



# The President's Journey

The presidential excursion will not come to an end until June 12, on which date the president and his party of guests will arrive home in Washington after having traversed 21 states and three territories. The train is, with one exception, the finest that modern mechanical ingenuity could devise. The exception is the special train in which Mr. Seward Webb makes long trips. Mr. Webb has what is admitted to be the finest private car in the world, and the train in which he travels is always most elaborately equipped in every way. Usually when the president is about to take a long journey the Pullman Company has some cars just reaching completion which are intended for use on the Congressional Limited, the famous Chicago Limited, or some like trains, are made up into a train for the president's use. Such was the case this time. The train has

ident's train share the car of Secretary Cortelyou. There are three newspaper representatives and three photographers representing the great weekly periodicals. There is a special railroad representative to see that all arrangements on the railroads are carried out, and there is a special representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company to assist in the filing of news dispatches. No individual daily paper is allowed representatives on the train because every paper in the country would want to send a correspondent if it could. So the newspapers get their reports from the representatives of the press associations. Besides the cars mentioned there is a White House car on the president's train. This is virtually a traveling executive office. The president's clerks occupy it and Secretary Cortelyou will there keep up the correspondence of

president can be alone if he chooses or he can entertain his friends. From the rear of the train he can bow to the crowds as the train moves slowly through a village, or, reaching over the railing, he can shake hands with the enthusiasts who crowd around the president's car wherever he stops for even a minute. Or he can make a speech if he is moved to do so, and the chances are that he will at many places.

Whenever the president's train stops for more than a day the party leave the cars and go to some hotel.

### Mexico and Austria.

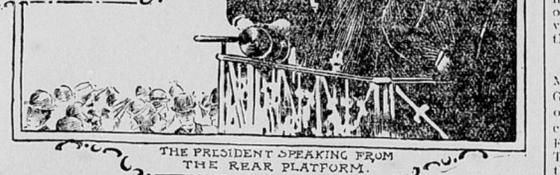
The Mexican republic and the Austrian empire, after thirty-five years of real though passive hostility, are about to resume friendly relations. The tragedy of which the unfortunate Maximilian was the central figure nears its final scene. Most of its great actors have passed from the stage. The survivors are about to admit that justice was done and to bury their long quarrel in oblivion.

The attempt to set up a European



THE PRESIDENT SHAKING HANDS AMONG THE CROWD

all the modern comforts of limited travel. There is a baggage car which also contains a dynamo to furnish electricity to the whole train, a barber shop and a bath room. Then there is a dining car. This car is manned by a picked crew of the best waiters of the Pullman service. When the train is bounding over the sands of Arizona the waiter in the dining car will appear at table clad in a snowy jacket with a carnation in his button-hole. This car is stocked with the very finest market affords. To those who things are free. The president does not use this dining car, but has his own private dining room on the car in which he lives.



THE PRESIDENT SPEAKING FROM THE REAR PLATFORM

the president with all the world by mail and telegraph. The president's own car will be his castle. Here he and Mrs. McKinley will live. They will have their private staterooms with brass beds and silken hangings. They will have their dining room equipped with silver and cut glass; there will be fresh flowers on the table every day. They will have their observation room from which they can view the country through which the train passes. Here the

empire in Mexico originated in Louis Napoleon's desire to distract his people's attention from his own corrupt government. Mexico's failure to pay certain bonds was the immediate excuse. France and England united in a naval demonstration. England knew that her act would be distasteful to the United States, with which country she had for two years been at the point of war. Seeing that it did not provoke us to hostility, England withdrew from the conspiracy. The French troops overthrew Mexico's weak government. A Mexican faction invited Maximilian to assume a crown that it had no right to offer.

## Late Runs in the Family.

In June next, Ruth, the second daughter of Senator Mason, will graduate from the Washington College of Law at Washington, D. C., as a full-fledged attorney and counselor. She is not decided whether she will hang out a shingle and wait for a practice or content herself with the satisfaction that if she wanted to practice she could. It has been suggested that she might enter the offices of her father and brother, but it is thought more than likely that she will give herself up to musical studies connected with the piano and violin.



Miss Mason is a graduate of a Chicago high school. In her four years' course there she sold 90 per cent average, which entitled her to be a teacher without examination. The young lady is interested in athletics, a player in tennis tournaments

and the best horsewoman among the younger Washington girls. She has traveled much in America and in Europe.

When the civil war permitted, the United States came to Mexico's rescue. France was warned to withdraw her troops. Sheridan was sent with an army to the Rio Grande. The Mexican patriots were supplied with arms. The French army retired. The deluded Maximilian remained, to be captured, tried, and executed by the people he had attempted to subjugate.

