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President Roosevelt as Europe sees him is the title of an article in the September Review of Reviews by Louis E. Van Norman, who summarizes the most significant of the European press comment on the first American President whose personality has really interested continental, as well as British, journalists. There is a world of philosophy in Mr. Dooley's comments on Bishop Potter and his model saloon. To Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Dooley says: "Somehow or another, Hennessy, it don't seem 'jus' right that there shud be a union iv church-an' saloon. These two great institutions are no best kept apart. They kind iv offset each other like th' supreme court and congress. Dhrink in a nissyry evil, nissyry to th' clergy. If they iver admit its nissyry to th' consumers they might as well close up th' churches. Y'ell never find Father Kelley openin' a saloon. He hates me business, but he likes me. He says dhrink in an evil but I'm a nissyry. If I moved out, a worse man might come in me place." "Ye really do think dhrink is a nissyry evil?" said Mr. Hennessy. "Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if it's an evil to a man, its not nissyry, an' if it's nissyry it's not evil."

Gerónimo at World's Fair. Gerónimo, the once bloodthirsty Apache chief, who spread terror throughout the Southwest until he was finally captured by General Nelson A. Miles, is one of the striking features of the Indian Exhibit at the World's Fair. Gerónimo regards himself as still a great chief because he resisted the American Government longer than any other Indian. He is seventy years old and, while revered by all Apaches, is not considered as a ruling chieftain on account of his extreme age.

When General Miles first made Gerónimo captive, the old Indian was sent to Florida, but in a short while he was returned to the prison at Fort Sill. Gerónimo is nominally free at the World's Fair, but practically a prisoner of war. He was accompanied to the Exposition by Captain Sayre of the U. S. A., under whose charge the old Indian has been since his stay at Fort Sill. Gerónimo spends the days in the Indian Building at the World's Fair, and as a pastime writes his autobiography for visitors. He has a special tepee in the Apache Village and makes his home with his tribe at night.

Of all the tribes that roamed America's forests, the Apaches were the most cruel and treacherous. And of all the Apaches, Gerónimo was the most vicious. He fought desperately when escape was possible by no other means. But slaughter from ambush and the slaying of the defenceless was the more to his choosing. Long years of captivity has broken his spirit but he is still warlike, proud and erect, the true representative of a once powerful race.

Chairman "Tom" Taggart. The new chairman is not a man who will worry about issues except as they may be of service in securing votes. He was not in sympathy with the free-silver planks of his party's platform in 1896 and 1900, but he did his utmost to help the party win in those two campaigns. His idea is that after the national convention has made a platform, and the nominees of the convention have signified their willingness to stand on that platform, it is the duty of every democrat to march under the party banner. His success in politics in his own State may be attributed largely to his personality. He is what in every-day parlance is called a "good fellow." If any person should address him in Indiana as "Mr. Taggart," he would in turn look for a face that he had never seen before. It is "Tom" and nothing else. The Taggart smile, "The smile that will not wear off," became a part and parcel of Indiana politics years ago. The great good nature and the patience of the man have been unflinching helps in many a close political battle.

He was twice elected auditor of Marion County (the county in which Indianapolis is located), a county normally Republican by at least two thousand majority. In each of these five campaigns he received the support of many Republicans, who voted for him because they liked him. They liked him because he was a jovial, pushing Irishman, who through his own efforts, had made a place for himself in the Indiana capital. Most of them remembered him when he wore a waiter's apron, and standing behind the restaurant in the old union station, at Indianapolis, passed out pies and doughnuts and coffee to the traveling public. They recalled that he was not satisfied to go through life handling a waiter's tray, and they remembered it was not many years after he entered the restaurant as a waiter that he was its manager. Later, he bought the eating house, and with the money he made there he purchased the Grand Hotel, and made other investments. The Republicans liked him because he had shown a disposition to be up and on, and so it was that in five elections they did full share towards putting him in office. From "Chairman Taggart and the Democratic Campaign," by James P. Hornaday, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

Elastic Cakes of Ice. In June, when first the sun got busy with his rays, and summer's just begun, and cool are half the days, the ice-man, comin' round and handin' to our holes by string, pound for pound, a cake of ice like this: But when the dog days reign, and sitting sizin' heat to our backs, our lines agethin' very thick doth beat what strange notions of serve to our minds our rases in dhrinkin' to serve with bits this small or less: But when the chill of fall comes breezin' over the land, long after we have all been roasted, broiled and tanned, the ice-man chieftain doth daily leave a chunk that we note 'we're-ice can almost hit a truck. --Milwaukee Journal.

