

People and Events Which Make History in Chicago

Chicago.—Nine times around the world; a visit to every country on the earth with but four exceptions. Such is the story of the accomplishments of the greatest woman traveler of the age—a Chicago woman, Miss Celeste J. Miller.



Miss Miller Traveling in Japan.

There is probably no other woman in the world, and possibly no man, who has seen so much of the world's surface, or had so many novel experiences with the world's people as Miss Miller. She has explored Africa, traveled camel-back across the Sahara desert, trekked over the plains of the Transvaal, journeyed to Jerusalem, rode in the rikshas of Japan and the buffalo carts of the Philippines, slept in the paper houses of the interior of China and traversed Chinese rivers in the native junks. She has navigated the great rivers of every country of South America, climbed the Andes and the Himalayas, and in fact has done not only a few of the things that other travelers have done, but has gone practically through the entire list of tourist possibilities.

At her home in Chicago she has a collection of curios from every land which she has visited. Many of them are very rare and of great value, and the entire collection would go far toward stocking a good-sized museum. Next year she proposes to add to this collection curios from Alaska and Madagascar, two of the four countries which she has not yet visited, the other two being Iceland and Greenland.

Miss Miller inherits her traveling propensities from her father, Henry F. Miller, of Princeton, Ill. He has been dead for a number of years, but before his death he and his daughter had seen the greater part of the world together.

The Chorus Girl.

Chicago as a producer of comic operas has become the Mecca of the would-be chorus girls of the west. Stagestruck maidens from Pittsburgh to the Pacific coast flock to this city to find a place in such gorgeous productions as Ade's "Peggy from Paris," Baum's "Wizard of Oz," "The Stork," and plays of that class.



A "Peggy from Paris" Chorus Girl.

They have dreamed of the applause that would greet them, of the success that awaited them, but their dreams have never been realized, and the great majority of them are yet waiting or striving for the success they expected. The life is one of trials and disappointments. The expectation of becoming a star leads many to the door of the stage, but it is an expectation that but few ever realize.

But though the individual chorus girl may be a nonentity, collectively they represent no small part of the expense of maintaining a modern comic opera. Individually they will receive from \$12 to \$15 weekly for their ability to smile, to dance and do all the other pretty tricks with which they are expected to amuse the public. Collectively, this means a heavy expenditure each week. The chorus features of such a show as Ade's "Peggy from Paris" will cost better than \$1,000 per week in salaries alone, so numerous are the pretty girls in its several choruses. Add to this the cost of preparation and maintenance of the choruses, and some general idea may be had of what the expense of this feature of a successful comic opera amounts to each week. To be sure, all such shows are not staged with the same elaborateness that Ade's, and others of his class, receive, but even the smallest of them must play to better than average audiences if they are to be a financial success.

Soldiers and Society.

A little item of \$80,000 in the last congressional appropriation bills for the enlargement of Fort Sheridan was passed over in a three-line item by the Chicago press, and excited no comment among the Chicago people. Yet scarcely a decade has passed since the citizens made heroic efforts to raise sufficient funds with which to buy the ground on which the present post stands, that it might be presented to the government as an inducement to establish a military post near the city. That Sheridan is one of the best equipped military posts in the country every army officer will agree, and



He is Not a Society Idiot.

yet it has never been popular with either the rank or file. Its officers' quarters are more modern and more commodious than those of other posts; its officers' club is practically ideal; it is hard to see how a better location could be found, and yet army officers as a rule consider themselves in "hard luck" when their duty calls for a lengthy residence at the place.

The reason may possibly be found in the fact that Chicago, with the exception of the exclusive North shore suburbs, has never thrown wide her social doors to the wearers of Uncle Sam's badge of military authority. This is true not only of the officers stationed at the post, but those on duty at department headquarters in the city as well. When Gen. Miles was in command of the department he attempted to achieve social distinction, but can hardly be said to have succeeded, and after his transfer to New York was inclined to criticize the people of the city rather severely for their lack of "social warmth."

A Socialistic Center.

Chicago is rapidly becoming a socialistic center. The socialistic movement is attracting to its ranks a new regiment of men, each year, and among them are many of influence and education, and a few of wealth.

