

BELLS WITH A HISTORY

Ancient Chimes Occupying the Belfry of St. Michael's, Charleston, S. C.

MOST FAMOUS IN AMERICA.

In 150 Years They Have Had Many Strenuous Experiences, But They Are Still on Duty.

Replete in its landmarks of other days, old Charleston is a South Carolina city to be beguiled more by evidence of what has been, rather than by what is, says Winifred S. Haynes in the Atlanta Journal. Among its many remaining edifices of bygone days there are none which speak more eloquently of the cultured religious life of this gracious city than its many interesting and beautiful old-time churches, erected in many instances by the grandfathers and great grandfathers of the men and women who attend their services today.

Tourists go to St. Michael's, opened for worship in 1753, the oldest unmodeled church in the United States. Modeled after the church by Christopher Wren, in London, the resemblance, though not so pretentious, is quite marked. In the small, crowded churchyard adjoining sleeps the distinguished statesman, Robert Hayne, and few indeed are the crumbling stones which do not bear names of men and women whose lives meant much in these proud colonial days of that old city.

Within the church are many tablets—too many, in fact, to read. One is shown the pew in which Washington sat, and which has since been occupied by most of the city's distinguished visitors—Robert E. Lee, the Princess Louise of England, and various of our Presidents.

It is a pretty day, and if one has the courage for the climb, he may use his own pleasure about ascending through the belfry to the watch tower used during the revolution. From there an excellent view of the city may be had, and of the beautiful harbor, with little Fort Sumter a black dot, and the misty ocean stretching far beyond.

The situation naturally reminds one of the Old North Church at Boston, with its celebrated lanterns—"one if by land and two if by sea." In the belfry are to be seen the chimes, which, in point of history at least, are the most famous in the United States. Originally imported from England, they have crossed the Atlantic five, and in the case of one bell, seven times, to do duty for St. Michael's, nothing demonstrating to a greater extent the Charleston people's regard for sentiment than the history of these chimes.

Confiscated by the British in the days of the American revolution, during Sir Henry Clinton's occupancy of the city, they were sent to England as trophies of war, where later they were purchased by a private citizen and returned to Charleston. In the course of time one of them became cracked and was sent to London for repair. During the Civil War they were sent to Columbia, S. C., by the people of Charleston to be made into cannon if needed. They were spared, however, but when Sherman burned Columbia they were ruined, until their molten metal was gathered up and again shipped to London, where they were remodeled in the original casts by the successors of the first firm. Up in their belfry home they still ring out in the glad refrain they have played, when possible, each Sunday morning for more than 150 years; for regardless of this sad old city's innumerable calamities—its wars and fires and floods, its disastrous storms and earthquakes—St. Michael's chimes have continued to "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

JAPAN TURNS TO BEEF.

New Policy Adopted in Order to Increase Stature of Its People.

It is rather startling after all that has been said and written regarding the rice and fish diet of the Japanese to learn that their government has established large farms with a view to obtaining sufficient cattle for slaughter, so that each day some flesh food may be distributed to their soldiers, says the Salt Lake Tribune. It has been heralded far and wide that the many reasons for the wonderful victories of the Japanese armies during the late war with Russia lay in the great stamina and endurance of the little yellow warriors, who heretofore had lived exclusively on fish and rice. So this new policy of the mikado's advisors will cause much surprise and also considerable regret among the advocates of vegetarianism.

This new measure is part of a plan which, so it is hoped by the authorities, will result in increasing the height of the race. The superior stature of the white races has been the envy of the natives ever since the invasion of the former into the islands, and much consideration has been given to means to lengthening their own bodies. So now a flesh diet is to be tried. A number of observations give color to the hope that it may prove effective. Thus the tribe or clan of wrestlers, who are of considerable importance in Japan and who there live almost apart from the rest of the people and whose diet consists largely of

meat, present individuals of a gigantic stature.

Under the ancient regime the eating of flesh was regarded with great horror by the whole population. The nobles alone tasted at times the flesh of the wild boar, as a fitting end to an exciting hunt. But within the last twenty-five years the consumption of meat has spread among the people, until now in the streets of the cities booths are to be found in plain view, where for a small sum generous portions of boiling beef or of horseflesh can be bought. The Europeans and the Americans who have lived in Japan for thirty years or so, or those who revisit that land after a long absence, testify that even now this partial introduction of a meat diet has modified the physical appearance of the laboring classes. The men are less pale and more muscular. It appears also that their stature has been considerably increased, at least among the coolies and military. On the contrary, among the artisans and other workers of sedentary habits, who continue to live on rice and vegetables, we find, as heretofore, many individuals of exceedingly small stature.