That the Emperor Francis Joseph should cherish against the Mexicans, resentment for his brother's death was quite natural, and yet unreasonable. For, while Maximilian held the rifles that ended Maximilian's life, Louis Napoleon loaded them and the United States pulled the triggers.

The Mexicans, though they had suffered the greater injury, were ready to forgive and forget, but the Austrian court long persisted in its rancor. Perhaps the aged Francis Joseph has learned from his many sorrows the Christian duty of forgiveness. He recently caused to be dedicated at Queretaro, with ceremonies in which the Mexican people joined with sympathy, but without regret, a chapel to his brother's memory. Now he is about to welcome the envoy of the people his brother sought to wrong. At last he recognizes the fact that the safety of the people is the supreme law, to which personal griefs must yield. Even the house of Hapsburg at last admits that the only "divine right" is the people's will.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist, has begun a series of flower sales at her Boston home for the benefit of the poor of that city.

### Law Clerk of the Treasury.

Miss Clara Graecan is a good example of what a young woman can do for herself in the public service without the aid of outside influence of any kind. Miss Graecan, who was originally a Michigan girl, has been employed in the treasury department for some years. In her leisure time she read law and attended the lectures at one of the universities at the national capital. Some time ago she took the examination and was admitted to practice at the bar of the District of Columbia. Meanwhile she had shown such uncommon ability in her position that when it became necessary to appoint a new clerk in the treasury department Miss Graecan, who had so recently qualified herself for legal work, was selected. She is not yet thirty years old.

It is calculated that the respectable sum of \$12,000,000 is spent annually by about 270,000 visitors who frequent Riveria during the winter season, which lasts about 150 days. This makes an average of \$80,000 per day, or \$3,333 per hour. Of these visitors about one-third, or 90,000, are of the English-speaking race—60,000 British and 30,000 American.—Chicago Journal.

A rice kitchen is to be maintained at the Buffalo fair by the Rice Association of America. Rice is served in various forms, showing its value as a staple article of food.

Five former members of the common council of Shamokin, Pa., have been sentenced to jail for complicity in street paving frauds.

## AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Des Moines, May 7, 1901. Suit has been commenced against the state board of medical examiners by Charles Loeffler and A. D. Shellabarger, graduates at the Barnes Medical college at St. Louis, who are seeking to compel the defendants to recognize their diplomas and grant a certificate of practice in the state of Iowa. The proceedings are in the nature of a writ of certiorari in which the board is asked to certify to the district court a record of their proceedings for the latter's review. It is alleged that application was made to Dr. Kennedy in April for an examination, who refused it. The diplomas were presented at the same time the request for examination was made and refused on the grounds that it was alleged that Barnes college had charged preferred against the cause. It was alleged certificates were issued after a three years' course. The students declare the college is in good standing now and that they have taken the entire course of four years.

After working two years and raising by popular subscription \$30,000 Des Moines is in a fair way to lose the army post. Besides demanding a gift of 400 acres of land, the government has imposed several conditions which must be met before the post is established. The Commercial Exchange and the citizens who have been foremost in the work of securing the post have disagreed as to the methods of procedure and the whole question is in the air. It is believed by nearly everyone interested in the post that nothing will be done this year. The agreement is the controversy over the extension of city water mains to the post, which the secretary of war insists upon before he will permit the post to be built. F. M. Hubbell, D. B. Lyons, Captain G. L. Watrous, B. S. Walker and a few other members of the army post committee and Commercial Exchange declare there is but one means by which the extension can be secured. They favor annexing to Des Moines the territory between the city limits and the post. W. W. Witmer and J. S. Polk, at the head of a large number of Exchange members and citizens generally are opposed to annexation. One of the plans suggested by the committee to ask the secretary of war to relieve the city of the conditions imposed. Another is that a subscription paper be circulated for the purpose of securing money with which to buy the territory to the post. Both these propositions are objected to by those favoring annexation on the grounds that they are impractical.

