

THE OLD-FASHIONED FIRE

To steam heat the cities aspire
As they shiver and shake in the cold;
But give me the old-fashioned fire...

HIS RARE SKILL

JACK GREEN was a reporter on a London paper, and in that capacity he solved the riddle of the celebrated Sykes robbery case...

He wanted to see Ethel Watson, who in his opinion, was the sweetest and smartest girl in the world...

Green looked at Ethel and he saw that she expected him to perform great miracles. He looked at Sawyer and saw something quite different...

From this room he passed through all the others in the house, a slow procession following him. Finally he led them to the starting point, the broad hall...

"Nineteen minutes and a half," said Green. "Mr. Jones, I believe you are a deputy sheriff of this county as well as a constable of the village..."

"It depends on the eye," responded Green, calmly. "To continue: The other robber was short, thick-set and dark..."

"I'll give it up," said Joe Sawyer. And he gnawed his knuckles till they bled. Green walked away from the

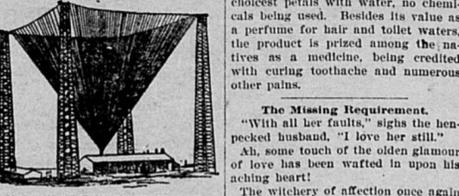
ITALIAN ALPHABET AND MONOGRAM.



This quaint and interesting alphabet was selected and adapted from Italian MSS. of the sixteenth century. The letters are well adapted for use on table-linen, for napkins and enlarging any one of the letters for table cloths...

station with Ethel, and a cheering mob followed. He got her into her own house as soon as he could, and there in the parlor he faced her, red with shame...

MARCONI'S WIRELESS STATION. Where the inventor has been conducting experiments. The wireless telegraph station at Table Head, Glace Bay, near Sidney, N. S., where Mr. Marconi has been conducting experiments with a view to proving the possibility of sending messages across the Atlantic...



obtaining faint signals sent across the ocean from the station at Poldhu, Cornwall, the messages were received by means of a single wire sustained by a kite, whose unsteadiness made it difficult to obtain uniform results...

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF VENEZUELA.

WING to its lack of transportation systems and its average of a revolution every nine months Venezuela is a very backward country. In no respect is it developed anywhere near up to its possibilities. The principal agricultural industries are the raising of coffee, sugar and cocoa...

MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT.

Her Death Leaves but Two "White House Widows." Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, who died at Washington, of bronchitis, Bright's disease, and valvular heart trouble, was one of the three "White House widows." Her death leaves Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Garfield as the two surviving widows of Presidents...



MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT.

at the time his daughter was born—January 26, 1828. Her brother was a classmate at West Point of Ulysses S. Grant, and when Grant was sent to Jefferson Barracks as a lieutenant he carried letters of introduction to the Dent plantation and there the romantic event of his life occurred...

The war over Gen. Grant installed in the White House his wife in a formal position as first lady. When her husband went on his tour of the world she accompanied him, and sat at the tables of Kings, Emperors and Queens. After his return, when the shadows gathered about him, she placed her hand on his forehead and darkened his days, her devotion increased and her confidence in his ability to weather the storm never wavered...

A Costly Perfume. Attar of Ylang-Ylang, which rivals the attar of roses as an exquisite perfume, and sells at \$40 to \$50 or more a pound, is the product of an Asiatic tree that reaches its highest development in the Philippine Islands. It grows to a height of sixty feet, three years old it begins bearing, and the age of eight may produce yearly 100 pounds of these flowers, blossoming by simple distillation of the choicest petals with water, no chemicals being used. Besides its value as a perfume for hair and toilet waters, the product is prized among the natives as a medicine, being credited with curing toothache and numerous other pains...

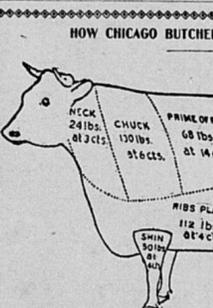
The Missing Requirement. "With all her faults," sighs the henpecked husband, "I love her still." Ah, some touch of the olden glamour of love has been wafted in upon his aching heart! The witchery of affection once again is manifesting itself. What an inspiration! To hear him declare thus, after all that he has endured! But listen—he speaks further: "I love her still," he sighs again. "But the trouble is she never is still."—Baltimore American.

