a number of flattering compliments that were showered upon him at an informal dinner after the race, the victorious American, after much hesitation, replied with the one word "Merci."

He is not a Don Quixote of the air, but has held records for speed, passenger-carrying and cross-country flights. On his wonderful overland flight from Paris, for 230 miles to Clermont-Ferrand, only dense fog prevented him from fulfilling the conditions of the Michelin prize of \$20,000 for flying with a passenger from the French capital to Paris de Dome, a mountain 4,500 feet in height, within six hours. He was the only airman to start with the ill-fated Chavez for the flight across the Alps last autumn.

Weymann is the Good Samaritan of aviation. In several of the big country flights in France he stopped by the wayside to give first aid to fliers with crippled wings and incanted heads.



COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS



Edward Bruce Moore, commissioner of patents in Washington, came prominently into the public eye the other day when the one millionth United States patent was issued.

Mr. Moore has worked his way up from the ranks. He entered the patent office as assistant examiner in 1883, and from that time served in various capacities until he was made commissioner, in June, 1907. He has spent twenty-eight years in the government service.

Edward Bruce Moore has had a wide and varied experience while serving Uncle Sam. Before he was appointed commissioner of patents he was assigned as special commissioner to the Paris exposition, in 1889. In the summer of 1908 he was appointed United States delegate to the International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property, which was held in Stockholm, Sweden.

Later, in the fall of 1909, he acted as special commissioner of the state of Europe on international reciprocal patent protection. Then he served as delegate to the Fourth International Conference of American States at Buenos Ayres, Argentina.



GOMEZ A CUBAN MALCONTENT

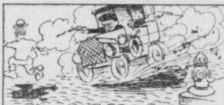
Juan Gualberto Gomez is a Cuban malcontent who has been conspiring with others to have President Gomez impeached and to make a co-conspirator, Vice-President Zayas, governor of Cuba under American suzerainty. It is unlikely that he will succeed.

A little over ten years ago the United States undertook a costly war to free Cuba, and when after some years of self-government the Cubans failed in the primary purposes of all governments—to secure the safety of life and property—this country was forced to intervene. When the last of our soldiers after the period of occupation left the island the statement was made on the floor of our national congress that if the United States were again called upon to intervene the American flag might never again be lowered in Cuba.

But in spite of this warning political plot is going on in the island and, according to reports, with the object of bringing about United States intervention. Our government, however, gave assurances that it had no immediate intention of interfering in the affairs of Cuba, but the criminality of Juan Gomez is no less pronounced on that account.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Automobile an Aid to City Criminals



NEW YORK—The automobile as an aid to criminals is likely to figure prominently in the future. Out in the city it has been used for a year or more by the robbers of village banks and the looters of postoffices. Now it has begun to figure prominently in this city. Two weeks ago a jewelry store at Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street was robbed of a tray containing some \$10,000 worth of gems by one of three men who had driven up to it in a taxicab. The man smashed a window, abstracted a tray of diamonds and shot dead the clerk who had rushed to the door on hearing the noise of the broken glass.

The next night a red taxicab, believed to be the same and containing three men, dashed into the village of River Edge, a few miles from Hackensack, N. J., and while a severe thunder storm was raging the safe in the post office was cracked and the contents taken. The villagers learned of the crime the next morning.

The very next afternoon the same taxicab, apparently, appeared in Bleeker street in this city and one of its three occupants entered a shoe store and held up the proprietor. Owing to a miscalculation the robber was not successful in obtaining any cash, but he succeeded in escaping as did his companions in the auto.

This series of crimes in such quick succession has alarmed the police, who see vast possibilities in the automobile as an aid to the criminal element and they feel utterly unable to cope with the situation. The automobile criminals, as proved in the jewelry store case, are prepared to commit murder to protect themselves from capture.

Nagged Husband Gets Law's Sympathy

BOONE, IA.—Judge R. M. Wright of Fort Dodge, presiding jurist of this judicial district, has handed down a decision which is regarded as a most remarkable legal document. Coming, as it does, from a jurist who is kindly, home loving, and a tender-hearted old man, it is all the more remarkable.

Judge Wright recently listened to the evidence in a suit for separate maintenance. His kindly face betrayed nothing of what was to come in the opinion handed down.

He says that if the good Lord ever made a man who could live at ease and comfort with the woman who was suing he would like to see him, for he would be a phenomenon. The opinion has been read by all attorneys in this city and is attracting much attention. "A bright, capable and fairly good looking woman," says the judge, "has obtained a divorce from two husbands on the ground of desertion and has two or three times brought actions for divorce against her present husband, after his repeated trials he was justified in packing up his little personal effects and leaving the plaintiff and in afterward refusing to go back to the wheel he had left."



thought, care and attention, and have tried to find from the evidence some way whereby I could decide in her favor and award to her some money for maintenance, but I have been unable to do so.

"She has badgered her husband with annoyances, some of them small, but all of them humiliating to the last degree. At the end of it all I am forced to the conclusion that the defendant was practically driven from home, and that he was fully justified in leaving it."

Playground of Idle Rich in America



NEWPORT, R. I.—Newport is a place that is consecrated to pleasure. The people who have their summer homes here represent the cream of wealth and fashion and exclusive society in America. With the possible exception of one or two local charities with which they concern themselves actively but unobtrusively their sole occupation during the months that they live in Newport is to amuse themselves. Photographers have tried to get pictures while the idle and fashionable rich were sporting themselves on an exclusive beach, but in every case they were detected and their apparatus smashed. One corner of the beach is reserved for children—the children of millionaires.

Everybody who is anybody at Newport is ardently devoted to horses and horseback riding or pretends to be. Therefore the horse show each summer means much to fashionable Newport. It is a far more exclusive affair than the tennis tournament, for the latter is not only a public but a national event. The horse show is the most select and perhaps the most peculiar thing about it is that the horses appear to take a more keen interest in what is going on than the persons who own them.

