

QUEEN MAY QUIT KING

VICTORIA SAID TO BE DISGUSTED WITH ALFONSO.

Young Spanish Monarch Is Declared Going the Pace That May Eventually Put Him in Manuel's Plight.

Madrid, Spain.—Grown tired at last of the openness of King Alfonso's neglect of her, Queen Victoria has, it is said, decided to return to her home in England for an indefinite stay. From confidential court sources it is learned that the queen's visit will virtually amount to a royal separation, as she has declared that she cannot longer tolerate the insults of the king, whose treatment of her is now an open book throughout Spain.

During his prolonged visit in Paris, Alfonso's movements were such that the Paris police were driven nearly frantic in their efforts to guard him and keep his identity unknown. Alfonso's frequent incognito trips to Paris, knowledge of which the cabinet tried hard to suppress by official announcements that the king was spending a few days in the retirement of his home, it now transpires, have been nothing more than flagrant escapades in the gay life of the French capital. On one of these trips Alfonso remained in Paris for nearly three months, although the official time of his stay was announced as only a few days. English detectives had a similar experience on Alfonso's last visit to England.

This is the third time that Victoria has been on the verge of renouncing her queenship and returning to England. The first was soon after their honeymoon, when there were authoritative stories of violent differences between the royal pair. The second was during the Catalan revolt in 1909, when the British government sent special emissaries to Madrid to investigate the situation and kept secret service agents in readiness to assist in the contemplated flight.

All stories that the marriage of Alfonso and Victoria, in May, 1906, was the culmination of a real love affair have long since been wholly disproved. In their place is the hard, cold fact that the marriage, like most of the other royal unions of Europe, was arranged purely for political purposes. Alfonso never disguised his dislike of the heavy Anglo-Saxon type of his wife and the latter was less backward in showing her displeasure with most of the qualities possessed by Alfonso.

WILDCAT NOTE HAS HISTORY

Bill, Stolen by Stage Robber in Wolverine State in 1836 Is Found in London Street.

Bay City, Mich.—From "Lower Saginaw" in 1834 to Whitechapel road, London, in 1910, is a far cry and just how an old "wildcat" note, issued by the Saginaw County bank of Lower Saginaw, in that year, could be picked up nearly three-quarters of a century later on a busy London thoroughfare is a mystery which is only partly solved by a letter received in the local postoffice a few days ago and turned over to M. M. Andrews, cashier of the Old Second National bank.

The letter came from William Roger Miller, who gives his address as Housditch, E. C., London, and is addressed to the "Managing Director, Saginaw County bank of Lower Saginaw."

The letter states that the writer found the note along the Whitechapel road and being of no value without a signature he forwarded it for the same.

The note, with a large amount of other notes, was en route by stage to the bank just being organized when the stage was robbed and the notes in blank were taken.

Much of this stolen paper, even though absolutely worthless without the indorsement of the bank, was put into circulation, no doubt, and this note is probably one of them. The bank never did business, as the period of "wildcat" banks was over before another batch of money could be secured from the printers.

The bill received from Mr. Miller is so far as known the only one of the kind now in existence, and Cashier Andrews values it highly as a souvenir. He will correspond with the finder, who will undoubtedly be suitably rewarded for his trouble.

THERE WAS NO ICE FOR ELIZA

Novel Suit for Damages Filed by "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company in Indiana.

Evansville, Ind.—Because Eliza could find no ice upon which to escape and the bloodhounds could not follow her trail, Ernest Harrington, proprietor of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show, has filed suit against the Big Four railroad for \$1,000. He charges that the railroad company's employes at Carthage, Ind., allowed the ice, trees and other accessories to Eliza's flight to stand out in the rain on the depot platform, despite his warnings.

The result, he says, was that the ice was washed off the canvas and the scenery so smudged and run together that it all resembled the chocolate hue of Uncle Tom's face.

Tooth Brushing Law Asked.

Lynn, Mass.—If an order now before the school board is passed by the city government, all public school pupils will be obliged to brush their teeth on arriving at school each morning.

IMPORTANCE OF ERADICATING INJURIOUS CATTLE TICK

Southern States Need More and Better Live Stock and Larger Dairy Industry—Objects to be Promoted by Destroying Pest.

The eradication of the cattle tick from the southern states is a problem of prime importance to the agricultural interests of that section. Moreover, the good that would result from the elimination of the tick would not be entirely confined to the region directly concerned, and thus the matter assumes to a certain degree a national importance.