Dignity Camels of Persia. The western part of Persia is inhabited by a species of camel which is the plucky of its kind. These camels are snow white, and are on that account almost worshipped by the people. The Shah presented the municipality of Berlin with two of these little wonders. The larger is twenty-seven inches high and weighs sixty-one pounds. The other is four inches less, but the weight is not given.

LINKING THE GENERATIONS. hard to join them all to the one head in a form easily traceable. Partly Williams Ge, of New York City, has designed a system of links and tablets which is practically limitless as to length and number of names which may be recorded, an illustration of the idea being presented herewith. In tracing a direct line the tablets are connected one to the next by small rings or links, the branches being indicated by additional records attached at intervals around the tablet. One tablet of individual shape is provided to make prominent the owner's name, and each record contains a space for the main facts of the person's history. If desired, a card system can be used in addition, a number on each tablet referring to a corresponding card, where a complete history in detail can be recorded.



Several years ago considerable was being written about the Tamworth as the only breed that would make good bacon hogs. It is doubtless true that this particular strain is best suited for the purpose, but, on the other hand, it is a question if it ever paid any farmer to raise them exclusively. True, there are specialists who have made money in catering to the fancy bacon market, but they found it profitable only after long years of experimenting and fully learning the secret of feeding to produce certain results. With the average farmer, who raises what he needs for home consumption and perhaps a dozen head besides, it is doubtful if it pays him to experiment with such breeds, beyond getting some that will give him the best returns for the weight at the smallest expense for feed. If one is raising swine with an idea of selling the progeny when young to other farmers, then considerable care should be taken to secure a breed for which there is a demand, and then to breed the animals on the plan that will give strong, healthy and pure-bred young, and in this way work up a reputation. It must be admitted, however, that there is a demand for fancy



HOW CHICAGO BUTCHERS VALUE A CARCASS. To fatten cattle profitably, the feeder should know the cuts of the carcass which sell for most money. A good 1,200-pound steer dresses about 800 pounds, and of this, 708 pounds are marketable meat. The best cuts are taken from the ribs, loin and hind quarters. These cuts weigh, in all, 346 pounds, and at the prices in the diagram sell for \$44.58. The less valuable cuts from the fore quarters, belly and flank, weigh 333 pounds, and bring only \$16.48.

bacon, and if one is in a position to risk quite a few dollars in the process of learning how to raise this bacon, after a while he will reap gratifying returns.—Indiana News.

How to Conduct a Stock Sale. A brisk demand for well-bred stock of all kinds, particularly of the beef breeds, has encouraged the sale of such stock by public auction, the prices being quite satisfactory. These live stock sales first became popular in the West, but are now fairly common everywhere. In any way, the good qualities will be overlooked. The cattle must be fed in good flesh and must be well groomed and thoroughly cleaned. This expert believes in judicious advertising as a means of promoting a sale. He advises that the sale be held in a suitable place, and be prepared for any kind of weather. The construction of temporary sheds of a few boards and props will make the buyers comfortable. Before the sale begins, coffee and sandwiches, or food of a similar kind, are passed around. Well-bred people are invited to attend. They provide a good audience, one who knows all about stock and pedigrees and how to describe them to the best advantage. Good assistants should be provided to handle the animals in the ring. The sale is carried on briskly; if unnecessary paucity. These suggestions apply to general public sales of any kind.—American Cattleman.

Dry Cows and Springers. While cows are dry they should only be fed enough to keep them in good, thrifty condition without becoming fat. Such foods as clover hay, bran and roots, ensilage or cornstalks, etc., make a most suitable variety of foods. The dry cow should be fed on a non-stimulating food, and only such as have a cooling and laxative effect on the system. A cow should never be fed heavily just before dropping her calf. Heavy feeding at this time, especially with feeding stuffs of a carbonaceous or heating nature, is very injurious and likely to cause inflammation or garget in her udders. At the same time, a cow should be well nourished at this period.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Color of Poultry Meat. The markets of New England insist upon yellow-tinged chickens. It is a fact, however, that it is fully as good as the present generation of shippers. The color of meat depends first upon the stock. There is little excuse for a Boston shipper breeding the white, pink or black-legged chickens, which always yield white or blue meat. Food also has some effect. English feeders use oats to produce white meat. American growers and shippers alike insist that corn or cornmeal must be fed to secure the full, rich yellow tint. Yellow-skinned stock and plenty of corn at fattening time may be relied on to secure the result desired.—New England Farmer.