One of the scenes of most brilliant social life at Newport is Alfred Vanderbilt's place at Oakland farm. His garden parties are among the mile stones of the summer's progress. These gatherings are undoubtedly the finest expressions of summer social entertainment in America and are most beautiful to look at. The women in the smartest of smart frocks, the men in summer garb, the retinue of servants moving about—these make the life of the picture that is set in a frame of shady lawns, with the splendid mansion as a background.

To Leave Lonely Cell After 37 Years

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—Jesse H. Pomeroy, known for almost four decades as "the boy murderer of Boston," and held by an earlier generation to be the most desperate criminal abnormality of the age, is soon to leave his cell for greater freedom in the state prison here after having spent 37 years in solitary confinement. This announcement was made when it was declared that Governor Foss, impressed by evidences submitted to him from many sources of the great change in Pomeroy's character, had decided to allow the life convict to enjoy many of the liberties granted well behaved prisoners.



Governor Foss will never grant Pomeroy a full pardon, and it is generally believed no other governor ever will take such action, but to give the man who has inspired dread in the hearts of even his keepers ever since the day when as a fourteen-year-old boy he was thrust into a "punishment" cell in the Charlestown prison, some portion of the freedom enjoyed by tractable convicts is considered evil.

Pomeroy's greatest champion has been his mother, now a sad faced, white haired woman nearing her seventieth year. Although denied even the right to see her son and having to accept the truth of the fact that he was regarded all over the civilized world as the most atrocious example of a wanton murderer, his mother never faltered in her faith in his innate goodness.

Pomeroy killed two children, a boy and a girl, after treating them with barbaric cruelty. He inveigled other children into isolated sections, stripped them of their clothing, tied them to trees or upon boards and then left them until they were unconscious.

FOR GOOD LUMBER ORDER FROM MISSION LUMBER CO., MENARD, TEXAS.

Money

By Dr. Frank Crane

Since the dawn of preaching, we preachers have been threatening rich men with our right fist—and extending to them our left palm. It is hardly to be wondered at that we find difficulty in being taken seriously.

And our advice has been so confusing that we have not had much effect. For now we exhort the youth to all the virtues, giving as an inducement the assurance that thus they will be enabled to get on; and now again we turn to those that have gotten on and warn them of the danger of riches. It might as well be asked, if riches be dangerous, why acquire them; and if virtues lead to riches, are they really worth cultivating?

It may be well, therefore, to set down a few common sense facts in relation to the relation of the same to the moral values.

In the first place, money is simply the token or sign of our common human wants. It means power, power over others, power to make our personality felt. No wonder we want it. Again it means liberty. Poverty is a curse. It ties the hands. It binds the mind. It narrows the soul. One who has to sweat ten hours a day for bread has no time nor strength left to develop the higher part of himself. Money means also a full life. We can gratify our cravings, whether they be for beer or art, for Paris gowns or Wagner music. With money we have a chance to grow; without it we are stunted.

Money, therefore, is simply concentrated—concentrated as canned human value.

It naturally follows that it is good or bad, never of itself, but only as giving opportunity to its possessor. Here, then, we have the moral gist of the whole matter: money is simply—opportunity.

It unlocks the door and bids the cramped and chafing passion go and do its will. It liberates desire. Hence it simply empowers a man. If he is good he can now be better, having more scope; if bad he can, and probably will be worse. If life and usefulness be a living fountain of goodness and usefulness, poisoning others.

So, money is like any other gift; as beauty, which adds power to the person; or genius, which multiplies the efficiency of the mind and hand; or position, for kinship magnifies a common man to heroic proportions, in his influence on other men.

Now, the sole relation of money to power of any kind is that the moral sense adds to power—responsibility.

The root of any genuine moral feeling is altruism. Given any desire, it becomes moral as it takes a direction toward the welfare of other people. It is immoral, exactly in proportion as it disregards others and looks only to self. Wicked people, therefore, are those who live, think, and do for self alone; and that whether poor or rich. Whoever says, "I would like to be rich, for I could do so much good with my money," should examine himself and ask what good he is doing with the little he has. It is all a matter of relation. If one is not helpful and liberal on \$10 a month, he would not be so on \$1000 a month.

In the ultimate realm of morals there are no commandments; there is only one test—do I live for myself or for others; am I altruistic or egoistic.

The dawning smart set, flitting from bridge to matinee, from theater to belated restaurant, from the club to the horse race, are wicked; but no wickedness than the better poor who want to lead such a life, and who curse their lot because their selfishness is bound and chained.

To the real man, therefore, riches mean nothing at all, as to his character; it simply means an opening to give vent to his character. And a clear-eyed soul, that sees and realizes what responsibility means, is never eager for power and opportunity. It is easier to be good in moderate means than in riches for the principal reason that it is easier to bear a small than a great load of responsibility. "It is hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven," just because a rich man, to be moral must be great. And, unfortunately, great souls are scarce among great fortunes.

The greatness of Jesus was not in his wisdom, magnetism, nor ethical perception, but in the fact that he was utterly altruistic; that is, he used all his powers not to advance himself but to help others. His tormentors, on the contrary, told the truth, and stated unflinchingly his very secret, when, as he hung on the cross, they wagged their heads at him and cried:

"He saved others; himself he can not save!"

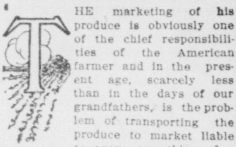
Working for Eternity.

Never mind where your work is. Never mind whether it be visible or not. Never mind whether your name is associated with it. You may never see the issues of your toils. You are working for eternity. If you cannot see results here in the hot working day, the cool evening hours are drawing near, when you may rest from your labors, and then they may follow you. So do your duty, and trust God to give the seed you sow. "A body as it hath pleased him."—Dr. Alexander MacLaren.