Present conditions have brought many scholarly men as recruits to the socialistic party. With such men in its ranks socialism can in no way be classed with anarchism. But they represent the conservative wing of the party which is agitating only for "government, state or municipal ownership of public utilities." The recent battle for the municipal ownership bill at Springfield, enabling Chicago to own and operate its own street cars, shows the trend of the times in the metropolis of the middle west. Such legislation is along the lines favored by the conservative wing of the socialistic party.

Leaders of the movement say that a few more years will see the party in power in the city, the state and the country. They point to the fact that in 1896, when a socialistic ticket was first nominated in the city, their candidates polled but 595 votes; that two years later the vote polled amounted to 2,744; in 1900 it had increased to 7,186, while at the last municipal election they received the endorsement of 11,212 voters, and actually elected one socialistic candidate for alderman.

William Johnson, the new socialistic alderman in the city council, is typical of the conservative element of his party. He is a workingman, though a student. He is by no means revolutionary in his beliefs or teachings. He is a strong believer in municipal ownership of public utilities. In this he is not an exception in the council, though he is the only member of that body who classes his belief as socialism.

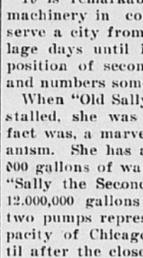
Famous Old Pumps.

There are few visitors to Chicago, especially those from the country, who do not inspect the waterworks plant at Chicago avenue. The place becomes doubly interesting just now from the fact that the old pumps which have served Chicago with water since the introduction of a waterworks system in 1852, are to be replaced with new and improved machinery.

"Old Sally," which was the first pump installed, will be the first one to go; "Sally the Second" will follow within a few weeks; then will come the last days of "67," and soon after this "72," or the "man-killer," will give place to a fourth new machine. It is remarkable that a piece of machinery in constant use should serve a city from the time of its village days until it has attained the position of second city in the land, and numbers some 2,000,000 of people.

When "Old Sally," the first, was installed, she was considered, and in fact was, a marvelous piece of mechanism. She has a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. "Sally the Second" gave to the city 12,000,000 gallons daily, and these two pumps represented the total capacity of Chicago's waterworks until after the close of the civil war, when "67" was installed. The three furnished the fluid with which the fire department fought the flames of the great fire in '72.

In 1860 the city used but 1,717,000 gallons of water, supplied by the waterworks system. In 1900 the supply had increased to 115,000,000 gallons. WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.



The Water Tower of Chicago.

White Gowns a Summer Vogue



Last year the wealthy of the cities clad themselves in white, and, much to their satisfaction, seemed to hold a monopoly on this mode, womankind in general not adopting the fashion to any great extent. This year the ultra-fashionable will have to share the craze for white with their less fortunate sisters. This is shown by the fact that not only the shops patronized almost exclusively by the wealthy, but those frequented by the middle and poorer classes, are showing white gowns in great variety of style and material. It will be a white season for everybody.

The white gown that will wash is a profitable investment. It will stand laundering better than any colored material, and the woman who must trust her summer clothes to the vicissitudes of summer hotel laundries will stand a better chance of getting through the season presentably if she depends upon white lawns, linens, etc., than if she allows herself to be led away from wisdom's path by the allurements of the delicately tinted and flowered wash goods. The latter may stand careful laundering with some degree of success, but the average laundry of the summer resort is fairly certain to rob them of their beauty in a very short space of time.

White is universally becoming, is procurable in every grade of material, adapts itself to any color in dress accessories, cleans or washes well. These are its titles to favor, and they justify its selection.

First, as to the white morning frock.

Linen is first favorite, and although this season has seen astonishing elaboration of linen frocks, the tailored frock of white linen has a chic distinction of its own for morning wear and for informal afternoon wear. All the crashes, the heavy mercerized cottons, come in line with linens for shirt-waist suits and other simple frocks of white, and pique, and duck are still used though they have to a large extent been supplanted by the linens.

The complete frock of one material is, of course, the particular choice of the season, but separate white skirts of heavy linen or cotton are a sensible investment and may be worn with thinner blouses more comfortably than with blouses of their own weight.