Oiling Harness. Unbuckle every strap, and wash carefully with water, soap, and sponge or cloth. Allow to dry for five or ten minutes. Then oil, rubbing every part of the harness, except the patent leather, with a cloth well soaked in neatfoot oil, or pour out two or three quarts of oil into a pan and draw each piece through it slowly, bending and rubbing the strap. The buckle holes should have a little extra oil, also the bellybands, breeching and the straps that buckle to the bits. To give the leather a new look, add one pint of oil to a large teaspoonful of lampblack and an ounce or two of beeswax.—Field and Farm.

Billions in Agriculture. In the industrial progress made by the United States during recent years there has been no more conspicuous feature than the growth of agriculture. The amount of fixed capital invested in agriculture is about \$20,000,000,000, or

four times that invested in manufactures. More than half of the people of the United States live on farms, and more than a third of all the people engaged in gainful occupations work on farms. In one year the products of American farms have reached an aggregate value of nearly \$9,000,000,000.

How to Treat Heaves. In answer to an inquiry as to the treatment of heaves, a correspondent of the National Stockman writes as follows: "To answer you in relation to what you particularly wish to know, I would have to know the age of your horse and manner of breathing, that I might locate the trouble which produces his irregular breathing. I will say, however, that all forms of heaves are incurable. The best that can be done is to alleviate. In old chronic cases of so-called bilious heaves the first thing to do will be to regulate the feeding by feeding very sparingly and oats plentifully. Wet all hay with lime water and give Fowler's solution of arsenic in table-spoonful doses three times per day. This is best given by mixing with a half pint of water and allow to wet the grain feed. So-called bronchial heaves can be relieved by feeding as above recommended and giving in the grain feed a tablespoon of a mixture of powdered elecampane root 3 ounces, ginger 2 ounces, powdered quinine 2 ounces, powdered saltpetre 2 ounces, fenugreek 2 ounces, chlorate of potash 4 ounces.

Green Food for Poultry. If you doubt the importance of green feed for fowls in winter, had them a sample and see the voracity with

which it is devoured. When in doubt as to chicken feed, ask the hens about it. They know what they want and what they need. Everybody who raises fowls should make provision for some green stuff for the winter. A little patch of winter grain, alfalfa, rescue grass, turnips, beets, cabbage or any root or vegetable that fowls will eat is good for them and will encourage them to lay. Hens have no almanac, and the only way they will ever distinguish the seasons is by the sort of stuff they have to eat. Feed spring victuals and give physical comfort, and you will have eggs to eat if not to sell.

Why Don't the Boys Ride? Why is not something more being done to encourage horseback riding among the boys on the farm. Comparatively few farm boys can ride gracefully and with ease. They get astride the old mare, and jog along to and from the stable and pasture, and call it riding. It is as far from real genuine horseback riding as day is from night.

No class of horses sells better on a market to-day than first class, well broken saddle horses. There are dealers who make a business of training these horses for the purchaser. Why could not the farmer's boy do this work instead. If he were given some information as to what the requirements of a good saddle horse were, and how to train such a horse along for distance, it would mean money in the farmer's pocket.—Farm and Home.

Farm Notes. To have clean, smooth-barked trees, whitewash them. A lighted lantern under the lap-robe on a very cold day will help to keep you warm. If you did not cut out the borers from peach, quince or apple in the summer or fall, do it now. A woolen rag moistened with castor oil rubbed over the harness will keep mice and rats from gnawing them. Equal parts sifted coal-ashes, salt and clay moistened with a very little water will cement cracks in staves. Do not let the apples freeze either in bins, or on the way to market. They may tell you it will do no harm, but it will. Small apertures in the walls of buildings often admit draughts of air sufficient to cause great injury to stock, especially the dairy cow. Be sure the colts have strong, well-fitted halters. If the halters are not rub them off, and a habit is formed that is almost impossible to cure. Some people study how to get along with but very little feed in the dairy barn. It is far better to study how much can be given to good cows and have them assimilate it. The more feed digested the more butter. Give green a dry shed from dampness and drafts. They will stand almost any amount of cold if their quarters are dry. Whole oats and corn, some cabbage or boiled vegetables and plenty of pure water make the best ration. Potato growers should not retain seed from their crops, as a change of seed, even of the same variety, will be an advantage. At the Iowa experiment station seed obtained from a Canadian fair was planted by the side of seed that had been selected from that grown on the station grounds. After seven years' cultivation the Canadian seed produced 754 bushels and the home-grown seed 100 bushels per acre. It may be an advantage to change the garden location every two years and sow clover on the plot. The reason is that as the garden soil is subject to leaching, like other portions of the farm, the clover roots go down and bring the fertilizing ingredients to the surface. As the garden is also made rich by extra applications of manure, the change of location enriches a different plot every year or two, while the close cultivation destroys the weeds.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