Transporting Produce to Market



ON THE WAY TO MARKET IN DIXIE



THE marketing of his produce is obviously one of the chief responsibilities of the American farmer and in the present age, scarcely less than in the days of our grandfathers, is the problem of transporting the produce to market liable to prove something of a problem. To the outsider it might appear simple enough if he does not take into consideration the numerous factors that have bearing in the matter. For one thing, there is the weather, which must always be taken into account in planning a trip to market with produce, even though the journey is to be made over good roads. Then again, the product to be transported may be fragile, such as eggs, or perishable, as, for instance, some forms of berries and fresh fruits. And finally there is the necessity of taking into account probable market conditions at the prospective destination, for presumably produce will sell more readily on "market days" than on "off days."

Despite the complications that seem inevitable there are a surprising number of American farmers who still persist in the practice of marketing their products direct to the consumer. Indeed, in some localities the number seems to actually be increasing rather than diminishing. This is all the more remarkable when we pause to reflect upon the facilities that are now being offered the farmer for marketing his produce at his own door. Agents of commission merchants and "runners" for dealers in the large cities traverse rural routes, regularly buying for spot cash eggs, vegetables, etc., and to such a point have things progressed that the farmer who prefers may sell his berry crop on the vines and his peaches or pears or apples on the trees leaving to the "other fellow" not only all the worries of transportation, but the bother of picking and packing and, incidentally, the loss from waste.

At the same time there is no certainty that the farmer who elects to market his own produce has not the best of the bargain. He is very likely to have if his farm is located near any good-sized town or city and if he is engaged in diversified farming or trucking. Of course the man who is farming on a big scale and devoting himself to a specialty, be it fruit or dairy, or grains will not haul his produce to town by wagonload and dispose of it at first hand to the hungry housewives. All the same it is ten chances to one that he is following the same basic principles that are the wise ones for the farmer desirous of selling to the best advantage the varied products of a small farm.

All the shrewdest men engaged in farming—be they operating on a large or small scale—have learned in recent years that it means added wealth and reduced worries if they can adopt the principle of selling as directly as possible to the ultimate consumer. Obviously, of course, they are the middleman's profit and better yet, they are enabled to eliminate many of the losses in perishable products which have caused so much controversy between commission merchants and farmers. Finally, by marketing direct, the tiller of the soil can establish a reputation for the quality of his products and this is a most important asset for the man who expects to continue in the same vocation year after year. Indeed, building on the foundation of quality and prompt delivery he may build up a circle of patrons of his own that will render him independent of everything because they will stand ready year after year to take the entire product of his farm and take it, too, at prices higher than the rule for the regular run of similar produce in the open market.

As the advantages of such plans of direct dealing have been brought home to the farmers they have been gradually perfecting their facilities for making the short cut from the farm to the city dinner table. The farmer who is a specialist in fruit or vegetable raising or any other line is likely to have his own sales agent who goes to the city with each consignment of produce and personally superintends its disposition, or if he is not operating on a big enough scale to do this single handed he is likely to join forces with several of his neighbors to engage a representative who will handle their pooled products to the best possible advantage. In any event the quantity of produce to be handled insures to the shipper that the best of freight or express service if, indeed, he has not adopted the particularly up-to-date method of transporting his farm products by means of motor trucks.

The small farmer or truck gardener operating on a small scale cannot of course afford the luxury of a sales agent, but on the other hand he is no longer content, if he be wide awake, to devote his profits to the commission merchant who in spite on clinging to old ideas. So the small farmer, if he belongs to a rapidly growing class, makes it a practice to journey to the city two or three times a week and to dispose of his products in the open market which are now a feature of almost all of our large cities. His canvas covered wagon is made to serve as his sales counter and he thus has no expense.

In many instances if the farmer or trucker be so busily engaged upon his farm to spare time



SCENE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. - A CHINESE MARKET

for the selling end of the business in this fashion, this task is delegated to his wife, his son or his daughter. Particularly in the case of the young people do these periodical visits get to fill a large place in their lives. There are hardships to be sure, not the least of them suggested by the fact that usually the trip to market must begin ere daylight in order to reach the city in time to catch the trade of the earliest marketers, but the farmer folk who have acquired the habit of huckstering in this way are invariably loath to give it up. Many a romance, too, has had its inception during the progress of the caravans of produce-laden wagons to market or in the exchange of courtesies between the farmer folk whose wagons are ranged so closely side by side in the congested urban market districts.

In the sparsely settled and more isolated sections of the country there are many odd spectacles incident to the transportation of produce to market. In some localities where canals are yet in use the quaint, slow-moving boats are employed to carry the eatables, and in the south one may see donkeys, bullocks and all manner of unconventional steeds pressed into service to move the foodstuffs. Just here it may be noted that the old-fashioned colored folk of the south take as naturally to the conduct of portable market stands as a fish does to water. In a kindly climate such as is theirs most of the staple vegetables

will grow with very little attention and consequently they are enabled to devote most of their energy to finding a market for nature's bounty. Although, as noted above, the motor truck has made a place for itself in the transportation of farm produce, the major portion of this responsibility yet rests with the good old-fashioned farm wagon drawn by one or two horses. Strength rather than style is a requisite of a produce-carrying vehicle and this same may be said of the horses employed and the harness. The growing preference of the American people for food commodities in package form is an influence felt indirectly in the transportation of farm products. From time out of mind berries have been sent to market in trays, boxes and crates, but latterly there has been a tendency to provide standard size baskets for apples, peaches, tomatoes, etc. In the old days the consumer who purchased less than a barrel of apples or potatoes did not receive them in an "original package" bearing the grower's statement as to quantity and quality, but all this is being changed owing to prevailing market conditions—aided and abetted by growers who are eager to establish a reputation for their branded products.