Lawns in sheer quality are made up more elaborately for afternoon frocks and share with dimity the honor of being the most serviceable of white wash stuffs. More filmy, and naturally more frail, are the French batistes, which are enjoying a tremendous vogue, and this season there are several new mulls which are undoubtedly the most delicate and beautiful of the white goods that can lay any reasonable claim to the name of washable materials.

Neither the mull nor the fine batiste would stand any but the most careful laundering, and would stand that only a few times; but, as a rule, frocks of these materials are made up without reference to the tub, are elaborately trimmed with lace or embroidery, and when soiled are sent to the cleaners.

Perelines, Collars, Collarettes



PERELINES, collars, boleros and collarettes in manifold numbers are necessary to a complete summer toilette this season. Paris has said so, and Paris rules in the world of fashion. Her edicts are obeyed to the letter again.

Lace, which predominates in the manufacture of these dainty accessories of the toilet, is simulated in various materials. Happy the young woman who can bring forth from the family chest a bertha of duchesse lace, a pelerine or fichu of Chantilly, or a three-cornered shawl of Irish point or guipure. Among the newer laces which are exceedingly popular for collars and perelines is the Paraguay lace, with its delicate wheel patterns suggestive of drawn work. This is often combined with a heavier lace like guipure or Arabian. If used alone it must be worn with a heavy delicate fabric.

A noticeable feature connected with the renaissance of the pelerine is the absence of violent contrasts. For instance, white lace is not worn with dark costumes for the street, but with the most delicate of spring colorings, such as pale gray, ecru, mode and tan. Black lace is combined with darker shades.

A stunning imported costume displays the artistic use of the pelerine. The material is lusterless pongee in the natural tint. The skirt yoke is outlined with bands of silk braid in exquisite shade of wood color and brown. The seams of the gorges form inverted plaits and the flare at the foot is headed by ornaments formed of the silk braid. The pelerine shows skillful combinations of the natural pongee tint with the various shades of wood color and browns, which come to a point and are finished with small tassels of the same coloring. Alternating with embroidered bands is ecru lace insertion. A scant frill of the same pattern finishes the edge of the pelerine, with the silken tassels over it.

For wear with the soft, summery silks are collars, pelerines and boleros, made from a soft, lustrous silk combined with silk braid in open renaissance and honiton patterns. All the summery lace effects in stocks, collars and pelerines are exceedingly open and filmy.

The boleros are small and come to

a decided point in the back. Some of them give the effect of wings, as they are joined at only one point. They will be worn with voile and other summer cloths as well as with the silks.

Ribbons of every style, width and price are shown for the smart summer outfit, in belts, sashes, stocks, ties, chous, ribbon roses and ribbons as bandings for skirts and waists. No toilet seems complete without them, as they relieve the severity of the tailor-made gown and add charm to the daintier toilets.

Broad sash ribbons of mousseline de sole are shown, with both white and black grounds, over which are thickly strewn half blown rosebuds, a shower of loose violets or lilies of the valley, the flower represented forming the color scheme. These flowers are printed (not woven or embroidered), and an inch wide satin stripe forms the edge of the ribbon.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

In Search of a Wife.

A Mississippi man sent the following letter in answer to a matrimonial advertisement: "In inclose my photograph with My Full Description. It shows the features as nachel as can be only it is to Dark; I am very lite Complexion. Gray eyes, Orbon bar, 6-foot high, waight 190 Lbs, inclined to be hump shouldered; A Muskier Man and a widower 28 years old, with A Common School Equations, but hav Got Anof to Atten to Enny Business. I am Strictly Morrel. Don't use Xobacco Nor Whiskey." He is anxious to have her understand that her "Agz, Complextions, wait, and All Suits me to atee, Kind Loving Girl. I have On'y One Thing to Offer. And it is Neither Lands Nor Gold. But a Strong Arm and True Hart and will Lay Down My Life for the Rite Girl and Be happy, for i am tired of living Alone. The Girl that Steels my Hart and takes my Name for the Remainder of My life i will make Happy, for i am Hunting a Girl that i can idleise and Make a Angle of."

