

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

By E. J. Edwards

Fortune Saved Union Pacific

John Duff of Boston Sent His Securities to New York Just in Time to Meet Payment on Land Grant Bonds.

One of the great causes of the financial panic of 1873 was the failure of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. through having advanced too largely on the bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad, then in process of construction. Grave embarrassment was caused to many other railroad companies by the panic, and not the least embarrassed of these railroads was the Union Pacific, which, at that time, was regarded in the railroad and financial worlds as a Boston institution, since it was one of the great railroad properties of the country which Boston capital controlled.

From about 1860 John Duff of Boston, who easily took rank with the great financiers who began immediately after the Civil war the work of developing the railroad systems of the country, had been prominently identified with the Union Pacific. His was, in fact, a leading voice in the affairs of the company, and when it became evident, first to the officers of the company, and then to the public, that the Union Pacific was not in a position to meet the next payments on its land grant bonds, Mr. Duff was greatly concerned. He had been so closely identified for seven years with the financial management of the company that he felt that his business credit, his personal honor, and, to some extent, his investments, were involved in maintaining the credit of the Union Pacific.

Invention Edison Valued Most

Megaphone, the Wizard Believed, Would Be More Profitable to Him Financially Than Talking Machine, But Was Deceived.

Recently I told the story of the late Charles A. Dana's doubt of Edison's good faith in claiming that he had invented a talking machine after the late Amos J. Cummings and myself had reported to Mr. Dana that Edison had demonstrated the machine to us, even going so far as to make it reproduce Mr. Cummings' own voice, in fact, after he had shown us the talking machine, explained its mechanism and made it perform for us, Mr. Edison went on to say that he got the idea for the machine while he was at work perfecting his microphone transmitter, extensively employed in the earlier telephones.

"One invention almost invariably suggests another," he went on. "All sorts of notions came to me while I was working on this talking machine. One of them you will see in that big funnel up there." He pointed to a shelf upon which rested, or hung, a curious-looking object resembling a gigantic funnel of about tall man height. "And I'm inclined to think," he went on, "that there's going to be more profit in that thing than in this talking machine here. I have about made up my mind to go on with it, even going so far as to make it reproduce Mr. Cummings' own voice, in fact, after he had shown us the talking machine, explained its mechanism and made it perform for us, Mr. Edison went on to say that he got the idea for the machine while he was at work perfecting his microphone transmitter, extensively employed in the earlier telephones.

He called two of his assistants to his side and directed them to take their station on the crown of a hill about half a mile away. "I won't work while they were doing so, Mr. Edison had the big funnel shaped thing taken out in front of his shop. Then, when the men had posted themselves on the hill and stood facing us, an assistant, getting under the big end of

Food for Our Soldiers.

Mr. Squills (reading the morning paper)—"Our soldiers in the Philippines are almost in a state of mutiny because they have to eat wheat bread."

Mrs. Squills (a famous housekeeper)—"That's too bad. I suppose it's because they don't know how to fix the bread. You must write to General Wood this very day and tell him."

Mr. Squills (starting)—"Eh?"
Mrs. Squills—"Yes, tell him that he must be sure to furnish the army with good butter; get print butter, if possible; it's often as low as fifty cents, and never over a dollar a pound. Then, on baking days, when the bread is fresh, tell the soldiers to spread the butter on thick, and it will be delicious. The following days, when it is a little dry, give each soldier a bowl of rich cream, and tell him to crumb it in. I'm sure they'll like it."

Paradoxical Fate.
Teacher—Why was Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt?
Pupil—Because she was too fresh.

but a short time before, Mr. Duff himself had taken from his private strong box.

"William," said Mr. Duff, motioning to the securities, "I want you to pack these bonds in a traveling satchel, take the first train for New York, and as early as possible tomorrow morning call at the office of Morton, Bliss & Co., the railroad's fiscal agents, and offer them in my name as security for payment of the Union Pacific land grant coupons due tomorrow." There followed some detailed instructions, and Dr. Bullard was off for New York.

Presenting himself at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. on the morning of a start while before the beginning of the business day, Dr. Bullard opened his satchel in the presence of Mr. Levi P. Morton.