The south needs more and better live stock and a larger dairy industry, and these objects would be greatly promoted by the destruction of the tick. The increased production of live stock by reason of its important bearing in maintaining and improving the fertility of the soil, would be of distinct benefit in increasing the yield of field crops. An incidental though important advantage of stock raising and dairying would be found in the distribution of the farmer's income throughout the year, enabling him to live on a cash basis. It can thus be seen that the benefits which would accrue to southern agriculture from the extermination of the cattle tick would be very great and far-reaching.

There are several species of cattle ticks, but the chief one is commonly called the "cattle" or "Texas fever" tick. It is the one most frequently found on cattle and is much more abundant than the other species. When the losses occasioned by this parasite are once thoroughly understood by farmers and stockmen there will be little need for arguments in favor of tick eradication. Some of the losses are not directly noticeable and consequently make little impression, while other losses properly chargeable to the tick are frequently attributed to other causes.

Various writers have estimated the annual loss due to the tick at from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000. These figures should be ample argument, even to the most comprehensive, for the eradication of the pest.

In getting rid of the tick, it may be attacked on the pasture and on the cattle.

In freeing pastures the method followed may be either a direct or an indirect one.

The former consists in excluding all cattle, horses and mules from pastures until all the ticks have died from

starvation. The latter consists in permitting the cattle and other animals to continue on the infested pasture and treating them at regular intervals with oils or other agents destructive to ticks and thus preventing engorged females from dropping and re-infesting the pasture. The larvae on the pasture, or those which hatch from eggs laid by females already there, will all eventually meet death. Such of these as get upon the cattle from time to time will be destroyed by the treatment, while those which fall to find a host will die in the pasture from starvation.

Animals may be freed of ticks in two ways. They may be treated with an agent that will destroy all the ticks present, or they may be rotated at proper intervals on tick-free fields until all the ticks have dropped.

Spraying is probably the most convenient and practical way of treating cattle on the majority of farms. A good style of pail spray pump will be sufficient for treating small herds. About 15 feet of 3-3 inch high-pressure hose is required and a type of nozzle furnishing a cone-shaped spray will be found satisfactory. A nozzle with two small apertures should not be used.

Every portion of the body should be thoroughly treated, special attention being given to the head, dewlap, brisket, inside of elbows, thighs and flanks, the tail and the depressions at the base of the tail. Crude oil alone may be used, but in general a 20 to 25 per cent. emulsion will be better. All the cattle should be sprayed every two weeks and the treatment should not be discontinued simply because the ticks have become scarce or seem to have disappeared.

In localities where ticks commonly occur on cattle in considerable numbers during the winter time it will be advisable to continue spraying. In localities where ticks disappear or are present in very small numbers during the winter, the cattle should be inspected carefully each week to remove and destroy any ticks that may be present. When warm weather comes, it will be well in all cases in which spraying has been discontinued during the winter to begin spraying and continue until it can be determined with certainty that eradication has been accomplished. The spraying should not be delayed until ticks show again in considerable numbers. One tick destroyed in the early spring will save the trouble of destroying thousands a few months later.

MEXICAN STYLE OF FARMING

Most Primitive Methods of Agriculture Are Still Carried on in Many Parts of the Old Republic.

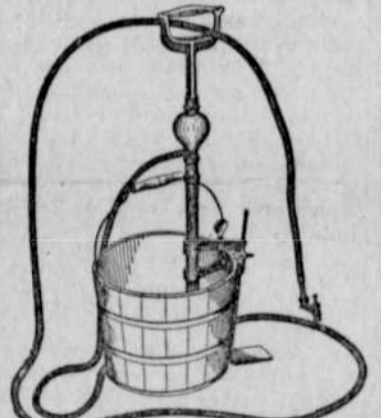
(By VICE-CONSUL R. M. STADDEN.)

The most primitive method of farming is still carried on in many parts of Mexico. The plowing is done by the old-time bull tongue, which is a crooked stick with the point covered with an iron shoe, which only scratches the soil.

Corn is planted by hand, a man following the plow, dropping the seed and covering it with his foot. It is cultivated with the same plow, which gives very poor results in destroying the weeds. The fodder is gathered by pulling the leaves or blades from the stock, which are made into bundles and carried from the fields by pack mules.

Rice is planted, after the native plow has scratched over the land, by being thrown broadcast, and covered by hauling a bunch of brush over the land. When the rice is about one foot or 18 inches high it is cut down with grass hooks; not even a scythe is used for this work. This cutting back is said to make the rice grow more bunched and enables the rice plant to get the best of the weeds, whereas, if the land had been properly plowed before planting, there would be no weeds and this cutting back would not be necessary. Some eight or ten days before cutting or harvesting time the water is shut off from the rice fields to allow the rice to ripen, when it is cut with the same grass hooks. It is then piled up for three days, when it is threshed by being hand beaten on a rock, by which process five to ten per cent. of the grain remains on the straw. During the eight or ten days the field is drying out a loss of about 40 per cent. of grain occurs from various causes.

