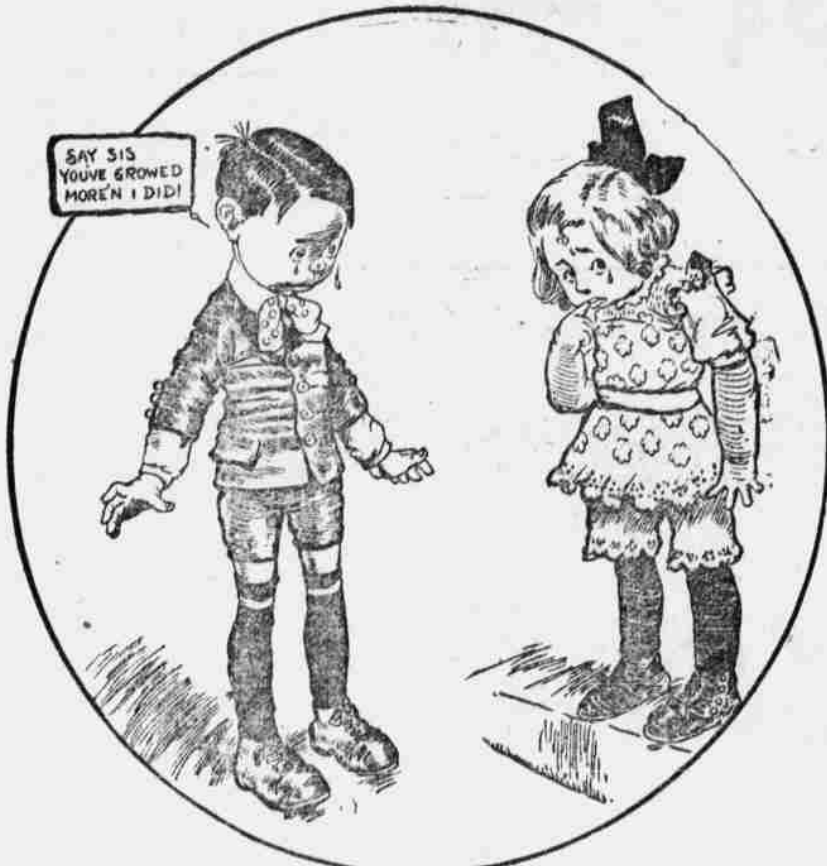


FASHION INFORMATION.



Children's Fashions in Some Instances Will Remain the Same as Last Year.

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Fred W. Carpenter, Who Is Mr. Taft's Right Hand Man.

The secretary to the president of the United States has nearly as much power as a cabinet member—and more than many of them, writes a Washington correspondent. He has a potential opportunity to rise, witness George Bruce Cortelyou, who went from the presidential secretaryship to the postmaster generalship and then to the all important office of the treasury. Witness also William Loeb, Jr., whose future has bothered President Taft's advisers more than any other single man because it was a foregone conclusion that Roosevelt's secretary must land in a substantial berth. And because Loeb couldn't be made secretary of the navy—owing to previous mortgages—he is now headed toward the collectorship of the port of New York, which isn't a bad direction to be going toward, since it pays a fat stipend and since it was Chester A. Arthur's stepping stone to the vice presidency, which in turn, was a stepping stone to the presidency.

Loeb has a right to hope to be president. Cortelyou has a very clear expectation on the same subject. Wherefore the latest presidential timber to be projected into the limelight—presidential timber because of the job he is to hold—is Fred W. Carpenter. Carpenter may be a cabinet member, too, pretty soon. It is quite a habit. Cleve-



FRED W. CARPENTER.

land started it when he raised Daniel S. Lamont to the secretaryship of war. No appointment in the new presidential regime will be more generally sanctioned than that of Fred W. Carpenter for the post of chief aid in the business establishment at the White House. Carpenter has been for ten years past the "right hand man" of William H. Taft and has earned the promotion that will place him at the head of the business staff at the executive offices—a staff made up of forty-two assistant secretaries, clerks, telephone and telegraph operators, messengers, etc.

Carpenter, who will be 37 years of age next December, is a native of the little town of Sauk Center, Minn., but in 1882, when only 10 years old, his father removed to California and most of his boyhood was spent on a ranch in the Golden Gate state, enjoying all the forms of open air life and instilling what has ever since been an abiding affection for this climatic paradise. Young Carpenter attended the public schools in California and a private academy until he had almost reached his majority, when he returned to his native state and entered the law school of the University of Minnesota. In 1897, four years later, he graduated as bachelor of laws, and in 1898 took the degree of LL. M., being admitted to practice both in Minnesota and California.