The Coal Problem. The President, in his message to Congress, recommended that the duty on anthracite coal be abolished. One or more bills to amend the Dingley tariff bill have been introduced in Congress to that end, but the committee to which they have been referred has taken no action. It is stated semi-officially, that the Republicans in Congress have determined not to report any bill that will "meddle with the tariffs," as even such an innocent bill as one to remove the duty on anthracite coal would, if reported, be open to amendment, and thus start up the whole question of reforming the protective tariff.

A vote upon an amendment to such a bill would put all the members of Congress on record, and most of the Republicans do not care to be recorded as being opposed to taking off the duty on anthracite coal. It is being sold to foreigners cheaper than to the American people. A great many Republican Congressmen would be between the devil and the deep sea if they were compelled to record themselves on this issue. Some of them, perhaps anxious to carry an amendment, might vote with the Democrats. To have a number of Republicans vote to place trust products on the free list would be disastrous to that party, as it would show a split on an important issue and would perhaps lead to further demoralization.

Thus to vote the Republican party from exposing its lack of unanimity, even the recommendation of President Roosevelt for the removal of the duty on anthracite coal remains unnoted by the party leaders, and this slight relief to the people is denied. If the President had also included bituminous coal in his recommendation, his case would have been much stronger, for free soft coal would give greater relief to the coal consumers than free hard coal. There have been some importations of what is called Scotch and Welsh anthracite coal under the name of the present coal, but as it ranks but little better than the good qualities of bituminous coal, it is not very valuable at the price that is demanded for it, nor would it be if the duty of 67 cents per ton was not added to its cost. On the other hand, free soft coal would greatly relieve the distress now prevailing at the seaboard cities, for the Nova Scotia coal would compete at New York and Boston, and every ton imported would reduce the demand for anthracite by one-half or two-thirds, the relative price of the coals varying somewhat for different purposes. The importation of Nova Scotia coal, free of duty, would, therefore, relieve the situation and help to regulate the price and to keep it within the bounds of reason. It would allow more coal to be shipped than the business of the present tariff by reducing the quantity needed at the seaboard. It would also relieve the railroads that much freight and allow them to hurry forward the much-needed coal which they now say they are unable to carry in sufficient quantities to supply half the demand.

Free coal, both anthracite and bituminous, is, therefore, an immediate necessity to every one, and yet Congress delays to pass this most necessary legislation. For partisan reasons the Republicans have decided that the tariff issue must not be opened for discussion. This may be "letting well enough alone" from the standpoint of Senator Hanna, who is a mine owner and who is piling up riches by charging exorbitant prices for his coal, but it is cruel and inhuman to the suffering poor and is robbery of those in better circumstances.

The political necessities of the Republican party are so interwoven with the trusts, it so relies upon the trusts for campaign funds, that the leaders who dominate Congress will not allow any bill changing the present tariff law to come up for consideration. The Democrats would have the right to offer amendments to such a bill when it reached the stage of the committee of the whole, and if a bill was reported to place anthracite coal on the free list, the Democrats would propose to include all the amendments would also be offered to put trust products on the free list, and that is what the Republican leaders fear. Thus the abject misery that comes from lack of fuel is intensified by the grasping partisans who control the Congress of the United States. The trust master, the tariff, must not be touched, even to a hair of her head, to prevent the suffering and loss of life that is sure to follow if free trade in coal is not at once provided for.