This style of farming, without farm implements, could be continued through the long list of crops that are raised in that country.



Pail Spraying Pump.

Little or no influence on popular taste in this detail. On the whole I must commend the hats as good, the best at the present being of Tegal of one color lined with Tegal of another color, very simply trimmed either with a band of ribbon held with a buckle, or a device formed of infinitesimal beads closely massed together into a conventional pattern, or of chip with an erect bunch of flowers at the left side, roses or lilacs for choice; or of crinoline straw plaited into an elaborate touque shape resting on a velvet brim, the union between the straw and the velvet being effectively hidden beneath a small spray of flowers or band glistening with beads.

SLIDING PARTITION IN STALL



The sliding partition shown in the accompanying illustration provides a safe way to approach the head of a kicking horse to feed it or put on the harness. It does away with the necessity of entering the stall from behind and the risk of being kicked. The partition reaches as far as the manger, and the entire framework and boards are carried on two rollers attached to a joist above. Small metal clips are fastened to the floor on each side of the partition to keep the bottom in place and guide it in sliding back.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



THE most conspicuous novelties in the shops may be seen in those windows devoted to trimmings and to millinery. You have but to walk down any of the principal streets and easily and pleasantly learn a lesson in the art of dress as it is to be spoken in the spring of 1911.

Trimmings are remarkable circumstances. They are very dear and very beautiful, exhibiting for the most part Oriental devices and colorings contrived with silk interspersed with gold or small porcelain beads in colors on net foundations. Then there are examples more of the galon order in dull metals, dotted here and there with cabochon jewels, rubies being especially in favor for this kind of trimming.

The most popular color is blue—that special shade known as French blue—and scarcely a hat is innocent of this, for it either appears as the brim on a black-crowned hat or as a band of straw on a hat of straw of another color, while small garlands of flowers, including daisies, and roses, and poppies are made in blue quite regardless of any well-known floricultural authority. Incidentally, I confess myself out of sympathy with artificial flowers which are not colored according to those achieved by nature, but I realize that my prejudice has



ent black the yoke and collar, and bound with blue and green ribbon to match the design, while black ninon sleeves were tucked becomingly down to the wrist. And a very pretty blouse resulted.

Colored Porcelain Beads.

On all the bodices, whether devoted to evening or day wear, patterns worked in colored porcelain beads appear to intrude themselves, these either taking the form of a collarband with pendant ends of ecclesiastical tendency, or a small vest across the front of the décolletage with bands at the edge of the oversleeve. Again these bands of many colored beads are to be met decorating the cuffs, which still continue to receive much attention and exhibit a very definite inclination to return to curls and banish into the limbo of oblivion the flat, turban coil.

Curls are now placed very much on the top of the head, the hair slightly puffed out over the ears and about the nape of the neck, and parted either at the side or in the center, according to individual taste. The effect of the curls on the extreme top of the head is to give height, and this is sometimes enhanced by the addition of a coronal plait around them, and the coronal plait will rest on a colored ribbon or a band of jewels, the fastening of this being concealed at the back. A black velvet ribbon embroidered either in key pattern or dotted all over with diamonds, is a pretty addition to very fair or red locks, but is lost somewhat when worn amid dark tresses. Very dark hair does not seem to be much in evidence, all dark women au naturel having grown somehow or other a large patch of white at one side of the head, which is a very striking incident; while young and old alike continue to dye their locks red or chestnut brown, or gold, as they deem may best become them.

Oriental Designs.

We show considerable sympathy towards barbaric and Oriental costumes, always excepting the harem skirt, which I have vowed to except forever. Besides this, we have culled from eastern nations the broad sash fastened at one side of the front with fringed ends, the turban, the zouave, the kimono sleeve, which continues on the high road of fame, and cabochon jewels.

It is to be a muslin year, so the authorities predict, and under the heading of muslin we accept cordially many exquisite examples of painted chiffon and ninon, printed all over with a floral pattern or with ornamental borders; bordered silks, too, are in the market, taffetas above with delightful designs of ribbons and flowers below.

There is much improvement in the making of taffetas, and no doubt whatever but that we shall recognize its charms directly the season gives us the least excuse.