Advices have been received in Des Moines to the effect that the Chicago Great Western has placed \$10,500,000 of debentures at par from the proceeds of which the new line between Fort Dodge and Omaha will be built. The debentures will be a lien against the new road only and will be secured by deposits of its capital stock as collateral. The extension will be built as an independent line and operated by the Great Western for the time being under a lease. In all probability it will be built as an extension of the Mason City & Fort Dodge road. A subscription made to the debentures will amount to \$1,000,000 to build and equip the new line. The subscription was made up by a syndicate of New York and New England bankers and they have already paid over to the company \$1,575,000 of the amount. This will be used to start the work and in thirty days another subscription of 20 per cent of the amount is to be paid in and other payments will be made as the work progresses. The line has been located for a distance of about twenty miles out of Fort Dodge and work on the construction of the Des Moines river crossing at that point is to be commenced at once. It will include a high bridge over the tracks of the Illinois Central, Minneapolis & St. Louis roads and the Des Moines river, which will be about 3,000 feet long and about 125 feet above high water. It is estimated that the work on the river crossing alone will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

It is estimated by the management of the Midland Chautauqua that the programme this year will cost about \$5,000. The exact figures are not known yet, but it will be in this neighborhood. If two or three speakers of great ability can be secured between this and the time the Chautauqua commences the expense may exceed \$5,000 even. Heretofore no such case has been known. In some cases it has been found possible to pay out under these circumstances.

The national starch works of this city has shut down a portion of its works. The reason given is that corn has been forced to such a high figure by Phillips that it is impossible to operate longer until the price goes down.

### Pope Names Successor.

London, May 6.—The pope, according to a dispatch from Rome, is understood to have made a will designating his successors, thus, to quote the correspondent, modifying the habitual mode of choosing a pope by conclave. The news of the pope's will first took shape in a diplomatic note from the Bavarian minister to his government. Its theory is simple—the papal power being absolute involves the right of naming his successor.

### GENERAL DE TINIO SURRENDERS

Manila, May 1.—General Tinio, the Filipino leader in the Abra province, with his entire command, surrendered April 20 to Captain Frederick V. Krug at Sinait, province of South Ilocos. The report that General Alejandro has surrendered is confirmed. He was looked upon as the possible successor of Aguinaldo.

Agilpay, the ex-communicated Filipino priest, who preached the doctrine of a holy war against the United States, has also surrendered. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Low of Springfield township, Fayette county, Pa., who were born on the same day 57 years ago, were never separated a day during their 30 years of married life and died on the same day. When the London newspapers wished to declare that anything is completely up-to-date he says it is "twentieth," meaning thereby that it is in harmony with twentieth century advancement. A woman who has no mind of her own to speak of is the first to give others a piece of it. The best of it is the first thing a shoemaker uses in his business is his last.

## FARM AND GARDEN

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

#### Fruit Trees for Profit.

From Farmers' Review: It is out of very great importance that we buy the right kind of trees if we would secure profit to the planter. Some ten years ago we bought 50 pear trees. Half of them have died since that time and nearly all have blighted badly. One, a Duchess de Angelyn, planted near the south door of the kitchen, has never blighted, and is the only one of several Duchesses that has done any good. Last year it was heavily loaded with large luscious pears. Two years after it was planted we concluded to put a porch over the door and to the west of it. Not wishing to dig it up we left one board short in the floor so that it would not be disturbed. The top leaned to the south and away from the porch. Some predicted that it would do no good there; but it has never been affected with blight or sun scald. The tree leaned enough to the south so that the leaves protected the body from the sun. Each spring it is laden with heavy clusters of blossoms as beautiful as white roses, and its glossy green leaves during summer make a fine shade.

The Keiffer pear trees have also blighted badly and some have died; but more are living than of any other kind. They have also borne more fruit than all the other kinds put together. This, however, amounts to only about four bushels all told. But they are only now old enough to bear good crops. We hope that people now living will yet get something from them. It has been said that the Lincoln never blighted, and ours did not for several years. But last year they blighted badly—fully as badly as any other pear trees. We have taken pains to cut out the blighted portions two or three times during the summer. They blighted worse during May and June when the winter twigs are tender. The winter Bartlett and Idahos all blighted and died out in two years or so.

Apple Trees—Many of our apple trees turn out to be inferior fruit, some good for nothing. Other trees bear fall fruit, when we ordered winter fruit trees. This makes our orchard almost a failure. Ours is not the only orchard that turns out so. Almost every one that has put out an orchard will tell of their failure to get the kind of trees they had ordered. Possibly one reason for the failure is that apples that are winter apples in one locality are fall apples in another so that anyone contemplating putting out trees should inquire of neighbors who have bearing orchards what kinds are giving satisfaction. If possible buy only from nurseries direct. What is better is to go to the nurseries and get the varieties you want. There is no use paying high prices to agents for trees of other agents. We have bought trees from such men paying fancy prices for them, and found that they were in no way superior to the trees we might have purchased at a lower price.