In 1898 Carpenter returned to California and was with a law firm in San Francisco when there came to him from the Philippines that message, which started him upon his interesting career of the past decade. It was a little more than mere accident that brought Taft and Carpenter together. The president of the Philippine commission was in need of a stenographer for confidential work and could find no one to his personal liking in the islands. A friend, fresh from America, to whom

he appealed in his dilemma, remembered the willing worker in the San Francisco law office, and recommended Carpenter. The young man went out on the next steamer and proved his metal so speedily that in less than a year, with the inauguration of Taft as governor of the Philippines, Carpenter was made his private secretary.



Prof. Percival Lowell announces that spectroscopic proof has been obtained of the presence of water on Mars. This would seem, according to the Scientific American, to settle once and for all a moot Martian question in Lowell's favor.

There has recently been completed at Great Falls, Mont., a huge brick chimney for carrying away the fumes of the smelting works, which will take rank as one of the tallest structures in the world. It is 78½ feet in outside diameter at the base and 53 feet 9 inches at the top. It extends 506 feet above the ground and 528½ feet above its lowest foundation course. Its total weight is 24,964 tons.

Dr. Schlick's apparatus for preventing ships from rolling at sea has lately given fresh proof of its ability. One of his gyroscopes has been fitted on board the mail steamer Lochiel. While the vessel was rolling 10½ degrees on each side, through a total angle of 33 degrees, the gyroscope was started, and immediately decreased the total angle of roll to 3 degrees. The apparatus is driven electrically and requires but little attention.

Radio-active substances cause the appearance of colors in glass and porcelain submitted to their influence. This fact, taken in connection with the knowledge that in places near the nitrate-mines of the province of Aconcagua, Chile, white glass becomes colored, has led to the discovery, in those districts, of spots in the soil which manifest a strong radio-activity.

Prof. R. de C. Ward, a meteorologist, points out that while the term temperate zone very well describes the climate within the band of the earth's surface which it includes in the southern hemisphere, it is often misleading when applied to the corresponding band in the northern hemisphere. The most extreme climatic conditions prevail within its limits. In the southern hemisphere the climate is more equable because of the relatively vast extent of the ocean surfaces there. Even in the northern hemisphere fully half the area of the temperate zone is covered by water, and it is only over the continental portions that great extremes of heat and cold occur.

So much has been said lately about the apparent upsetting of long-established scientific axioms that particular interest attaches to a recent confirmation of a principle that has long been tacitly assumed as correct, although in late years it has been questioned. In 1906 H. Landolt believed that he had shown a measurable loss of mass during certain chemical reactions, and he was disposed to ascribe the loss to the emission of electrons. This year Landolt has succeeded in tracing the apparent loss of mass to minute changes in the volume of the glass vessels employed in the experiments. The general conclusion which he now draws from all his experiments is that no change of mass can be detected as a result of chemical reactions, and the law of conservation of mass in this case is true within the very small limits of experimental error.

One of these days a baby will wake up in a photograph gallery to find its mother bending over it with drapery on her head, a Madonna, and the child will be so shocked to think its mother has worn the dishcloth down town, that it will spoil the picture by throwing a fit.

How long after marriage does the average wife begin to find fault with her husband's table manners?

MRS STOWE'S NOVEL.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" Was Inspired by Actual Occurrences.

Dr. Charles Edward Stowe, Harriet Beecher Stowe's son, describes in the Circle magazine the influences which led his mother to the writing of the book which moved the world.

Mrs. Stowe's family had removed to Cincinnati when she was about 20 years of age and there she had had unusual opportunities for observing the practical workings of slavery as an institution.

At this time her brother, Charles Beecher, was in business in the city of New Orleans in a large commission house which had frequent dealings with the slave plantations. He also kept a journal of his observations and experiences. His letters were full of incidents bearing more or less remotely on the practical influence of slavery.

There was an actual Legree, whom Mrs. Stowe's brother Charles met on the boat returning to his Red River plantation with a miserable gang of slaves that he had purchased in New Orleans.

Uncle Tom was largely an ideal character, but the leading traits of the composite portrait were drawn from many conversations that Mrs. Stowe had with trembling fugitives, who, on their way to Canada and freedom, found in her house food, shelter, kind words and pecuniary aid.

At last she herself was stricken down with a painful and dangerous illness. But she could still trust and pray. And pray she did so fervently and with such faith that her soul was born into a new and glorious experience of God's greatness and love. In 1850 she joined her husband in Maine.