Eggs are another commodity which will bring increased prices all the year round if furnished direct to discriminating consumers. The stigma of the cold storage egg is such that persons who are keen for really fresh eggs are in many instances willing to pay an advance of 50 to 100 per cent. over the prevailing market figure for eggs that can be depended upon. Poultry raisers have not been slow to take advantage of this and instead of the large crates made familiar by cold storage methods we now find the fancy-priced "guaranteed" eggs put up by the dozen in boxes of wood or pasteboard, each box being closed by a seal which insures that its contents have not been tampered with.

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Why Jesus Shocked Nicodemus

THE mind of the flesh is enemy against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can it be. This is a truth which every man who has really tried to live a Christ-like life must have discovered by his own experience. Our natural impulses and desires lead away from God, not toward God. By nature we desire pleasure, we desire outward success, we desire to have our own way, we desire to assert ourselves and to make those about us feel that we are as good, as smart, as capable as any of them. And within proper bounds—that is, under subjection to the desires that should be uppermost in our hearts—some of these natural desires are lawful and wholesome. But the trouble is that these natural impulses take possession of our hearts and crowd out the desire for the only kind of life that is worth living—a life of sacrifice and of loving service. And for this reason these impulses, which Paul describes as "the mind of the flesh," instead of being helpful to us, become harmful; they antagonize every effort on our part to form higher conceptions of the meaning of life and to live in the light of these higher conceptions. It follows therefore that "they that are in the flesh cannot please God." No man who is under the control of his natural impulses, however innocent these may seem to be, can live a life of subjection to the law of God or of service for God.

Answer to Problem. What then? How can a man change his own nature, so that instead of craving and striving after the things of this life as his chief object of pursuit, he will take delight in making sacrifices for the sake of Christ, and in trying to promote the glory of Christ?

There is only one answer to that question: He cannot do it. "Not what I would, that do I practice," Saul says, "but what I hate, that I do." "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; for these are contrary the one to the other; that ye may not do the things that ye would."

The case is quite hopeless when looked at only in the light of our own capabilities. Unaided human endeavor cannot possibly fit man for fellowship with God.

Indeed, the very fact that our natural impulses interfere with any effort on his part to draw near to God, so that he has less and less desire for fellowship with God the longer he allows himself to be governed by these impulses.

This shows the absolute necessity for the knock-down blow, which Jesus gave to Nicodemus. He met the pious but self-righteous Pharisee with the startling declaration, "Ye must be born again." It is a new something more than the righteousness which you already possess that you need, but an entirely new kind of righteousness; you need a change of heart, a change of nature. And that is what every man needs.

Beginning of New Life. Jesus described the needed change as a new birth. It is the beginning of a new life, a spiritual life. And this new birth into a new life is brought about by the incoming and indwelling of the Holy Spirit, who renews and vitalizes the spirit of the man, and so gives him an impulse toward God that is strong enough to overcome the natural impulses which lead away from God.

"Ye are not in the flesh, but in the spirit if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you. But if any man hath not the Spirit of Christ he is none of His. And if Christ is in you the body is dead because of sin; but the spirit is life because of righteousness."

"The body is dead," dead to spiritual things, "because of sin." Although the man has been born again, and has become a child of God by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, the desires and impulses of his physical nature still lead away from God, "but the spirit is life because of righteousness." He has been washed in the blood of Christ and made righteous in God's sight, and his spirit has been quickened and filled with hope and brought into harmony with God, and his whole life is inspired by a new consciousness of God's love.

Sufficiency of Grace. The sufficiency of God's grace gives ground for genuine gratitude. No condition of life is too hard for His generous help. No task is too great, no sin is too strong, no life is too severe for the one who literally and lovingly leans upon God's grace. It matters little what our circumstances are, if it be the spirit of our mind we are before God offering up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to him by Jesus Christ. To faith all circumstances are opportunities of pleasing God and serving Christ.

There is no place of greater responsibility than that of the man who claims to be a Christian.

Every man is at the head of a great procession, that he will lead to the end of time.

PASTIMES OF THE PAST

It has not been so very long ago—middle aged mothers and fathers of today will recall the happy time—when the game of grace hoops was in fashion. Indeed, was quite the rage, though of that placid epoch it must be said enthusiasm for out-of-door amusements as far as the dear girls were concerned, were as mild as pigeons' milk and never bubbled over the brim of pleasure's modest cup. If there was anything the young lady of that halcyon time dreamed it was the charge of being a Tommy. No, no, she must never lose sight of deportment, and her pretty lips were framed on primness and prunes to the proper tucker for conversational purposes—that is, for the little conversation that went with the game. So grace hoops were entirely on a par with the best ideas for deportment.

The charm of grace hoops was slowly but surely passing away when Maurice Thompson, who invented "Allie of Old Vincennes," and his brother, who Thompson wrote the thrilling poem, "Pickett's charge at Gettysburg," brought forward the long disused bow and arrow, laid aside for villainous gunpowder, the Indianapolis News says. Maurice wrote a clever little book called "The Witchery of Archery," and in a surprisingly short time young men and maidens joined in archery clubs, were enjoying away with blunt arrows at targets as big round as cream cheese boxes of that day. Though these marksmen and women frequently vent wide of the target, not so Cupid, who was there with his bow and a full complement of arrows. He shot never early every time,

for it was said that the witchery of archery, no matter how poor the score at the cheese box target, was a great helper on of Cupid, and many marriages followed.

The writer has seen the archery game played on several occasions, once on the grounds of the Knickerbocker school, with only girls engaged—what a moribund affair it was!—and once, on the same grounds, with a detachment of young gentlemen—with what a delightful difference!