Peach Trees—There are so many kinds of peach trees that it is very difficult to know what to buy. At first we bought 35 different kinds, but later discarded many of them. Possibly the ones that proved worthless with us would do well in other states or even in other parts of this state. The early and late Crawfords, Susquehanna, Washington Chiles, Late, or Heart, Samietta Foster and some others bear no fruit worth the name, though we had many hundred trees. But Crosby and Champion always bear when any peach trees have fruit on them. Crosby overbears and needs much thinning. Champions have generally just enough or need some thinning. Elberta is a fine looking tree, but bears little fruit for us, and that little more than does the fruit of some of the other trees. We have discarded them, yet others tell us that they do well in some other parts of the country. For profit neither too early nor very late peaches pay so well as those ripening in August and September, except a few of the very earliest and very latest we prolong the peach season to four and half months. Peaches are exceedingly healthy fruit, after one gets use to eating them.

In buying peach trees it is very difficult to get them true to name. It is very provoking, when one has cared for, trimmed and cultivated trees for years, to find them Crawfords instead of some better fruit. Some of them do not bear any peaches. And the trees are about as worthless that bear big crops of early peaches that rot so soon as they are off the trees. We find that the best way to avoid this condition of affairs is to bud them ourselves from bearing trees. Then we know we get the kind we want. The next best thing is to get them from nurseries known to be reliable. There are men engaged in the nursery business that will sell only fruit trees that are true to name. Character is worth something in a nurseryman as well as elsewhere.—Mrs. L. C. Axtell, Warren County, Illinois.

#### Care of the Feet.

It is quite easy to tell if your feet are the proper size. Every person, unless deformed, has a bone of the exact normal length of the foot, and by comparison the largeness or smallness of the foot can be seen. The foot in length should be the length of the ulna, a bone in the forearm which extends from a lump in the outer portion of the wrist to the elbow. Of course, the ulna is longer in tall people, and so to be graceful the foot should be also. Most people would be surprised to hear that the foot should be as long as the forearm, and would be inclined to dispute the fact unless proved by experience. Large women pinch their feet in tight shoes because they are ashamed to have them in proportion to their bodies. Thus in time they deform them until they are out of all proportion to the body, and sometimes in the direction they do not intend.

Politeness is a coin that passes current in every land.

#### Young Poultry.

When young poultry are about three days old, I always grease under the wings and top of the head with unsalted lard, writes Thomas in Golden Egg. Do this after you have washed them in warm water to keep them from being chilled. Young turkeys are the most helpless fowls hatched. They are born with the firm determination to die at the earliest opportunity. They have a languid de-away look which is very discouraging to the amateur. This is owing in a great measure to poor stock, and it is absolutely impossible to get vigorous, healthy poultry if the turkeys do not possess these qualifications. "Like begets like" is always true of poor stock. Guard against dampness and overfeeding. A wet poult is a dead one.

## AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES IN BRAZIL.

Readers of the Farmers' Review who have been infected with a desire to develop the resources of South America should read the following letter published in the Rio News of Rio de Janeiro, concerning the inducements offered by Brazil to agricultural immigrants. The letter is as follows: "A letter has been laid upon our table from the director of the agricultural department in one of the most prominent institutions of learning in the United States, in which he asks our impression as to the desirability of Americans entering farm life in Brazil. Although there are countless openings here for labor and capital in the development of agriculture, we cannot say that they would be suitable or congenial for young Americans. In the first place, language, race, and institutions are all radically different and would at first be obstacles; but to these, of course, an energetic, intelligent young man could adapt himself if he tried. But farm life as he understands it does not exist in Brazil, nor, in this country, the inducements for agricultural enterprise which exist in the United States. Climate and custom will stand in the way of personal manual labor; consequently, he must bring capital to enable him to play the role of a gentleman planter, directing his laborers, but not joining in their toil. Then, too, the cultivation of tropical products involves a new experience. He will have a new type of labor to direct, new conditions of weather to study, new markets with which to familiarize himself. But the really serious obstacles, in our opinion, are artificial rather than natural—unsettled and frequently disturbed political conditions, latent antagonisms of race and religion, crude ideas of taxation by which the development of general agricultural industries or small farming has been rendered quite impossible, a depreciated currency which unsettles values, hampers trade, and nourishes speculation, and, lastly, deficient protection from the courts. There is no lack of opportunity for enterprise, but the man who devotes himself to the development of an industry is not appreciated except as a source of revenue through the imposition of taxes. And one of the worst features of the system is the imposition of interstate import and export taxes, which confine the producer to purely local and restricted markets. An example of this may be seen every day at our ferry station, where chickens, eggs, vegetables, plants, fruits, etc., are compelled to pay an export duty to the state of Rio de Janeiro before they can reach a market in this city. The result has been that many vegetable gardens of the other side of the bay have been abandoned, because they are no longer profitable. A year or two ago, some Minas Gerais planters began producing potatoes and found a ready market for them here; but an export duty was immediately imposed upon them and the industry was checked. Conditions like these will always operate against the settlement of this country by energetic planters until wiser and more liberal counsels prevail. In southern Brazil the climate is not unsuitable to Americans and north Europeans, and there are many opportunities which would amply repay their capital and labor if we cannot advise them."