After her resolve was formed, months elapsed before she was able to carry out her intention of writing something to make the world realize the horrors of slavery. The writer is obliged to confess that he was himself the principal hindrance just at that time. In December, 1850, Mrs. Stowe wrote to Mrs. Edward Beecher: "As long as I can't do much at anything, but I will do it. I will write that thing if I live!"

There is to be a new biography of John Calvin to be brought out in July, during the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel, "The White Sister," is out. Mr. Crawford is one of the most industrious of men—his books appear with a regularity that is amazing to those authors who write with less ease.

"Self Control and How to Secure It" is the title of a new volume soon to be issued by the eminent Dr. Paul Dubois of Bern, Switzerland, who has written this book upon self control, or rather the want of it, as a fertile cause of many forms of nervous disorders. The new book differs from those already published in that it will be largely a philosophical and direct discussion of what self-control may accomplish and how it may be secured.

Such honor as a statue imparts is to be bestowed upon the memory of Francis Bacon by a gentleman of Gray's Inn. What is pronounced by the London Chronicle to be "a fearful and wonderful figure in plaster, surmounted by a hat of the Mother Shipton type, has already been placed in the south square of the inn for the consideration of members. This remarkable hat reminds the commentator of the chapeau of a statue of Wellington which has not disappeared from its London site. The memorable thing about this hat was its arrangement of metal plumes purposely made to flutter in the breeze.

Prof. Rudolph Eucken's book, "The Problem of Human Life," as viewed by the great thinkers from Plato to the present time, will be brought out soon. In his introduction the author says, "What does your life mean when viewed as a whole? What are the purposes it seeks to realize? What prospect of happiness does it hold out to us? To ask ourselves these questions is to set ourselves the Problem of Life, nor need we stay to justify our right to ask them. . . . They are the cry of an age rent asunder. Its heart at enmity with the work of its hands. . . . Nor can Philosophy stand aloof from the struggle; she only has her part to play. Is she not pre-eminently fitted to give this movement a large and generous meaning, to clear it from confusion and direct it toward its ultimate goal?"

A Dickens Manuscript. H. F. Dickens, F. C., tells an interesting story concerning the original manuscript of his father's famous "Carol." The novelist presented the M. S. to Thomas Milton, an old school fellow. In 1875 Mr. Milton sold it to Francis Harvey, a bookseller, for £50. Then it passed into the hands of Geo. Churchill, an enthusiastic autograph collector. Mr. Churchill treasured it until 1882, when circumstances compelled him to part with it. After photographing every page of it, it was sold to Mr. Bennett, a Birmingham bookseller and curio dealer, who eventually found a purchaser, who readily signed a check for £200 for it. Finally it was bought by Stuart M. Samuel of Kensington Palace Gardens for £300, who is said to still retain the precious document.—London Tit-Bits.



Ancient Agriculture.

Why agriculture, the first industry to be learned and so obviously the most fundamental, was the last to be developed is one of the most baffling mysteries of history. One marvels at it as fresh as one stands before a certain glass case in the Egyptian quarter of the British Museum, wherein is a little group of farm utensils—a fractured wooden plow; a rusted sickle, two sticks tied together with a leathern thong and several tassels that had hung on the horns of oxen. To be sure, these implements were used 3,000 years ago—they were found in the tomb of Seti I.—but one remembers that when Egypt was using these broad tools, no better than those of the barbarians about her, she had a most elaborate government, an army and navy and art and literature.

The records and relics of other nations down through history show the same strange incongruity. For thousands of years the wise men of the world absolutely ignored the problems of the farm. A farmer remained either a serf or a tenant. He was a stolid drudge—"brother to the ox." Even the masterful old pilgrim fathers had no plows at all—nothing but hoes and sharp sticks—for the first twelve years of their pioneering. And therefore for thousands of years there was hunger.—Journal of Agriculture.

Milking by Hand and Machine.

After a test of milking machines for a period of more than a year, Prof. A. L. Haecker, of Nebraska, has made several conclusions. Heifers in their first lactation, apparently give better results by machine milking than do aged cows that have been accustomed to hand milking for one or more years. Some cows are not adapted to machine

Dandelions and Milk.

A Belgian investigator has been looking into the correctness or incorrectness of the somewhat popular belief among farmers that dandelions increase the yield of milk, and that in consequence they are rather desirable forage than otherwise. He claims that this belief is incorrect and is founded wholly on the false analogy suggested by the milky juice of the dandelion. Furthermore, he asserts that dandelions in large numbers have a deleterious effect on the quality of butter and is one among the causes which make it difficult to get butter of a fine flavor and good keeping qualities in spring and early summer. Hay which has large quantities of dandelions in it has a similar effect, he says, and he advises farmers to weed their pastures whenever it is practicable to do so.