Ternifying.

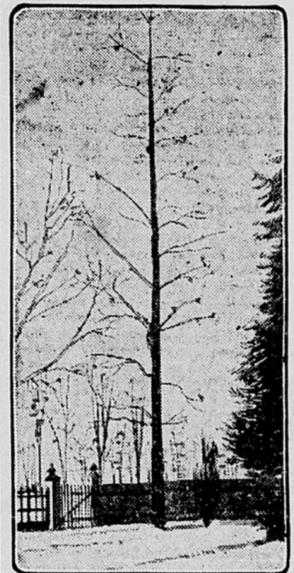
"Young man," said her father, sternly, "can you support a family?" "Gee whizz!" exclaimed the young man, "you haven't lost your job, have you?"—Philadelphia Press.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

CATALPA SPECIOSA.

Figures Calculated to Show That Forestry Can Be Made to Be a Profitable Occupation.

There are two varieties of Catalpa indigenous to the United States. One, Catalpa bignonioides, is found along the south Atlantic coast, and is not hardy north of the Ohio river. The other Catalpa speciosa, is a native of Ohio, Indiana and the southwest, and is perfectly hardy throughout Ohio. It is a very rapid grower, and the wood is almost indestructible. The wood is used for fence posts and ties. It takes on a fine polish for inside work. As it is naturally a spreading-top tree it should be planted closely to force it to grow upright. There has been planted about 600 acres to Catalpa speciosa at Farlington, Kan., for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, and about 400 acres for Mr. Hunnewell, the president of the road.



INDIANA CATALPA SPECIOSA.

About four miles southwest of the Farlington plantation. These plantations were made on land so poor that the railroad company could not sell it. While the surrounding sections were sold at \$12.50 per acre, these sections went unsold at five dollars. In no place was there over two feet of good soil. In a large part of the plantations it was not to exceed ten inches, and in places the subsoil or gumbo came to the surface and could only be plowed in the driest weather. These plantations were sadly neglected after the contractors turned them over; 2,720 trees were planted per acre, or four by four feet. The weaker trees were to have been cut out when the trees began crowding. This, however, was neglected for a number of years longer than it should have been. But now, at the end of 21 years, the government has sent foresters who thoroughly inspected the plantations, and their reports are issued in bulletin No. 37, "The Hardy Catalpa." I take the following figures from their reports. The total cost per acre at the end of 21 years for the Farlington plantation is \$124.06. This includes cost of establishing as per contract \$30, rent of land 21 years at two dollars, \$42; cost of thinning, 62 cents; estimated cost of marketing products at one cent per post, \$36.14; cost of superintendence 21 years at 75 cents per year, \$15.50; total, \$124.06. Basing their estimate on what had been already sold and estimating the remainder the value of an acre when 21 years old was \$390.21, or \$265.70 as the net return on the investment. The Honnewell plantation, planted three years later than the above, averaged a total cost per acre at the end of 18 years of \$110.30. Timber sold and still standing, \$376.30 per acre, or a profit of \$266.10.

The Catalpa is grown from seed, and is sold very cheaply by nurserymen. Unless one wants to make a very large plantation this is the best way to get the plants. At the Farlington and Hunnewell plantations the land was marked off crosswise with a corn marker sat at four feet, the trees being planted at the intersections. Two men and one boy to carry the trees would plant 4,000 to 4,800 per day. I would advise those interested in Catalpa speciosa to write to the forestry department at Washington for bulletin No. 37.—Thomas H. Douglas, in Rural New Yorker.

Food Taints Milk Flavor.

The flavor of milk is influenced by the food that the cow consumes. A cow fed on turnips will show the nature of the food by the flavor of the milk. All the brassica family, like cabbage, rape and all the Swede turnips, will cause an unpleasant taste in the milk. When these are fed several hours before milking time the flavor is not so apparent, some claiming that it cannot be detected, but the condensing companies have a clause in their milk contracts to the effect that no roots of any kind shall be fed to cows furnishing milk for their factories.—Midland Farmer.

SUGAR BEET GROWING.