WHITE IMMIGRANTS FOR HAWAII

Russians and Portuguese Beginning to Replace the Orientals.

"Honolulu is encouraging to the utmost immigration of whites to the islands," said Antonio Perry, associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii and former member of the board of education of the islands, according to the Los Angeles Herald.

"The country is succeeding to a degree that is most satisfactory to the planters, for we find the white laborer is far superior to the Chinese and Japanese. The Russians have proved themselves especially adaptable to work on the plantations. Five hundred Russians arrived from Siberia four months ago and more than 800 Portuguese were brought from the Azores islands at about that time. In fact, we have an agent, C. L. Atkinson, recently secretary of the territory, who makes his headquarters in Siberia and before many years there will be great numbers of Russians settle permanently in the islands. We are no longer threatened with the yellow peril."

"The educational system of the islands is second to none in the United States. Considerable attention is paid to the development and care of the youth. We have a juvenile court conducted in a similar manner as that of Colorado. The youths who are charged with wrongdoing are separated from the more hardened criminals before and after they are tried and until they begin the service of the sentence imposed upon them."

"I am not much of a booster," said Judge Perry, "but perhaps it would not be out of the way to say that Honolulu is flooded with visitors and as a consequence is building up a great tourist trade that in point of annual revenue is becoming an important figure with her. This trade, however, is greatly impaired because of lack of steamer accommodations, and the coastwise law passed by Congress, which prohibits carrying a passenger from one city to another. The Philippines have had this law suspended. We are asking Congress to suspend the operation of this act for a limited time until ships can be built to carry two trade."

WIPED OUT BY SMALLPOX.

Only One Survivor in a Russian Village of 1,100 Inhabitants.

Details of the wiping out of an entire Russian village by smallpox have just reached St. Petersburg, says a New York Press correspondent. The village is named Volskaya, and is situated in the island of Sachalin.

Until a few weeks ago its population was 1,100. Sanitation, as in most Russian villages, was conspicuously absent, and when the disease first appeared a few months ago no one was troubled about it. Smallpox in Russia is frequently called the "holy sickness," and no attempt was made at vaccination.

Sick and healthy children were habitually bathed together, that being believed an efficacious treatment, and after the local priest died the bodies remained unburied. Thus the epidemic raged unchecked and entire families, from grandfather to grandchild, were stricken.

Finally a sanitary commission was sent from the mainland, but could accomplish nothing. It has been decided to burn to the ground this "village of death," as it is popularly called. Of the 1,100 inhabitants only one remains, a man of 72, named Vasilieff. The disease spared him, but he has become a maniac.

The Worst Ever.

"Is our new Congressman homely? Well, I should say! Did you ever see a photograph of him?"

"Why, no, but I've seen caricatures of him."

"Oh, they flatter him; you should see one of his photographs."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Called Her Bluff.

"He's a brute!"

"What has he been doing now?"

"I threatened to leave him, and he told me he would button my gown up the back if I would hurry."—Houston Post.

A Personal Definition.

Penley (stuck for a word)—Let's see! What is that you call a man who marries more than one wife?

Grump—An idiot, I call him.—Boston Standard.

The world is becoming better. Only a few people now play the mandolin.

It doesn't hurt a joke to crack it.

THE AMERICAN WORKMAN.

His Condition as Compared to English and German Laborers.

J. B. Street, statistician for the British department of commerce and labor, who has been investigating comparative conditions of working people throughout Germany, the United States and England, says that the American workman lives higher, works less hours and has a better time all around than either his German or English brethren.

"I find that the skilled man in the United States has a better and more varied diet than in any other country I have investigated," he said. "The English workman has as much meat, but he hasn't the variety of vegetables and sweets. His meals lack imagination."

The German mechanic Mr. Street finds to be in the worst condition of all. His trades unions are the most complete and best organized of the three countries considered, and yet he works more hours, gets less pay, eats less, and is worse housed than any of them. They get 25 per cent less pay than Englishmen," said Mr. Street. "They work 10 hours a day as against nine in England and eight in the United States, and their cost of living is 18 per cent higher."