Reciprocity Treaties. In making reciprocity treaties with foreign countries, the administration evidently does not understand the conditions that exist about the commercial matters that the treaties are drawn up to cover. The latest treaty to receive a black eye is that concluded by the State Department with New Zealand, which those interested in the fishing industry of the New England coast claim is disastrous to their interests. The opposition of some Senators to the treaty is so decided that it will, like the French treaty and others, be either laid aside or, if fought to a vote, will undoubtedly be defeated. These treaties are all supposed to be made by the rule of reciprocity; that is, some one or some interest must suffer to open our markets to some foreign production. The foreigner will not open his door unless we will open our door to the same extent. Therefore reciprocity and protection do not work smoothly together. For if the door is opened by reciprocity, even a little bit, some protected industry feels a draught, and at once protests that it will be made sick and perish if the door is not promptly closed. Trying to amend the protective tariff by the non-about way of reciprocity is proving an utter failure, or else the Republican management of the State Department is not equal to the occasion. All of the important treaties that have been arranged since the prohibitive tariff was enacted have not been enacted by the Senate, and there is no probability that any of them will be. The trusts will, in the future as in the past, if they continue to manufacture a surplus, be compelled to sell at a far less price to the foreigner than the protective tariff allows them to exact from our own people. Certain trusts would be glad to see a treaty ratified that would open foreign markets to their

products, but the equivalent reduction demanded by the foreigner on other products plinches the toes of another trust and interferes with its monopoly so that no agreement can be arrived at. Monopoly of the home market and enormous profits for trusts is the principle upon which the protective tariff rests, and any competition from outside breaks down the theory and practice which supports it.

Will Not Regulate Railroads. What will Congress do about the Interstate Commerce Commission's latest report? Nothing. Yet that report sets forth once more a condition of things which should startle a self-governing people into insisting upon immediate drastic action by the nation's law-making body. The commission sets forth, what everybody already knows, that the railroads of the country have practically ceased to compete with one another; that they give secret rates to favored shippers, which enable those shippers to kill off competitors, and that the transportation managers paid no respect whatever to the law which forbids discrimination.

"There ought to be some power," says the commission, "which cannot only compel those carriers to maintain the published rate, but which can compel them to publish a fair and reasonable rate." There is such a power. The commission itself points straight at it when it declares: "The fullest power of correction is vested in Congress, and the exercise of that power is demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare."

If Congress, which for years has had complete knowledge of the facts, has done nothing, and will do nothing now. Why? Because the shippers favored by the railroads are the big trust.

"The People Like to Be Humbugged." Our sublime faith in government statistics has recently received many shocks. A month ago, Mr. H. L. Bliss showed, in his pamphlet, "Juggled Statistics," that our statistics as to wages are faked and fraudulent, and are known to be so by the heads of the Census Bureau. He found these friends of labor (or possibly of the protected trusts) who are so anxious to raise wages that they have often divided the total yearly wages in an industry by an "average" number which is smaller than the smallest number of persons employed in this industry at any time during the year.

Now an investigating committee tells us that the census experts have found more acres of farming land in 101 counties in this country than the geographical area of these counties says is there. We also learn that the officials of the Agricultural Department perform a very peculiar feat, namely that they invariably reduce the crop estimates to fool the speculators and enable the farmers to get \$400,000,000 as the farmers pay some \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 a year of tariff taxes without receiving any tariff benefits worth mentioning. It is only fair that the government officials should throw a few small favors to the farmers. The result of the recent election indicates that the farmers are standing by their statistical-juggling friends in this department.

UNCLE SANTA CLAUS. HE IS GOOD TO THE TRUSTS. Pennsylvania Railroad Subsidy. The Pennsylvania Railroad combine, which is all-powerful at Washington, has succeeded in forcing through the House of Representatives the subsidy toward building a union depot and raising the tracks above grade in the capital city. This subsidy bill was held up in the last session of Congress by the Republicans, as they did not think it good policy to go on record for a subsidy in the run just before an election. The claim of the Republican leaders that the people voted to let the trusts still draw their subsidies through the protective tariff has been interpreted to mean that voters favor more subsidies in other directions. The ship-subsidy bill has already passed the Senate and is now awaiting the action of the House of Representatives.

Baer's Hypocrisy. But for the miners' union, Brother Baer of the coal trust would be free to pay only the lowest possible wages—wages which the miner would have to accept or starve. The insincerity of Brother Baer in pleading for the "sacred right of the free man to sell his labor freely in a free market," a market that is controlled absolutely by Brother Baer, is understood by everybody.—New York American.

These may not be new remedies for seasickness, but they were new to the woman who heard them the other day, and they are worth repeating. A woman who travels frequently says she has always found effective a piece of fresh sod. This she has dug up just before she starts on any trip she is to make by water, and it is laid where she can get at it easily. At the first symptom of illness she takes out her piece of sod and smells of it and the odor of the fresh earth revives her immediately.