But the archery game was not to last. It was at last to join the grace hoops, and for a time its most ardent votaries were fain to solace their grief with the game of croquet and its melancholy dawdling. When one looks back to that day, with its lady-like amusements, one can but wonder at the astounding progress made by the sex in out-of-door sports. Now they shoot at a target or at live game, either, no more with blunted arrows, but with revolver and rifle; they play golf, swim, paddle canoes, play basketball, even play baseball, after a fashion; ride astride like their brothers—what a horror that would have been in the days of their mothers—and do anything that any proper young man might be permitted to do without the slightest censure and quite as a matter of course. Yet, there was something in grace hoops that may be fondly cherished in one's memory along with the dear old plush album, to which you contributed your picture and some verses—and there, too, lingering in memory, are the doleful cadences of "Lorena."

"Liberty Bell" Shape



Photograph by Hummel, from Underwood & Underwood.

This quaint and patriotic article of headwear in both comfortable and becoming. It is the first of the fall fashions to reach these shores from France, where it was especially designed for the "Les Belles filles Americaines."

The shape of the hat clearly resembles that of the historic Liberty bell. The material is a rich brown plush and the willow plume is white above shading off into a hue matching that of the body of the hat. It is one of the season's favorites.

BAG FOR DRESSES OR HATS
Makes for Comfort in Traveling, and Also Preserves the Articles Enclosed.

A scheme which a girl will find a great comfort in any place where she has insufficient closet space is a bag to hold her hat or her dress. In traveling it is well to take one or more of these bags, and in a camp they are almost indispensable. A girl can very quickly make all she wants of them, and if she wants to economize space they can be made of silkoline, which folds up into the smallest kind of a package, is light in weight and very inexpensive.

For a hat, make a bag three-quarters of a yard deep and half a yard wide, with a drawing string at the top. The bag is hung up by this string and the hat is kept free from dust all out of the way. This measurement is for a hat of ordinary size; if your hat is an unusually large one the bag must be larger.

For a dress the bag should be about five inches longer than the dress itself, the width being a little more than enough to slide the dress in easily. When camping it is best to put one's traveling dress and hat into these bags and leave them there, for they are seldom wanted until one is ready to leave. In making the bags for camping there are some advantages in using cretonne instead of silkoline. Being so much thicker, it keeps out the dampness better, and it is often damp enough in a tent to have a rather disastrous effect on a hat.

SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE



This simple waist is of marquisette or voile trimmed with a beautiful lace or embroidery and fastening at the side with buttons and loops.

To Pull Bastings.
Few persons know that an ordinary orange-wood stick, such as is used for the nails, is the best instrument for removing bastings. A scissors when used is very apt to cut or tear the garment. Procure the stick at any drug store.

SHOES FOR LONG TRAMPS
Highly Important Part of Equipment When a Girl Contemplates "Roughing It"

Girls who have had little experience in outdoor life often do some foolish things when they begin to try this form of enjoyment. One way in which many of them interfere with their own comfort is by going on a tramp with the wrong kind of shoes.

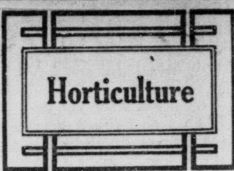
A girl who has played tennis and found the soft, rubber soled shoes comfortable will think that they will surely help her to enjoy a tramp; but they are the last thing to wear for a long walk, as these girls have found to their cost. They come home with their feet aching and the calves of the legs tired out from the lack of the spring that is given by heels. Walking with a flat, heelless shoe on a rough road is extremely trying, and one can feel every stone through the soft rubber soles; and these tired feet and legs will feel even worse the next day.

Quite as bad as the tennis shoes are low shoes with thin soles and high heels. These tire the feet and may sprain the ankles. The only shoes that are really satisfactory for "roughing it" are strong high shoes with thick soles. The strongest ankles need support in rough walking, and it is often wet in the woods. The girl who has once tried the two ways of tramping will never again be persuaded to wear low or thin shoes.

Paris Bridesmaid Gowns.
A shepherdess effect was shown in four bridesmaid gowns recently turned out by Paris makers. The underslips were of this white silk trimmed with scattered swaths, about the size of a saucer, of tiny pink roses. Over these fell tunic of pale blue chiffon, which mellowed the flowers until they were the dimmest blush. The broad haws were wreathed with the posies held by a vast butterfly of thin white lace, and there were small knots of the buds on the blue slips.

Suit Coats.
Suit jackets for autumn and winter will remain close fitting about the hips and hold to the straight line form. At present there is no arbitrary decree regarding the length. Models considerably shorter than the 26-inch length, and somewhat longer also, are among the new models. But the length mentioned is a happy medium. The feeling is that with the approach of winter the tendency will be to lengthen the jacket, with perhaps a revision to the short effects again in the spring.

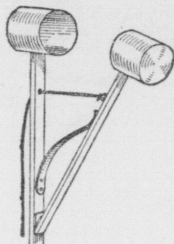
Hunter Green.
As the autumn advances the vogue for emerald green noticeable for some months past appears to be on the decline, hunter green, a softer, more pleasing tone, being substituted. Scarfs of hunter green satin are draped around the crowns of cutting hats of Panama and peanut braid and gracefully looped at one side. Scarfs of striped and checked silk, such as may be found at the neckwear shops, are also utilized as drapery for outing hats.



Horticulture

DOES NOT BRUISE THE FRUIT
Picker Invented That Will Save Apples Intended to Be Kept for Any Considerable Time.

Apples for packing or for keeping any length of time should be carefully picked from the trees so they will not be bruised. As the climbing of the trees made the picking a tedious job, I devised a picker, as shown in the



An Apple Picker.

Illustration, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. I took a pine stick twelve feet two inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick, and hinged a two-foot length of the same material to its side so that the ends were even, and placed an old-fashioned half-round tin cup on each strip so that their openings would register. A row of holes were punched around the edge so that a soft pad could be sewed in each cup.

