

LOCKED OUT.



HEALING BY FAITH.

Chicago Reformed Episcopal Church to Treat Body as Well as Soul.

A new and important departure has been taken by St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, under the leadership of Bishop Samuel Fallows. The church has added healing of the body to its spiritual ministrations, following somewhat along the lines pursued by Christian Scientists, although with several fundamental differences. Christian psychology, as explained by Bishop Fallows, does not ignore physicians as does Christian Science, but works hand in hand with

excellent. Christian psychology reaches, through the medium of the church, many patients with whom the regular medical practitioners can do nothing, or little, often because they cannot give enough time to the individual case. Christian psychology works through the influence of mind, suggestion, will power and persuasion, all based on religion and religious beliefs. The Bible and the infinite God are behind it all," continued Bishop Fallows. "The subjects, however, who come for treatment do not have to be believers in Christianity. They may be out-and-out pagans. That does not affect the workings of the laws of God, and Christian psychology can and will cure unbelievers as well as the most devout Christians."

Bishop Fallows, who was born in England in 1835, has led an active and militant career. He came to this country in 1848, settling in Wisconsin, and in 1851 was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the Civil War he served as a colonel and was brevetted brigadier general. He served three terms as State superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin and in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, being consecrated bishop the following year. Since 1875 he has been rector of St. Paul's Church, Chicago. The bishop has other theories besides healing through Christian psychology. He believes that Christianity is a good deal a matter of the kind of food we eat. "If every child was scientifically fed," he says, "we'd have no moral baseness, no mental depravity and no spiritual ignorance." His system of Christian healing will be followed with a good deal of interest.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

During 1907 the Legal Aid Society of New York received 26,399 appeals for aid.

New York board of education will probably vote to restore corporal punishment in the schools.

Edward Shea of Montclair, N. J., has recovered from a trance which lasted a month. He says he saw visions and talked with persons long since dead.

Miss Katherine Noble of Baltimore, Md., the heroine of the Mohegan disaster, has announced her engagement to Ernesto Trorio-Semondetti of Mexico.

The Burlington and Union Pacific will take porters off their cars and do away with flagmen on some of their passenger trains, according to a dispatch from Omaha. Retrenchment is given as the reason.

The new armored cruiser Ibuki, which was launched at Kure, Japan, was built entirely from Japanese materials and her keel was laid only last April. Japan has made the lowest bid of any power for the construction of a warship for Spain.

New avenues for making a living are being rapidly opened for the blind, according to Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, stenography and telephony being two of the latest crafts at which the blind are working.

Jeremiah O'Meara, 70 years old, married Helen Naughton, 65 years old, in Stamford, Conn., after a wait of 40 years. O'Meara could not find his sweetheart after he returned from the Civil War, and she thought he had been killed. They found each other only a short time ago. Neither has been married before.

A strike begun by the European engineers on the East Indian railway, which is 2,165 miles long, has now spread to include the native helpers so that the most important section of the road is tied and thousands of passengers are stranded, while many industries are at a standstill. The strikers complain of overwork and poor pay. The situation is especially serious in view of the recent mutinies and of the prevailing famine.

BIG POULTRY SHOW.

Aristocracy of the Feathered Tribe on Exhibition in Chicago.

Three thousand aristocrats of the poultry world contested for honors in the national poultry show recently held in Chicago by the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association. The breeding of the finest stock is becoming so popular in the Middle West that products of this section have begun to take prizes at the New York poultry show, which is the largest event of the kind, and to carry off all the honors in the Chicago event, which is second in importance.

There was a large increase this year in the number of entries. The champion of all hens, owned by Ernest Kellerstrass, of Kansas City, and valued at \$2,500, was there, as well as numerous other chickens valued at from \$500 to \$1,000. Fighting cocks, wild



SILVER WYANDOTTE HEN
F. H. JONES

turkeys and ducks, homing pigeons with records as victorious racers over distances ranging from 100 to 1,000 miles, and pheasants such as English nobleman shoot, bred on the largest pheasant farm in the country fifteen miles from Chicago, were attractions. Baby chicks were hatched out in incubators every day of the show.

Resents "Tainted Money" Hint.