The poor districts of American cities failed to horrify Mr. Street. He said they had worse at home.

"I've been through your poorest section," said he. "It is much the same as one finds in all the large cities of the world. The difference here is that there is an appearance of energy and hopefulness in most of your poor people. The reason is, I take it, that they had enough enterprise and thrift to start with to get themselves over here with the intention of bettering their condition."

FASHION HINTS



Foulards are coming in such lovely shades and patterns, that it's no wonder they are to be more than ever popular this season. One of wistaria, figured over with irregular dashes of white, is shown here. It is designed for general wear. A little hand embroidery on the vest adds to its attractiveness. The "kimono" or "peasant" type of shoulder-and-sleeve-in-one, is again fashionable.

Fish Versus Beef.

When the Beef Trust puts the price of steak up to \$1 a pound we can go to eating more fish. Grazing land diminishes every year, so it is only a question of time until beef gets up somewhere near canvas back duck in price. Old ocean will always be in business at the old stand and with the same undiminished confines, unless we run afoul of a wildcat comet or planet and are wiped out; then it won't make any difference. So long as fish is a trifling incident of our diet its price will somewhat follow up the price of beef, for lack of general supply. When it becomes a chief article of food enormous fish industries will be established everywhere, and the supply will keep up with the steady demand. There can't be a monopoly of the ocean; there can't even be such a monopoly in the handling of fish as in the slaughtering, peeling and cold storing of beef.

A Shabby Lawyer.

An eminent lawyer was once cross-examining a very clever woman, mother of the plaintiff in a breach of promise action and was completely worsted in the encounter of wits. At the close, however, he turned to the jury and exclaimed: "You saw, gentlemen, that even I was but a child in her hands. What must my client have been?" By this adroit stroke of advocacy he turned his failure into a success.

Accessions of almost priceless value form a part of the 167,677 volumes which were added during the year to the library of Congress, making the total number of volumes in that great library 1,702,635. The valuable additions include a set of the great Chinese encyclopedia given by the Chinese government.

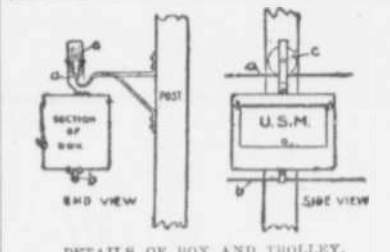
Early historic times in Norway are to be illustrated at an exposition to be held at Bergen next summer.



Trolley Mail Box.

Many patrons of rural delivery routes live a considerable distance from the highway, and a device which would carry the mail between the house and the road would be a great convenience. A Kansas subscriber whose house lay 90 rods from the rural route and who has a straight line of telephone poles to the road, asks if an endless wire cable could be arranged in some way to carry a small box.

A No. 10 wire can be attached to



brackets fastened to the poles at such a height as not to interfere with teams, etc. A small box and carrier can be run over this between the house and the road. The box can be sent down and brought back from the house by the use of a cord or light twisted wire cable. Attach it to the box and pass it through a pulley on a post at the road and around a drum or through another pulley at the house. The trolley wire should be soldered to the brackets so the carrier may run



over it without trouble. With a little Yankee ingenuity anyone can rig up a device of this kind.—Farm and Home.

Fowls Require Salt.

Fowls require salt in their ration in order to thrive best, the same as do all other animals. The mineral elements in the salt are desired by the fowls, and their systems crave them. But only a little salt is needed—not more than a handful a week to the average-sized farm flock. Too much may be more harmful than too little. And since fowls often do not know when they have had enough of it, we dare not place the salt before them, and let them eat all they want, as can be done with most other farm animals. So the best way is to mix a handful occasionally with the soft food or mash. This seasons the food and gives it a palatable taste, as well as proving a benefit to the fowls.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Superior to the Mule.

The greatest hybrid that the world has ever known is the mule. This is a cross between the horse and the ass. The resultant mule was, however, barren, and the possibility of developing a more perfect type through selection did not exist. The mule had to be taken as he was and made the most of. At that he has borne the brunt of cornfield labor at home and tugged the nation's cannon into the ever-advancing frontier. He has surpassed both the horse and the ass that bred him in many ways. The zebra is evidently a creature superior in every way to the mule, and it is believed, with selection and scientific breeding, it will take a place in the world that will tend to retire the latter, and, possibly, the horse, from the field of action.

Value of Humus in Soil.