Government crop reports state that there have been heavy precipitations of either rain or snow which have furnished an abundance of moisture in all parts of the United States save central and western Texas, where rain is much needed. These precipitations coupled with cold weather have considerably delayed spring work. But little progress with corn planting has been made since the first of the month except in the extreme southern districts, where it is nearing completion in some sections. Slow germination and poor stands are generally reported from the southern states. A general improvement in the condition of winter wheat is reported, except in portions of Ohio, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Texas, where damage by insects is more or less apparent, the last named state reporting unfavorable effects of drought. On the Pacific coast the outlook for winter wheat continues promising, but the crop needs rain over a large part of California. Some spring wheat has been sown in portions of Iowa, Nebraska and southern Minnesota, but none has yet been sown in the Red River valley.

Oats seeding is well advanced as far north as the Ohio valley, and some seeding has been done in Nebraska. In the east gulf and south Atlantic districts the outlook is promising, but the crop is being injured by drought and insects in Texas. Reports of fruit prospects are favorable, except from California, where severe frosts have injured grapes and other fruits in the northern and central portions of the state.

#### Glass Test of Paris Green.

A very simple test, which will enable one to distinguish a good proportion of adulterated samples at once, including many of those not detectable with ammonia, is to take a very small portion of Paris green—what one could easily pick up on the point of a pen-knife—place this upon a piece of glass at an angle; jarring the lower edge will cause the little pile of green to move down the inclined surface, leaving behind it a bright green track. If the sample is pure, but in the case of many adulterated or impure samples, the track would be white or pale green. The glass test is particularly useful in comparing a number of samples, and after one has acquired some experience it becomes quite reliable. It does not enable one to detect the recent forms of arsenic adulterations, and, like the ammonia test, should never be considered as conclusive evidence of purity.

#### Ammonia Test of Paris Green.

Paris green dissolves freely and wholly in ammonia, becoming a beautiful blue liquid; while a majority of the substances formerly used in adulterating Paris green are insoluble. This, therefore, is a very ready means of recognizing most of the crude forms of adulteration. If upon treatment with ammonia the same is adulterated, this test, however, is not conclusive, since white arsenic and a number of other substances used in adulterating Paris green, especially in these later years, are soluble in ammonia and would escape detection if this method alone were depended on. Ammonia then affords valid grounds for rejecting a sample if any portion of it is insoluble; but other means must be used to be sure of its purity, even if apparently pure by this test.

#### Co-operative Creamery has this Advantage.

The co-operative creamery has this advantage over the individual creamery, that it scatters the profits among many homes. It has this disadvantage, that it is many-headed and frequently collapses on account of friction among its many owners. Co-operation is something of an art and frequently has to be learned by severe lessons.

#### How to Clean.

George H. Blake, in "Common Sense Ideas" says: "The cans, pails, and every utensil that come in contact with the milk, should be thoroughly washed, but immersed in boiling water for a few minutes. The seams and utensils should be filled with plumb with the surface as these small receptacles breed places for germs. To many the not, for analysis shows into cans that have been in this manner, contains a number of bacteria per number than does milk from lot put into cans washed in this way; and it will remain so to twelve hours longer. In communities the same cans milk is taken to the factory in carrying home sour milk. While this is a custom that should be encouraged, it cannot always be avoided; but when practiced doubly important that the cans should be thoroughly boiled before they are again used for milk. Milk is often taken to the factory in cans covered with a green coating inside of the neck and along the seams; such cans are alive with destructive organisms; and to have them in such condition shows unpardonable neglect. Milk put into such a receptacle for a single moment; besides, its mixing at the factory with other milk is sure to infect the whole lot, often resulting in much inconvenience and pecuniary loss. Where the cans are taken home empty it is advisable to wash them at the factory, where steam can be used in sterilizing them. It should not be necessary for the creamery management to employ an extra man to do this work; a wash box and steam jet can be provided, and the farmer be permitted to wash his own cans. When this is done the cans should be closely covered with a canvas to keep out the dirt while returning from the factory.

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There are some conditions in life that you are obliged to die out of.