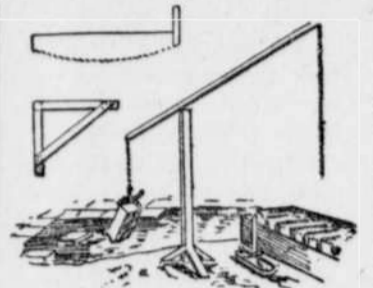
In his recent address at the annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Syracuse University, John D. Archbold, the Standard Oil magnate, took occasion to refer to "tainted money" by saying: "If I thought there was any taint on my money I would never have offered a dollar of it to Syracuse University—my conscience would not have allowed me. I could not have asked God's blessing on such a gift. I have earned my money by fifty years of good, hard, conscientious toil, and honest intent in the pursuit of business, or I would never have given a dollar to further God's work."



Ice Harvesting.
Every year the use of ice increases. It is not merely a luxury, but becomes a necessity as soon as its value is known by experience. Ice in the dairy is almost indispensable for holding milk and cream at a proper temperature.

Ice should be cut with a saw into blocks of regular size, so that they will pack solidly into the ice house without leaving spaces between them. A regular cross-cut saw with one handle removed will answer the purpose.

The ice derrick is convenient and safer to use for lifting the cakes from the water and hoisting into the wag-



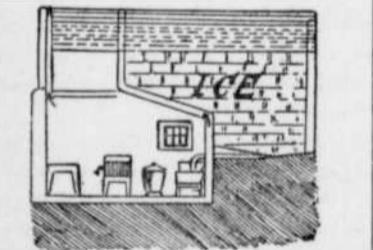
ICE DERRICK.

on or sleigh box. Use two strong white oak poles to make the derrick and sweep. The upright, B, may be cut from any strong piece of lumber, or made up by spiking together two pieces of 2x4 studding. It should be 12 to 15 feet long and well braced at the base, as shown in the sketch. The bottom should be smooth in order to slide freely over the ice.

The sweep, C, should be about 16 feet long, or over, with a rope attached to each end. The sweep is pivoted on top of the upright, B, from one-quarter to one-third projecting over, where the ice tongs are attached. The remaining portion, with the rope, D, attached gives plenty of leverage for lifting the heavy cakes.

After a "season" of cutting ice, the two ice-men proceed to lift out and load up. One seizes the tongs and catches onto the floating cakes, while the other man presides at the rope, D. The sleigh should be in the handiest position to swing the sweep around and land the cake of ice into the box.

The combination style of ice-house represented in the illustration is not the best for all purposes, yet has some features to recommend it. The sides of the building are nine feet above the ground and the height of the dairy seven feet. The outside walls of the ice-house are made of two-inch planks, ten inches wide, set upright, with inch and a half planks nailed on the inside. They are weather boarded on the out-



COMBINED DAIRY AND ICE HOUSE.

side and filled with spent tan bark or other dry non-conducting material. The partition wall between the dairy and the ice-house and between the cool room and the ice-house is half the thickness, and not filled, thus forming closed air spaces between the studs.—Montreal Star.

Profits in Pork.

Why do not the farmers put up more of their pork, cure it and sell it in the summer? This would bring more profit than marketing the hog to the butcher.

The American Agriculturist has made a careful estimate of the waste in slaughtering hogs at home, which shows facts that will be profitable to the pork raiser. Take a hog weighing at home 200 pounds, on a basis of a 5-cent market, live weight. Its value is \$10. If fat, the hog loses about 20 per cent, or 40 pounds, leaving 160 pounds edible portion. Approximately the dressing will be: Two hams, 30 pounds; two shoulders, 24 pounds; four strips bacon, 28 pounds; spare ribs, head, feet and backbone, 35 pounds, leaving about 45 pounds for sausage and lard. The meats to be smoked will increase about 10 per cent in weight in the pickle, but lose about the same as the dressing weight. The following are very conservative prices for a country-dressed hog: Thirty pounds ham, at 14 cents, \$4.20; 28 pounds ham, at 15 cents, \$4.20; 24 pounds shoulder, at 9 cents, \$2.16; 45 pounds lard or sausage, at 12 1/2 cents, \$5.60; 25 pounds backbone, spare ribs, etc., at 6 cents, \$1.50; soap fat, about 25 cents; total, \$17.91; cost of hog, \$10; profit, \$7.91.