Cold and Sore Eyes in Turkeys. Mrs. E. T. L., of Iowa, writes us to know what is the trouble with her young turkeys. Soon after they hatch their eyes become swelled and soon go blind and die. The trouble is due to cold and exposure. The feed given these poult is all right and no trouble is to be amount the score. The remedy is to amount the head with sweet oil and to keep them from exposure. Roosting in exposed places will cause this trouble. --Homestead.

In ten years there has been almost a revolution in the cattle industry of the country. The big ranches are passing away, and the smaller rancher is improving his methods. Vast herds are now raised in Nebraska, Kansas and states of the northwest. Ten years ago the cattl country of the United States lay between the Wichita mountains of southern Oklahoma and the Gulf of Mexico, the Rockies on the west and the Louisiana boundary on the east. Sixteen million head of cattle ranged this territory. Ten years ago a steer sold in Fort Worth for \$20 to \$25. His horns were long and his bones protruded. Steers to-day from the same ranch sell for \$50. They are bred without horns, and their bodies are round and seemingly boneless. The cattle industry of the southwest represents an investment of about \$200,000,000 exclusive of lands and improvements. There are only three ranches that include more than 1,000,000 acres, the great majority covering less than half that territory. All the ranches are little by little selling off their ranch property, for the settler has been pushing steadily southward, and the ranches have not been able to withstand the advances. During the last year 100,000 settlers from the north and east have bought up more than 1,000,000 acres of land and are converting it into farms and small ranches.

Danish Butter Making. Decorah Republican: Carrie Harrison-Mies or Mrs. not stated is traveling in Europe, and lately reached Denmark. Of this land she writes the West Union Gazette of two days' experience she had. One day she was permitted to visit the estate of Baron Thott, a former prime minister to Denmark. She writes particularly of Danish dairying, a branch of agriculture in which the Danes best the world. The Gazette says the writer is traveling in the interests of our national department of agriculture. It is in this way, perhaps, she got an inside view of the methods she describes in this manner:

"After we had seen the house and green houses, of which there are many more than in the whole department of agriculture, we went to the stables and dairy. The stables were entirely fireproof, being built of stone and plaster with iron doors, no wood anywhere, even the cows were fastened with chains. Each animal had a tablet in its stall, giving its pedigree, date of birth, name etc.; also a slate for making current record, as amount of food eaten, the quantity of milk given, state of health, and other remarks. If an animal is sick it is at once separated from the rest and taken to the hospital. There were dining and sleeping rooms for the pigs, and thermometers everywhere. We were next shown through the dairy, and after visiting it we were fully convinced that there is no secret about Danish butter making, except great care and absolute cleanliness. Women are employed to do the milking, who must wear sleeves above the elbows, fresh white linen aprons and caps; they must not only wash the bag of every cow before milking, but must wash their own arms and hands each time. The milk and cream is pasteurized and everything connected with it must be perfectly clean and governed by the thermometer. The cows are not permitted to eat just anything; they are taken to the fields and tethered. The pasture is carefully looked over so that they may not have a single weed to eat that would in any way taint the milk. A wagon with a barrel full of coal and the cows are round the field and the cows are baited at regular intervals. There is always a thermometer to see just how warm the food is; and when the cows are first moved from the stable to the fields in the spring they wear blankets. The breeds are the Danish red cow, the Jerseys, and the Holstein. When one sees the great care that the Danes give their animals, and butter-making processes, it is no wonder that they lead the world in these products. There is surely a distinction for them to never before tasted butter so remarkably good.