The value of humus in the soil is not only that it supplies an element of plant food, but that it absorbs moisture and is an obstacle to evaporation, says the Rural Californian. It also prevents soil erosion and waste. The most successful farmer is the one who takes the most pains to utilize every element of his farm products that contributes humus to the soil. This is especially important in localities where the surface is uneven or broken, and the earth is not firm, or, in other words, is easily eroded by rainfall.

Points in Pruning.

Do not choose the dormant season to cut back trees that are growing too fast to be fruitful; it will only make them grow the faster in the spring. Wait till they are in full flush of growth in May or June if you want to drive their surplus energies into fruit buds. Be sure to carry a paint pot along with the pruners, and whenever a limb as much as an inch in diameter is cut off, cover the wound with oil and white lead to keep out dampness and the entrance of fungi spores that will produce rot. In the spring this cover is not so necessary, for as soon as growth begins the tree will begin to cover its wounds with new wood that will creep over it from all sides.—Rural Wor.

The Farmer's Automobile.

While automobiles are expensive vehicles, in a sense, they are daily becoming less so. Improvements in methods, materials and knowledge have made a cheaper car possible and the fact that the purchasers of fancy cars are already supplied has caused manufacturers to devote their energies to turning out a car that is medium priced and of high quality. A new field for the marketing of the product of their factories was necessary and this field was found among the farmers. High-priced, fancy cars would not go with them, but quality would, and those manufacturers who were shrewd enough to make a car of high quality at a reasonable price have found ready customers among the farmers.

It is estimated that there are now in use about 100,000 automobiles among the farmers of this country and something like 5,000 of these are in Kansas. They are great favorites among the dairy farmers as time savers in the delivery of milk, but they are no less so among other farmers, who find in them a means of rapid transit without disturbing the farm teams. The new farm automobile is here to stay.—Kansas Farmer.

Wheat for Laying Hens.

Many farmers grow and sell wheat, but they do not feed any of it to their chickens. Wheat is one of the best egg-producing feeds, and it will pay to feed it to the hens at all seasons, even when it is above a dollar a bushel. Wheat is similar in composition to milk and eggs; it contains nearly all the elements in right proportion for perfect animal growth and maintenance. A little of it will go a long way in feeding.

A Merciless Parasite.

The fluke macrophylia, commonly called the Moreton Bay fig, is a merciless Australian parasitical growth, says a writer in the Wide World magazine. It takes root in the forks of its host tree (which in this case is a Queensland bloodwood) and ultimately smothers the latter and usurps its place as an independent tree. Many valuable trees in the scrubs of Queensland are destroyed in this manner.

Certified Milk Pays Best.

Certified milk sells in all large cities for about twice the price of other milk. It is absolutely clean, no impurities being allowed to get into the milk. A layer of fine cheesecloth is stretched over the milk pail, a layer of absorbent cotton is placed upon that, and another piece of cheesecloth. There is no sediment in the bottom of the milk vessels of milk treated in this way. It's not expensive, either.

Ensilage and Alfalfa Feed.

The scientific ration for a cow giving twenty pounds of milk with 4 per cent of butter fat—a good average dairy cow—is forty-five pounds of ensilage and ten pounds of alfalfa hay a day. Ensilage costs about \$2 a ton and alfalfa about \$10 a ton. Thus the cow feed cost of 9 1/2 cents a day, which is more than a third cheaper than could be sustained on an ordinary corn ration.

Protect the Grindstone.

A grindstone should never be left exposed to the sun. The weight of the handle will always cause one portion of the stone to remain uppermost, and this from exposure will reach a different degree of hardness from the underside, so that after a while the stone will be ground out of circle. If the stone has to stand in the open a flat box can easily be obtained to serve as a cover.

Meat Barrel Cover.

This sketch shows a meat barrel cover that can't be beat. Get a barrel that has top and bottom and saw it through in the middle, making two tubs. Use these tubs for covers on meat barrels by turning them over the barrels as shown in the sketch and they will assuredly keep out the dust and moisture.

Testing Eggs in Incubator.

During incubation, eggs should be tested on the seventh and fourteenth days. At the first test the air cell should measure about a quarter of an inch; on the tenth day, one-half inch; on the fifteenth day, five-eighths of an inch; nineteenth day, three-quarters of an inch. The measurement should be taken from the middle of the large end.

Care of Horses' Teeth.