A stout cord was attached to the short piece and run through a hole in the long piece allowing end enough to equal the length of the long strip. A piece of heavy clockspring was placed between the strips to keep them apart.

USEFUL FOR PLANT SUPPORT

Can Be Used to Much Advantage With Flowers and Vegetables—Is Made of Galvanized Wire.

The accompanying picture shows a support for plants which can be used to good advantage, both for vegetables and flowers. It is a patented article, but the cost is not great. It is made of galvanized wire, which will not rust.



Useful Plant Support.

and can be raised and lowered to suit the plant. When not in use it can be coiled and packed away for the next season. It is very useful for training tomatoes, carnations, roses or any plant that needs support.

SAVING THE GIRDLED TREES

Grafting Is Often Necessary Where Mice and Rabbits Have Been at Work—How It Is Done.

It is often necessary to resort to grafting to save a tree that has been girdled by mice or rabbits. This is done by forming what is called a bridge graft. The wound should first be dressed by cutting away the ragged edges and painting the exposed surface with lead paint.

Slender scions are used and are cut thinly, wedge-shaped at both ends and from one and one-half to two inches longer than the wound is wide. Slip the knife blade between the bark and wood on one side of the wound. Start one end of the scion under the bark and push down firmly, then spring out the scion and start the other end under the bark on the other side in the same way.

The scion should now extend three-fourths to one inch under the bark on each side. The bark is tied tightly over the scions and the whole, scions and all, covered with wax. These scions are to serve as a bridge through which plant food may pass and if growth starts on them it should be rubbed off. They should be set as close together as possible around the stem.

Experiments With Strawberries.
Experiments made at the Pennsylvania experiment station show that hill strawberries are not larger and better formed than those grown in matted rows, provided the matted rows are to serve as a bridge through which plant food may pass and if growth starts on them it should be rubbed off. They should be set as close together as possible around the stem.

JUST WHEN TO PICK PEARS

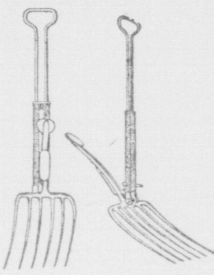
Should Always Be Done Before Fully Ripe, Without Bruising and With Stems On—Also Graded.

Pears should always be picked carefully before fully ripe, without bruising, with the stems on. They should be laid carefully in the picking-baskets, which should hold half a bushel or so, and then be hauled to the packing-house or other convenient place and at once sorted into grades, and either packed or shipped or placed in the ripening house for future shipment. It is usually better, in most cases, especially with summer fruit, to pick the trees over two or three times, although this is not absolutely necessary, and unless the trees are overloaded may not be worth while. When the fruit has not been properly thinned and the trees are overloaded many growers begin to pick the fruit long before it is full grown and send it to market. By this means the trees are not only relieved somewhat, but the fruit that is left swells to the largest possible bulk; moreover, satisfactory returns are often secured from the early pickings. This method is particularly successful with Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett. Both of these varieties will ripen up tolerably well when they are not much more than half grown. The same principle is successfully used in handling LeConte and Kieffer pears, but these should be nearer maturity to be good.

COMBINATION RAKE AND HOE

Implement Will Be Found Very Handy in Cutting Channels in Which to Set Small Plants.

The implement shown in the illustration is a garden weeder combining a rake with a triangular shaped hoe. The parts of the head of the rake can be separated for the insertion of new teeth when the old are bent or broken.



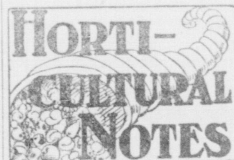
Rake and Hoe Weeder.

the teeth consisting of twenty penny steel nails. The triangular hoe is used for cutting channels in which to sow seed or set small plants.

Best Way to Arrange Plants.
Low ornamental plants arranged in border masses along the base of the dwelling help to break the mechanical base line of the dwelling, hide an ugly foundation and give apparently greater solidity and repose to the lower part of the structure.

Just Study Principles.
Everyone who attempts to decorate the home grounds should study the principles of plant arrangement with reference to harmony and general beauty, then plan and plant for himself.

Drop Apples for Pigs.
The drop apple from an average orchard will maintain quite a bunch of hogs, and will put them in market condition at a minimum expense if the orchard is sown with rape.



The soil for strawberries should be a deep, rich loam, capable of holding much moisture.

Girdling or ringing consists in removing a slice of bark from the trunk or larger limbs.

Whenever a large limb is sawed from the tree the wound should be at once covered with wax or thick paint.

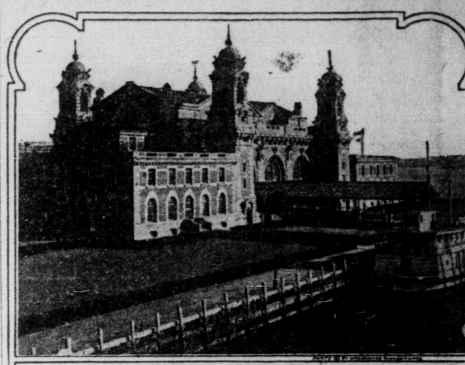
More depends upon the right choice of kinds of fruit to set than upon any other factor as to profit in the orchard.

Horticulturists have for many years practiced various methods to induce fruitfulness and with some degree of success.

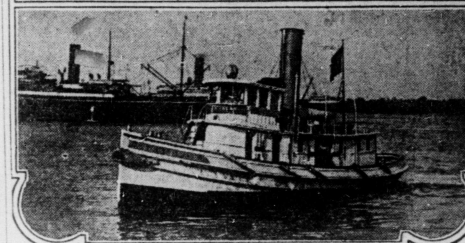
A few vines climbing up the porch or over a side window give the dwelling an air of coolness, comfort and seclusion.