Too Much Salt Kills.

Hogs like salt, and too much salt will kill them. Being hogs they do not always know when they have had enough. If mixed with ashes, or ashes and sulphur, and deposited in piles no danger need be feared unless they are ravenous for salt from long continued deprivation. But if you give them brine from the meat barrel in free doses you might as well give them arsenic. Meat brine is one of the hog poisons. Cottonseed is another, but why no man knoweth. The latter is a slow poison for hogs, yet a good food for cattle.

Restriction of Fertilizer.

Prof. Spillman says it seldom pays to turn under a crop of cow peas in the green state. It is better practice to make hay of them, feed the hay and put the manure back on the land. As is the case with all legumes, the

POPULAR BREEDS OF CHICKENS AND DUCKS.

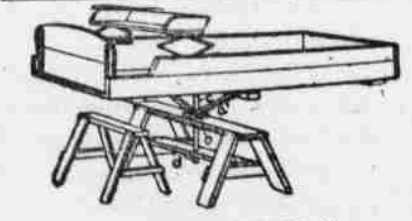


One of the most popular breeds of chickens for general utility is the White Wyandotte. The birds of this strain are smaller than the Plymouth Rock, but are equally rapid growing. Good layers and fine market fowls. Pekin ducks excel all other breeds both for eggs and flesh. To raise ducks successfully and make a profit both from eggs and young ducklings, the stock birds should be young—as far as possible March hatched birds, and never more than two years old. The Light Brahmas are the oldest and perhaps the best known of the feather-legged chickens. Size is the quality that recommends this breed. Where large and slowly maturing fowls are desired the Light Brahma has no superior.

milking. Alternate hand and machine methods of milking have a detrimental effect upon the flow. Manipulation of the udder is absolutely necessary in some instances before all the milk can be drawn by the machine. One man operating one machine can milk about the same number of cows in an hour as one milking by hand. Two men operating four machines can practically do the work of three men milking by hand. Two operators with four machines milked twenty-four cows in an hour. It is necessary to thoroughly wash and boll the milking machine parts after each usage in order to produce milk with as low bacterial content as that resulting from careful methods of hand milking.—Denver Field and Farm.

Lifting the Wagon Box.

I constructed a wagon bed jack that is one of the handiest devices on the farm where there is only one man to put on or take off a grain rack or wagon box. The construction is very simple. Make a carpenter's jack, only



ONE MAN CAN HANDLE IT.

a little stronger to suit yourself. Then bore a hole, b, in the center for a 2-inch gas pipe to act as a king bolt. Then take a 4x4-inch, 3 foot 6 inch long crosspiece and fasten it to the gas pipe, c, and brace it with 4x4 inch braces, a. The height is 3 feet 6 inches and width 4 feet.

When taking off the grain bed place the jack a little better than half way to the rear end, then remove the rear end of the wagon first and swing it on to the jack. Then put four weight on it and swing it off the wagon, placing a small jack under the front end.—C. Z. Rux, in Farm and Home.

The Annual Honey Crop.

In one year the bees sent to market a crop of honey worth nearly as much as the barley crop; three times as much as the buckwheat crop; \$6,000,000 greater than the rye crop, and nearly \$9,000,000 greater than the rice crop. All of the rice and buckwheat grown on an aggregate area of 2,128 1-3 square miles, did not reach to the value of the honey by \$151,259.

roots of the cow pea crop add a great deal of nitrogen to the soil, and have a marked effect on fertility. If a heavy green crop of cow peas is plowed under in the autumn it is best not to plant the land until the following spring. A very good plan for bringing up the fertility of a wornout field is to sow rye in the fall, plow this under in the spring, harrow thoroughly, let the land lie a month, and then sow cow peas. Cut the peas for hay and sow rye again. A few seasons of such treatment will restore fertility to the soil. Fortunately, both of these crops will grow on very poor land.

Early Tomatoes.

A truck gardener tells that this is the way he raised early tomatoes: He took a dry goods box 2 by 3 feet and 8 inches deep. In each corner of the box he set a piece of 2-inch pipe, so that he could water the plants from the bottom, pouring in the water and letting it permeate through the soil, which was composed of a sandy loam put into the box after the bottom had been covered to the depth of 3 inches with well rotted and sifted stable manure. The seeds were planted and lightly covered and the soil kept moist, but not wet. In one week after planting the green tops appeared, and in three weeks they were transplanted into a similar box, being set an inch deeper than they grew in the first box. They grew in the box in sheltered places for three weeks, when they were ready for the garden.

Eggs Preserved With Wax.