TEAS THAT ARE WORTH FORTUNES. Twelve Hundred Kinds Are in China's Show at the World's Fair--The Most Populous Nation of the World For the First Time Makes an Exhibit Worthily of Her Greatness. Many expositions of stupendous character make up the World's Fair of 1904. Each part is a vast and distinct show. Each building shelters many acres of wonderful things--wonderful because they are the choicest of their kind. Every nation on the globe is represented. Every great territory is here with its best and making the most of its greatest opportunity. The fact that China has not been a large exhibitor at world's fairs gives her great exhibit here a prominence quite exceptional. It is a wonderful and of ingenious productions. We know China best by reason of her extensive exports of teas, which have found a vast market in the United States for generations. Her commercial interests therefore prompted her to make a display of teas that we should not forget. In sealed glass jars China displays in the Liberal Arts Palace some 1,200 kinds of tea. Young Hyslop and Old Hyslop have a string of tea relations longer than the genealogical chain of a Plymouth Rock. They are neatly selected "chops," in the language of the tea farmer, and these classes do not embrace medicinal teas, which are quite another lot in the rather modest number of 400.

The teas exhibited vary in price from a few cents a pound to some rare and exclusive kinds that are worth their weight in gold, the tea in the latter cases being placed on one side of the scales and pure gold on the other--that is to say, the tea of this expensive kind is worth about \$20 gold an ounce. Only a very small quantity of this exclusive leaf is exhibited, and it is grown in carefully guarded tea plantations or gardens right under the shadows of the great wall of China. Its cultivation is prohibited for any use save for the imperial family of China and a few of the favored high officials. Mention has been made of the word "chop" in connection with tea, and it may be interesting to the everyday reader to know why the word actually signifies. The tea leaf is grown in various districts of the Chinese empire on

large areas of ground which are often mistaken for single plantations. This is hardly the case, as the large tracts are very often divided by hundreds of different men, whose individual plots of ground bearing the tea plants are carefully mapped out, so that each individual owner may cultivate and pick his own tea. Each owner likewise markets his own tea and puts his own special mark, or "chop," on the packages. Hence the term "chop" signifies an individual growth or picking of tea by one owner. In an area of tea land of say, a thousand acres, all apparently under one ownership, there may be some forty, fifty or more owners of the plantation and consequently a like number of "chops" of tea.

It must not be imagined that all these different owners of the tea get the same price for their commodity--far from it, as each of these individual tea growers has his own secrets for improving the quality and flavor of his tea. Take, for instance, the Amoy and Fuchau districts, whence most of the tea for the United States comes. The owners of "chops" of tea varying from 10 to 200 sheets of 50 pounds each bring samples of their goods to the various foreign merchants for sale. These latter turn the Chinese tea growers over to the good offices of the foreign or American professional tea taster, who passes on the goods as to price. The tea taster has the samples infused, not boiled, in his presence and passes upon the quality, flavor, twang and manner of curing, fixing a price accordingly, from which there is never any variation and which the tea grower must accept or go elsewhere to dispose of his wares. In a single tract of tea land like the one cited above the price has ranged from 14 cents, the lowest, to 65 cents, the highest, per pound among sixty-one different tea producers. A matter of great moment that also figures in the price of tea is that very often tea from the same district will have the various "chops" blended together in order to produce special flavors.

Under the evolution theory a monkey needs millions of years in which to become man, whereas a man can make a monkey of himself in a minute. --Birmingham Age-Herald.

A pretty fancy in carrying out certain schemes of decoration is to tuck close electric bulbs in a tiny Japanese lantern. The effect is charming. Old bedspreads make nice table pads. Trim them off to fit your table, then hem.

\$20.00 Will Take you to New Orleans and through a country which was once worth from \$50 to \$75; which went to nearly nothing after the Civil War, and which is now getting upon its feet again has advanced 100% in 3 years and will multiply 4 to 6 times in less than a dozen years more. They grow a greater variety of crops and more of them, will grow them, and support stock nearly the year round. It is being taken up with a rapidity which will make some one head SWIM. You will think of this with pleasure or regret according to whether you get into the procession early or late. I will go on September 13th, so come and see some of this land with its crops, stock, fruits and the people who are gaining the wealth which it offers you. E. J. BRECKON, Manchester, Iowa. Telephone 102.

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