There is probably no fruit grown that will adapt itself to such a diversity of soils and conditions as the strawberry.

How We Guard Against Cholera



ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION



DOCTORS BOAT LEAVING A LINER

THE development of a few cases of Asiatic cholera in the government's hospitals in New York harbor, as the result of infection brought from an infected district may contain, has resulted in calling to public attention two intensely interesting discoveries made in recent years in connection with the disease.

The first is that the ailment is not nearly as likely to spread in centers where it is not actually epidemic as has generally been believed heretofore; the second is the fact that there are persons who are "cholera carriers," accounting in many instances for a longer incubation period than the formerly accepted one, which was from a few hours to five days.

These gains in knowledge should have a most reassuring effect on the public mind. It has been learned that cholera is not carried along by the wind; and persons who have been in the vicinity of cholera patients do not carry the germs of cholera away with them in their clothing unless such clothing has been contaminated by infected discharges from the sufferers.

The disease must be taken in through the mouth, so that, although extremely virulent and fatal, it is only infectious in the same manner in which typhoid and some of the other fevers are transmissible.

The recognition of a class of persons known as "cholera carriers" has resulted in a determination to extend the detention of all persons suspected of having been in direct contact with the disease until its presence or absence can be certified to after searching bacteriological tests. This extended detention period goes a long way toward eliminating the danger of permitting the disease to gain a foothold within our gates.

The disease-fighting machine built up by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the health officer of the port of New York, in his long years of service has kept the city to a large extent, the entire country remarkably free from import of contagion.

Asiatic cholera, a special irritant poison, which acts upon the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, is regarded by some as a contagious disease which progressively lowers its virulent qualities. It is a native of Hindustan thought to consist of certain microscopic germs which, on being received into the system, propagate their kind, cause an intestinal flux and destroy the epithelium. It is believed by many that these minute bodies are products of the rice plants on the banks of the Ganges.

Rapid depression of all the mental and physical faculties is an early symptom of most cases of cholera. The senses are irritable, the head aches and is confused, there is a disinclination to sleep, the limbs totter under the weight of the body, the pulse is frequent and feeble and the skin is cool and bedewed with perspiration. As the attack advances the patient falls into a dull, listless and motionless state due to the exhaustion of all the faculties of the mind and body. Blood accumulates and stagnates in the veins, giving to the hands and feet, nose and limbs a bluish, leaden or violet tint like that of a cyanotic child.

The cause of cholera is unknown. A high atmospheric temperature is everywhere associated with a prevalence and it always attains its greatest intensity during the hot months of the year. It is most apt to be severe when excessively dry weather follows a wet period. Some physicians have thought cholera poison to be of an aerial nature, but its diffusion has no relation whatever to the velocity or the direction of the wind. Its progress has never exceeded that of a man on land or water, nor has it

ever taken a direction different from that of commercial or military movements. There is reason to believe the poison does not enter the system through the lungs or through any other channel than the gastro-intestinal canal.

The danger of the introduction of cholera from one port to another is not so much by typical cases as the mild or irregular ones, which often pass unrecognized. Cholera may appear in the form of a simple diarrhoea, which excites little or no suspicion, or it may appear in a more obscure manner, and simulate some other affection. While certain articles of food or drink brought from an infected district may contain, the specific organism of cholera and may subsequently act as media of infection, there is reason to believe that this is not of very frequent occurrence.

There was some agitation in New York last year as the result of the presence of a few cholera cases at the quarantine station, but the last real cholera scare was late in the summer of 1892.

In the 59 years preceding 1892 there were five epidemics of cholera in this country, resulting in 15,000 deaths. The first outbreak was in 1832, the second in 1834, the third in 1848, the fourth in 1854, and the fifth in 1855.

Asiatic cholera attacked with great violence the 1,000 soldiers stationed at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) in 1832, the first year in which the East Indian destroyer appeared in North America, and 200 of them were admitted to hospitals in eight or nine days. The troops at this point were young and in good physical condition, but the poison germs had been brought to the country in immigrant ships and they had found victims in many Canadian and United States cities. Fatalities at the fort were large, but physicians by hard work got some 700 of the men on their feet again, and in September of that year they were ordered to march to the Mississippi river in the neighborhood of the present city of Dubuque. They had not traveled 50 miles, however, before cholera broke out in their ranks again and before the command could reach the river the percentage of deaths was as great as it had been at the fort.

France's cholera death roll in 1832 was 120,000, and of this vast number 7,000 passed away in Paris in 18 days. The disease crossed the channel to Great Britain in the spring and summer of that year and sent thousands to their graves in England, Wales and Ireland. From Liverpool, Cork, Limerick and Dublin there sailed five steamers filled with emigrants, many of them having taken flight from the epidemic. Cholera broke out on all of them and 179 of their passengers died on the voyage to Quebec. The living and the dying were buried by the steamer Voragineur to Montreal, where those who were able to travel were scattered up the St. Lawrence and to a half hundred inland Canadian and United States towns. Almost in the time that it takes to tell the story cholera broke out at Kingston, Toronto and Niagara Falls, and a company of United States soldiers aboard the steamer Henry Clay took the death-dealing epidemic to Detroit, whence it spread along the great lakes to almost every place of 100 people as far as the "Rock."

Eternal vigilance is the price of human life in the battle with the first assistant to the undertaker. Cleanliness and alertness should be the watchword of everybody. Hygienic measures should be studied and disinfection practiced wherever there seems a possibility for the disease to break out.

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All kinds of Machinery Repairing and Blacksmithing Done with Promptness and with Accuracy.

Guarantees All Work.