Horses seldom suffer from decayed teeth, but because of the upper teeth closing on the lower ones a little on the outside points are sometimes found which lacerate the cheek or penetrate the gums, creating a tenderness that prevents the proper mastication of food, annoying the horse so much that he falls away very rapidly.

Mixture for Pasture.

Minnesota farmers have found six pounds of timothy, five pounds of white clover, three pounds of Kentucky blue grass, and one pound of red top seed per acre, to be an excellent mixture for pastures. If the ground is inclined to be wet, the red top seed should be increased.

SHOE SIZES.

How the Standard of Measurement Was Established.

It is most difficult for many people to remember the sizes of their different articles of wearing apparel. Coats, shirts and gloves are easy enough, because in the case of these is a matter of actual inches. But shoes and shoe numbers are what puzzle most people, to say nothing of the mystery why a No. 11 stocking goes with a No. 8 shoe.

This last puzzle is, however, easily explained. Stockings have always been measured by the inch from toe to toe, but the numbering of shoes was fixed a long time ago by a Frenchman.

The Frenchman permanently fixed the numbers of shoes for all Europe and America. He arbitrarily decided that no human foot could possibly be smaller than three and seven-eighths inches. So, calling this point zero, allowed one-third of an inch to a full and accordingly built up his scale, as follows: therefrom that a man can follow out the number of his own shoe, unless he is an expert mathematician. Even then he is likely to go wrong because all the shoe experts allow the weight of the individual and the build of his foot before they try to determine what size shoe he ought to wear.

As far as women's shoes are concerned the problem is still more difficult, because many of the manufacturers instead of keeping to the same scale have marked down their numbers one or two sizes in order to secure easily flattered customers. This reason most dealers ask of their customers to send an old shoe with their orders.

The system of measuring hats is much simpler. Any man can tell what size he wears simply by adding the width and length of the inner band and then dividing by two. Orders can also be sent to the shopkeeper by giving the circumference of the head.—Boston Globe.

QUEER STORIES

A baby born amid the floods of Alfortville, Paris, has been named Moses.

Attached to a tombstone in a leaden (England) undertaker's shop a card which reads: "You may phone from here."

A cent's worth of electricity, at average price in this country, raises ten tons twelve feet high with cranes in less than a minute.

No coal is mined in this country lower than a depth of 2,200 feet. Several English mines penetrate feet down, and there are mines in Belgium four thousand feet. Eight-inch seams of coal are commercially abroad, while few less than fourteen inches thick worked in this country.

A woman who likes to have flowers in her window but finds it impracticable to do so in the city has had a window painted on the glass. The windows are high up above the street and the flowers are in bright colors and the woman can see more of the apartment house in which she lives. The apartment house is on Broadway, and the effect of the art is very striking.—York Sun.

Montreal is said to be in a sanitary condition. The water supply has been condemned in parliament, and method of sewage disposal is far from satisfactory. A medical member of parliament declares that the Montreal water furnished on the cars of the Montreal railway, where also free drinks are not allowed, is a dangerous beverage, containing "ease and death." Typhoid fever is prevalent in the city.

The number of automobiles owned by farmers is growing rapidly. Of ten thousand autos in Iowa, thousands are owned by farmers. Kansas farmers spent \$3,200,000 for automobiles during 1909, and \$2,700,000 in 1908. In one Nebraska town of hundred population, forty autos sold last year to farmers near the city, and retired farmers in the town. A full estimate of the number of automobiles owned by farmers in the United States is 76,000.

Corn grows in 120 days from planting time. Out in the great belt, during 1909, the corn belt, the ground gave up to \$15,000,000 every day of those other words, every day from the the corn farmers put the seed ground, \$15,000,000 were poured their laps until a grand total of 600,000 was rolled up! All this and silver in the whole United States today isn't equal to this corn last year.—Travel Magazine.

No Force Required.

Capt. Pritchard has inherited quiet humor of the Celt. He would one day how he would manage to obey the regulation order after midnight, none but members of the crew should be on deck.

"I should politely remind the it was time to turn in," he said. "And suppose they refused?"

ed the questioner, "would you ed to compel them to retire?"

"Use force to gentlemen who wish to enjoy a fine night!" ed the commander. "Never! I merely give an order, 'Bo's decks.'"—M. A. P.

When a woman goes to another woman, the latter this is bound, by courtesy, to tell her some gossip before she leaves.