Some Important Facts That Have Been Ascertained After Some Years of Experience.

The growers of sugar beets in Nebraska declare that the sugar beet is a great drought resister. This is certainly one point in favor of the sugar beet, whether for sugar making or for stock feeding. Whether the sugar beet can be best produced on light or heavy soil is a question yet in dispute. In some experiments the largest yields were on the heavy soils, but the largest average yields were on the light soils. On the whole, the results were more favorable to the heavy soils. The use of commercial fertilizers has resulted in increasing the sugar contents of beets, but frequently not enough to pay the cost of the fertilizers used. The phosphates made the best showing as to returns.

In the cultivation of sugar beets, it is desirable to provide a dust mulch, and the depth of cultivation will be generally regulated by the depth required to keep up a dust mulch, which differs in different soils. In some cases it cannot be maintained by anything less than a three or four-inch deep cultivation. The distance apart of the rows will have much to do with the size of the beets and something to do with sugar contents. About 18 inches seems to be the ideal distance apart for the rows, and the beets in the rows should not be separated by more than eight inches. Too much room means too big beets with too little proportion of sugar.

It is rather surprising to learn that the weeds that are sometimes allowed to grow in the sugar beet field have the power of stealing the sugar from the sugar beets or of at least keeping the beets from getting all the sugar they would otherwise acquire. A test to prove this was made at the Nebraska station. On four plots of beets some were left weedy and some were kept clean. Beets from the four weedy plots were analyzed and gave respectively 12.9, 12.0, 9.8, 9.2 per cent, of sugar content. From the clean plots the beets analyzed 13.2, 12.5, 11.0, 10.7. In all cases the difference was in favor of the plot that was kept clean. It is true that this was but one experiment and a great law should not be laid down on a single experiment, but it must be considered as having some weight.

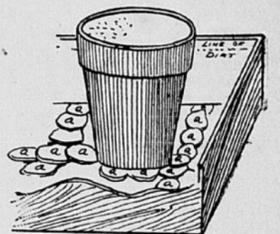
It is not desired to have beets very large, nor is it desirable to start a growth in the fall after the beet is properly mature. A season of wet weather in the fall is very likely to start a new growth of the beet, which increases in size without increasing the amount of sugar contained. If the buds form and expand on the crown of the beet there is an actual loss of sugar.—Farmers' Review.

WATERING SEED SOIL.

Essential Feature in Early Growth Is to Keep Box in Moderate State of Moisture.

To avoid disturbing small seeds by watering, when planted in forcing boxes, I have devised a plan which not only assures against the disturbance of the seed, but keeps the soil of the entire box in a moderate state of moisture, which is an essential feature for early growth.

I make a box of any desired size to suit the occasion, and about three inches deep. Then get a few small unglazed flower pots and place same on



PLAN OF WATER DISTRIBUTION.

stove until quite hot. With a short piece of candle, seal drain hole in bottom of pots, taking care not to put wax over entire bottom of pot. Place pots in box about nine inches apart on this layer of sand, and overlap pieces of broken pots, a a, to convey by capillary attraction the water to the entire soil of the box, which soil should be sifted and box filled to within one-quarter of top of pots. Cover box with glass and heat from above will draw the water up to the roots. By this method you will not be troubled with surface baking, which is so troublesome with surface watering. If so desired, you can cover the pots with circular pieces of pasteboard or tin and avoid surface evaporation from the pots. Always fill pots with warm water.—Arthur M. Knight, in Farm and Home.

Pruning Old Peach Trees.

Remove all the dead branches and interfering limbs. Be sure to paint all the cuts that are larger than half an inch in diameter. Then head back the other branches as much as one-fourth of their entire length, if no crop is expected the current season. Here there will be a crop that season, head back most branches over one-half of last season's growth. In subsequent prunings the tree must have care and thought until it conforms to the ideal tree. The two principal objects of pruning are a more vigorous growth and better fruit. The first is obtained by giving each branch the maximum amount of sunlight and air. The second by removing part of the fruit buds and such weak wood as cannot produce fine fruit.—Frank Horsfall, in Orange Judd Farmer.

A lazy man would better not engage in fruit growing.