And to wander from this magnificence to the extreme of simplicity, I would chronicle two charming dresses just designed by the girl who, after her honeymoon, has taken up residence in the country and has been anxious to eschew all the temptations of breakfast gowns and tea gowns. The two models for early morning wear are fashioned respectively of stone grey and mauve cashmere. The former is made with a kimono bodice, the plain skirt being belted with black patent leather, and it is supplemented at neck and wrists with the finest hand embroidered lawn, lace edged, a bow of wedgewood blue velvet holding the collar in the front with long ends reaching to the waist, the whole being completed with blue stockings and patent leather shoes, and a garden hat of black bass, encircled with a black ribbon worked into a flat cockade, blue-beaded, at one side. The mauve dress has a corselet skirt securely attached to a short bodice with a round yoke, collarband and undersleeves formed of ecru grass cloth liberally worked in china blue silk. Stockings of mauve are duly provided, and worn with a hat of mauve upon it, it is easy to imagine that the result will be to make the husband most regretful to leave by the early train.

Use of "Remnants." I can't say that, in the ordinary way, I altogether approve of sale purchases, which are simply made on the chance of being useful at some future time, as I think that nothing is a real bargain which does not provide—inexpensively and satisfactorily—for some definite need. However, as it happens, I can help you to make good use of those "remnants" purchased of white satin and ivory lace and blue ninon, their respective and attractive appearances, in an evening gown, being shown so clearly by our artist's sketch, that, really, there is no need for me to go into further details. I will merely point out to you that, in this, as in practically every other up-to-date gown—whether designed for day or evening wear—a transparent effect is secured for the whole of the upper part of the corsage by the use of ninon, which is merely underlined with flesh-pink chiffon.—London (England) Madam.

Wear This Stylish Suit!



DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS

King James' Complacent Estimate of Royal Dignity as Expressed in Speech.

The state of monarchy is the supreme thing on earth; for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth, and sit upon God's throne, but even by God himself they are called gods. There be three principal similitudes that illustrate the state of monarchy. One taken out of the word of God and the other two taken out of the grounds of policy and philosophy.

In the Scriptures kings are called gods and so their power is after a certain relation compared to the divine power. Kings are also compared to the fathers of families; for a king is truly pater patriae, the politic father of his people. And lastly kings are compared to the head of this microcosm of the body of man.

Kings are justly called gods, for that they exercise a manner of resemblance of divine power upon earth; for if you will consider the attributes to God, you shall see how they agree in the person of a king. God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake at his pleasure, to give life or send death, to judge all and to be judged nor accountable to none, to raise low things and to make high things low at his pleasure, and to God are both soul and body due.

And the like power have kings; they make and unmake their subject, they have power of raising and casting down, of life and death, judges over all their subjects and in all causes and yet accountable to none but God only. They have power to exalt low things and abase high things, and make of their subjects like men at the chess—a pawn to take a bishop or a knight—and to cry up or down any of their subjects, as they do their money. And to the king is due both the affection of the soul and the service of the body of his subjects.—From a Speech of James I. Before Parliament in 1609

HOW TO DOCTOR THE TREES

Some Simple Directions for Treating Cavities Which Are Still Small.

Many of the so-called tree doctors, as well as the people who employ them, have become so elated over the idea of tree surgery that they find some cause for treating almost every and any tree, regardless of its necessities or the results of such treatment, or whether it is worth while to spend either time or money upon them.

A word of caution is therefore not out of place. If you feel that your trees need attention, look into the matter of tree doctoring, so that you may know something about it, and then call upon a responsible man with a good reputation to do your work.

When the tree has been neglected and cavities have formed in the trunk of the tree, something should be done to stop the increase of the opening, for, after it has become so large as to encircle the greater portion of the tree, or where the entire center has been destroyed, it is not worth the time and money it takes to properly treat these trees. In cases where the tree can still be treated the cavity should be scraped and cleaned of all dead wood, then give the cavity a thorough washing or spraying with a solution of copper sulphate. This solution, applied to all parts of the cavity, will kill all the remaining rot spores. Now the cavity is ready to be filled with a cement mixture, using one part of cement to three parts of clean, sharp sand. This is packed into the cavity, filling it to one inch of the finished surface, and then apply a covering of one part cement to one part sand. This is put on so as to bring the filling to a smooth surface, making it conform to the contour of the tree trunk. A coat of coal tar may be applied to discolor the cement and aid in making the filling water-tight.

Question of Disposition.

Dissatisfied Patron—Gentle disposition! Why, he wants to bite the head off every dog he meets. I've been swindled! Dog Merchant—"You didn't ought to keep dogs at all, mister. The animals you ought to keep wiv your temperament is silkworms."—Punch.

The Limit.

"He absolutely lacks the business instinct." "Does he?" "Why, he'd have no more idea of business than to open a garage in Venice."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Force of Habit.

"Do you know, Dr. Knifem walked deliberately past me today and never spoke." "Don't mind that, Emmy. He's so used to cutting people that he did it without thinking."