A Fierce Night Alarm
is the hoarse startling cough of a child, suddenly attacked by croup. Often it awoke Lewis Chamberlin, of Manchester, O. (R. No. 2) for their four children were greatly subject to croup. "Sometimes in severe attacks," he wrote, "we were afraid they would die, but since we proved what a certain remedy Dr. King's New Discovery is we have no fear. We rely on it for croup and for coughs colds or any throat or lung trouble." So do thousands of others. So may you. Asthma, Hay Fever, La Grippe, Whooping Cough, Hemorrhages by before 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Sold by J. A. Heyman.

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Sayman's Vegetable Wonder Soap is the best soap for the bath and toilet purposes ever sold in Junction. It is an absolutely pure natural soap containing the root of the soap plant, Nature's substitute for soap. Is made without the use of animal fats, fillers or coloring matter and is matchless for the skin, scalp and complexion. Endorsed by the medical profession and public. Sayman's Healing Salve is the best and purest that money can buy. It is an anti-septic salve possessing remarkable healing powers and purifying properties that we can recommend to the most skeptical, and especially to those afflicted with various forms of skin diseases and old sores.

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It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Give Your Flowers Now

Some days ago a saintly old mother bending with the cares of many years slowly made her way into our office. In mothering of several children, it is safe to say, she has known something of the solemn side of life as well as the happy portion. With trembling fingers she took from her handbag the following article and said, "There is more truth in this than many realize; if you see fit you might publish it. I'd like for my own children to read it; if they have any flowers for me, I need them now. I am not here for very long, and flowers won't help me after I'm gone."

With slow and careful step she passed from the office and down the street. We read the article and we too thought, "How true!" There are hundreds of hungry hearts in this weary old world who if their thoughts were expressed would be, "If you have any flowers for me, I need them now." Let us give more of our flowers to the living.

"There are people," reads the clipping, "who speak kindly of the dead who never speak kindly to the living. But, alas, when death's icy fingers press the eyelids down, and their ears are deaf to all love's pleadings, they will then hover over the open casket with hysterical sobs, while in life they failed to throw the wealth of affection and appreciation around their loved ones, but now the sweet blossoms of sympathy and appreciation are profusely showered upon their coffin lid; but oh! it is then too late. How unheeding we permit the opportunities for carrying sunshine into the lives of those about us to pass by; who are weary and worn with fighting the stern battles of life. A word of cheer, sympathy and encouragement to the struggling soul is worth more than all the flowers of Christendom piled high on the casket cover. The dead cannot smell the fragrance of the flowers or admire their beauty; but the living can. Then why not scatter them broadcast along life's pathway and pluck out the thorns, for they are sharp and many. Oh! how often the thorn-pierced heart cries out in utter despair just for a few words of love, pity, and encouragement. A bright smile, a cheerful greeting, an affectionate look will cause a rift to break in the lowering clouds of despondency and permit the glorious sunlight of hope and encouragement to gladden the lives we love and those around about us. Let us fill their lives with sweet, cheering words of love and approval, while their hearts can be thrilled and made happy by them. The kind things we mean to say let us say them now before they are gone. The flowers we expect to send for their funeral send now to brighten their homes before they leave them. How often the husband will neglect his patient, faithful wife in his pursuits of business or pleasure, and when she finally dies, with a bruised, broken and bleeding heart, he will wring his hands in anguish over her poor, crushed, lifeless body, and call her his "sweet angel wife," will say that his "home is now desolate," perhaps he will have a costly funeral and erect a fine monument over her unconscious body. Yet in life

she only asked for his love and appreciation; but he gave her cold indifference instead, which withered her cheeks and blighted her life. Alas, as I ponder over this sad scene I think if some of those loving words of kindness which he poured into her dead ears, had only been spoken to her in life, and some of those dollars he spent on the magnificent funeral had been invested in a way to make life and body easier, brighter and less toil-worn, she would now be the happy-faced wife and mother of the home circle instead of sleeping alone under the cedars and among the white monuments on yonder hill-side.

Oh, friends, what we want and need is loving kindness shown us in life, and not so much in death. It is not flowers on the grave that will make us happy today. Oh, no; but a tiny bunch of violets of appreciation and the sweet little for-get-me-nots of love bound together by the golden cord of "I love you." This will make the pulse leap, the crimson come to the cheeks, the light into the eyes and a warm, happy feeling rush to the heart. Then why do we withhold these beautiful, sweet offerings from each other until it is too late? Our loved ones crave them. Our children need them. Our friends want them. Hearts cry out everywhere: treat me kindly, lovingly, gently, for when dead we cannot hear the cries of love and affection around our still, lifeless bodies, nor feel the warm tears of sorrow falling from overflowing eyes upon our cold, pale cheeks, or feel the farewell kiss of anguish that is pressed upon the silent and unresponsive lips. Oh, then, let us be kind now and give affection's flowers today, for tomorrow belongs to God.

Therefore, if my friends have words of sympathy and affection which they intend to say over my dead body I would rather far they would say them now, that they may brighten my weary troubled hours and refresh and cheer me while I need them. I would rather have plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Flowers and praise on my coffin will not cast fragrance backward over my tired, weary ways. Therefore friends if you have flowers for me give them to me now. I need your sweet flowers of loving kindness and tender sympathy to help me live; Christ will pilot me through the "dark valley and shadow of death," where I will fear no evil. Friends,

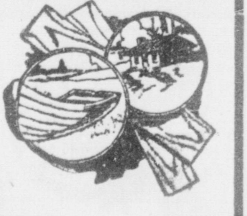
"Give me the flowers now; Let me press them to my heart And gaze upon their beauty While of life I am a part. Come, bring them fresh and sweet, The lily and the rose, And speak that love and confidence That in thy bosom glow. Wait not until some future time When I am cold and dead, And then in solemn silence steal To lay them at my head. Wait not until my bruised feet Have ceased their lead to bear, Or you do lead a helping hand Or say one word of cheer. 'Twill be too late for flowers then, Too late for words of love, That which in life brings happiness Cannot my still heart move."

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