By a novel process of preserving, eggs six months old are made to retain their "new laid" freshness. The process has been developed by a firm of English importers, acting on the theory that an egg decomposes owing to the entrance of bacteria through the shell. The eggs are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and then immersed in a vessel of hot paraffin wax in vacuum. The air in the shell is extracted by the vacuum and atmospheric pressure is then allowed to enter the vessel, when the hot wax is forced into the "pores" of the shell, which thus hermetically seals it. Evaporation of the contents of the eggs, which has a harmful effect, is thereby prevented and the egg is practically sterile.

In the Feed Lot.

Wheat bran is preferable, however, because it is less bulky.

ROMANTIC TALE OF A CITY.

Began on Rafts of Tree Trunks in a Lake, Now a Metropolis.

The story of the founding of the City of Mexico is one of the most extraordinary tales in history. It happened in 1325, at least it began a long time before that, but was an accomplished fact about 600 years ago.

In the first place, says the Rosary Magazine, imagine an almost inaccessible mountain, crowned with a valley at the height of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the center of this valley was an immense lake. When the Aztecs arrived, led by the priests of the god of war, they found it in the possession of hostile tribes.

For that reason and because the priests declared that in a certain part of the lake where there stood an elevation of stones an eagle had been seen devouring a serpent, they began the construction of the city on the spot, immediately over the deepest waters of the lake. There had long existed a prophecy among the Aztecs that their wanderings would end when they should have reached a place where the priests would behold an eagle resting on a cactus plant devouring a serpent.

Confident that they had found the spot ordained to be their abiding home, they began to construct rafts of the trunks of trees, covering them with thick layers of earth, upon which they built rude huts of more or less solidity. Groups of dwellings soon began to form themselves in regular order, thus determining the primitive streets of the new city.

They also constructed boats and oars of different sizes, useful in peace and war, and, while certain of their number occupied themselves in defending their homes and brethren from the onslaughts of hostile tribes, others continued to improve and enlarge the new city. Gradually the lake was filled up and terraces arose, one after another, in the place once occupied by the deep waters.

This was in itself a herculean labor, unsurpassed in ingenuity and durability by any similar work of ancient or modern times. Upon the first of these terraces was constructed the Teocalli, or sacrificial temple. It was begun in 1316 and not completed until 1325, a period of 100 years, from which time may be dated the official foundation of Tenochtitlan, to-day the modern city of Mexico.

Mexico's New Discoveries.

The Geographical Commission appointed seven years ago to map the towns of Mexico has reported the discovery of 7,679 towns which were not officially known to exist and were subject to no Federal control. While some of these places range from 5,000 to 15,000 population, most of them are presumably small villages.

A Mexican hill village, few of whose people can read or write, might easily exist for years happily unconscious that it was living under any government at all. A mule path over a pass connects the village sufficiently with the outside world. The sun shines, the crops grow, wants are few, the old Indian tribal customs furnish all the needed law, and having no history, the land is happy.

There are disadvantages in being named, catalogued and put on the map. These 7,679 idyllic towns will now be invaded by drummers, phonographs, fancy waistcoats, automobiles, lawyers, corn doctores, book agents, Salome dancers, penny arcades, handbooks on etiquette and politics and there will be no place left where the simple life may be led. These geographers have much to answer for.

Man Money.

The system of atoning for death or bodily injuries inflicted on others by paying damages is as old as the earliest Teutonic laws, praised by Tacitus. The trespasser was always required to make peace with the aggrieved family of the victim by "Wer-Geld."

"Wer" is the ancient German for man. "Geld," now, as in the days of Wotan, means money.

Damages were assessed in accordance with the rank and wealth of the injured party, and the money was paid over in the presence of the whole community, its acceptance forestalling feuds. Indeed, the recognition of Wer-Geld ("money for the man" killed) by law precluded further bloodshed or other forms of revenge.

If the slayer was not rich enough to pay the required sum, he turned over to the injured parties his sons as slaves. If his sons were not sufficient guarantee for the payment of the debt, the slayer himself had to turn bondsman, both the letter and the spirit of the law requiring that the full amount of damage inflicted be recovered by the aggrieved parties.—New York World.

World's Most Costly Garment.

The most wonderful, costly and magnificent garment in the world is the Queen of Siam's State mantle, which she wears only about once a year. It is literally covered with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires—in fact, with almost every known precious stone.

If it were possible for it to come into the market it would probably bring something in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

Good Food for Stock.

"Do you think alfalfa muffins could be appetizing?" "I don't see why they shouldn't be—to horses and mules."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Be Johnny-on-the-spot when there is an opportunity to be grasped, otherwise you may find it missing.