Farmer Should Advertise.

The average farmer is too backward about advertising his products. One's county paper ought to be used more as an advertising medium. It helps the editor and publisher to make a better paper, and this in itself is good for a community, while the advertising, if one has good stock or seeds or anything of the kind to offer, will certainly pay.

How to Dress and Ship Poultry.
Birds that are to be marketed should be penned ten days before killing and well fed. Withhold all food for twenty-four hours previous to killing, but give plenty of clean water. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock.

Kill by bleeding in the mouth, hang the bird by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines or crop. For scalding fowls, the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling—160 to 175 degrees Fahrenheit; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down five or six times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which causes dealers to look on them with suspicion; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately, while the body is warm, very cleanly and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water, nearly or quite boiling, and then immediately into ice-cold water. The shaping of poultry is a very important point and well worth the extra trouble. The bird should be laid on its back on a table; the legs are drawn up against the sides of the breast, as though the bird were roosting; the wings are also folded against the body. Then, while in this position, a damp cloth is wrapped tightly about the carcass and fastened. Leave on a board to drain until the animal heat is all out of the body. Pack in boxes holding about 100 pounds and lined with manila or straw paper. Be sure to pack snugly, so as to prevent moving about in any way.

Turkeys should be handled in the same way, except that they should always be dry-picked.—E. K. P., in Country Gentleman.

Berry Culture.
An authority says that on an acre of rich, cultivated land \$500 worth of berries may be grown, and that an acre should produce at the rate of 200 bushels.

Causes for a short crop may be laid at the door of land deficient in fertility or plant food. Such land should have composted manure applied and turned under and top dress. Ashes should also be broadcasted. Another reason is improper preparation of the soil. Plow deeply and harrow until fine, light and mellow. Again, there is a poor crop when varieties are planted that are not adapted to that particular kind of soil and climate. This can be determined either by the success of neighboring farmers of that locality, or by testing a limited number of plants. Failure often comes from setting poor plants; only hardy, vigorous plants should be purchased. Carelessly setting out plants will also cause a shortage. They should not be exposed to the sun or wind before setting. When put out the roots should be well spread and fine dirt firmed around them.

Using imperfect fertilizers is another cause. There is a sex in plants. Pistillates (female) must have stimulants (male) set with them to insure good crops. Cultivation must not be neglected. The ground at all times must be fine, mellow and free from weeds.

Both frost and drought are enemies of a good crop, and the most difficult to overcome. Berry fields well cultivated are several degrees warmer than uncultivated fields, therefore less liable to damage by frost. Retain mulching as late as possible on strawberries in spring.

Selecting Dairy Cows.
While there may be no infallible rule by which a man can be governed in selecting a high-class dairy cow, there are many points that will assist and if carefully considered will prevent disappointment as a rule. Remember that a cow is a machine and is intended to change the different products on which she is fed into something of more value. There are two distinct types of these machines. One manufactures or converts feed into beef; the other into milk. There is a very decided and pronounced difference in the type of the animal that makes beef and the one which manufactures milk. In the dairy type we have an animal that is angular, thin, somewhat loose-jointed and with prominent bones. She is wedge-shaped from the front, with a lean head, moderately long face slightly dished and a general contented expression of the features. The muzzle is large, mouth large, nostrils wide and open, a clear, full bright eye, a broad, full and high forehead, ears medium size, fine texture, covered with fine hair and orange yellow inside. The neck is thin, moderately long, with little or no dewlap, and the throat is clean. Wide space between the jaws, the withers lean and sharp, the shoulders lean and oblique and the chest deep and wide, which indicates vigor and constitution.—Field and Farm.

Anthrax and Earth Worms.
From recent experiments it is certain that earth worms are responsible for conveying the spores and anthrax from various buried carcasses to the surface of the earth and thus bringing about a reinfection. This process of reinfection was urged by M. Louis Pasteur, but without success.

Crop Rotation.

There are some crops that will not follow each other, nor will they follow certain other crops, while, on the other hand, there are some that will grow year after year on the same land and also follow any other crop.

THE NEW CHINATOWN.

Oriental Quarter Arises on the Old Site in San Francisco.

San Francisco's new Chinatown which has arisen on the ruins of the old is ready for occupancy and is rapidly filling up with merchants and tradesmen who were scattered to the four winds by the terrible earthquake and fire of a year and a half ago. All movements looking toward the transfer of the Chinese to a less desirable part of the city failed utterly, and the new Chinatown has risen on the site of the old, under the shadow of Nob Hill and touching shoulders with the financial district. In the first flush of hope after the catastrophe several plans were evolved for moving Chinatown out toward Telegraph Hill or to some suitable part of the Mission district. The site of old Chinatown was needed for the expansion of the financial district. One thing stood in the way of this part of the "city beautiful" dream. Chinese firms and wealthy Mongolian individuals owned much of the property in Chinatown. They were satisfied with the site of their quarter. It was near the big hotels patronized by eastern tourists, and it was not too far from the water front whence their goods came. The Chinese refused to sell and straightway set about rebuilding.

There is a reason why Chinatown was rebuilt before the other parts of the burned area, even before Market street had been repaved. The Chinese property owners had no trouble in getting ready cash. They did not try to borrow from San Francisco banks or even from New York money lenders. The first steamer to China carried long letters describing the situation. Inclosed were drafts on the treasurer of the company which backed the San Francisco firms. The return steamer brought the gold that was needed and the Chinese could tell their contractors to go ahead.

The building department and the health authorities insisted that the new Chinatown be built according to law and the new Chinatown has, of course, lost such picturesqueness as was found in the dirt and the squalor and the tumbledown effect of the old buildings. To offset this, however, there will be a heavy gain in healthfulness.



Jackson Day at Chicago was a different affair from that of the New York gathering. There the banquet given by the Jefferson Club was the scene of a Bryan love feast, in which 600 Democrats cheered rapturously the words of the Nebraskan.

Viscount Aoki, the retiring Japanese ambassador, in an interview at San Francisco, declared in positive terms that there could be no such thing at present as war between this country and Japan. He said the questions at issue were not such as would cause war and that all the high officials of Japan were convinced of the good faith and friendship of this country.

The Ohio Republican State Central Committee at its recent meeting decided to give the members of the party an opportunity to express by direct vote their choice for a presidential candidate on March 11, when delegates to the Republican State convention will be selected. Senator Foraker has issued a statement declaring that he will not abide by this action of the committee.

The first open declaration of the conservative Democrats of the East who are known to be unfriendly to the candidacy of William J. Bryan took shape at the Jackson Day dinner of the National Democratic Club at New York. Ex-President Cleveland sent a letter of regret, in which, after expressing his interest in the success of the party, he said: "Our country needs conservatism, recuperation from nervous prostration, reinstatement of constitutional observance, buoyant, but none the less safe and prudent, Americanism; scrupulous care of every person and every interest entitled to care, and a "square deal" that means exact and honest equality before the law and under constitutional guarantee."

After his return home from Washington Mayor Dahman of Omaha gave to the press a corrected statement of his much-discussed interview with President Roosevelt. According to this the President said: "Tell the boys out West that this financial panic is being placed on my shoulders by reason of the position I have taken. If this is true, it shows that we are on a rotten foundation, and it only came a few months sooner than it would have done otherwise, and it shows we needed a house-cleaning. You can tell them also that I don't care what ex-judges or judges or ex-Governors or Governors say about it." Mayor Dahman says that as this was spoken in the presence of eight or ten other persons as a message to the West, he felt free to give it out.

Secretary Taft, who will soon begin the preparation of an extended report on his observations in the Philippines. In a recent interview expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress already made in the islands. Peace, he says, prevails throughout the Philippines to a greater extent than ever before in their history, and agriculture is proceeding without fear from predatory bands. He finds the natives receptive to education and to modern western conceptions of religion and politics, and says there is no difference between the educated and the ignorant Filipino that cannot be overcome by the education of one generation. The Secretary thinks the people should not be entrusted with self-government until their primary and industrial education is complete, and this may require more than a generation owing to a lack of funds for educational purposes.

Eight-car trains are to be run on the Boston elevated line in the endeavor to cope with the traffic offered.