"Mr. Morton," he said, "I have here a little over three hundred thousand dollars in securities of the very highest grade. They are to be deposited with you as collateral security. I have brought them from John Duff, in Boston, and with this collateral as security, Mr. Duff asks you to pay the Union Pacific land grant coupons due today and to keep on paying them until he sends you word to stop."

As Mr. Morgan began his examination of the securities, Dr. Bullard happened to look from the banker's private office into the main office of the banking house. It was swarming with clerks armed with coupons of the land grant bonds due within less than a quarter of an hour.

Carefully, cautiously, Mr. Morton looked over the securities. Finally, as he laid down the last one, he nodded his head approvingly, the next moment was issuing instructions that the coupons should be paid until further orders, and within less than five minutes the first clerk to offer a Union Pacific coupon received his money, to the great astonishment not only of himself, but also of the other clerks there assembled, and, speedily thereafter, of all Wall street. For good financial news travels as fast as bad, and within an hour Union Pacific stock, which had been quoted as low as ten cents on the dollar, jumped to twenty-five, and John Duff's son-in-law had his first lesson in the effect of credit upon a railroad property.

Until now, I believe, it has never been reported how the day was saved for the Union Pacific by John Duff pledging his own securities for money with which to pay the coupons. Mr. Duff himself never referred to this act of his, not even when he was openly accused of improperly using his official relations with a nationally famous trust company to secure the funds so badly needed by the Union Pacific.

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How Grant Bestowed a Reward

Dr. C. D. Webster of the Sanitary Commission Was Given the Lucrative Post of Consul at Sheffield, England.

When General Grant became president one of the country's most famous "war governors," William A. Buckingham of Connecticut, became a United States senator, and almost at once there sprang up between the two men a cordial relation that lasted until Governor Buckingham's death, in 1875.

About a year after this friendship had been formed the president became the guest of the senator at his home in Norwich, and that the people of the town might meet the head of

the nation Senator Buckingham gave a large reception in his honor. Among the citizens introduced to General Grant was Dr. Webster. No sooner had the president heard the name than he detained its possessor. "On my staff, Dr. Webster," explained the president, "was a Col. John Webster. He was one of the best staff officers I ever had, and I always think of him when I hear the name of Webster spoken."

"He was my brother," said Dr. Webster. "Then I am more than ever pleased to meet you, Dr. Webster," replied the president, "and, now that I come to think of it, you must be the brother of whom I have heard Colonel Webster speak as having served without remuneration in the hospital service of the sanitary commission."

"Yes, Mrs. Webster and I were with the sanitary commission throughout the war," Dr. Webster answered. And then, because the line behind was pressing, the brief interview came to an end.

Late that evening the president told his host the pleasure he had received from meeting Dr. Webster. "I know something of the very great service he gave as a member of the hospital staff of the sanitary commission, whose work was of inestimable value to the Union army," said the president; and then he asked: "Is Dr. Webster practicing medicine here?"

In reply the president was told that Dr. Webster was now a bookkeeper on a small salary; that the prosperous school he had founded and conducted before the war had broken up when he went with the sanitary commission, and that, returning from the field, he had been glad to get work as a bookkeeper. "Ah," said the president, meditatively, "there have been many such cases." And then the subject was dropped.

A few weeks later the president returned to Washington. He had not been there more than a week or ten days when official announcement was made that President Grant had appointed Dr. C. D. Webster of Connecticut United States consul at Sheffield, England, at that time one of the country's best paying consulates. It came as a perfect surprise to all of Norwich, Senator Buckingham and Dr. Webster included. It was an appointment made entirely on the president's own volition, and made, undoubtedly, that Dr. Webster might be recompensed in some measure for the loss of his school through his devotion to the cause of the care of the Union soldier.

For fifteen years Dr. Webster served as consul at Sheffield, and in all that time he was not once on a vacation. When Grover Cleveland became president he was disposed to continue the doctor in that post, but political pressure against this policy was too great, and he eventually named a new man as consul. (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

A man's character is known by the nature of his amusements.

Large Profit from Ducks

small shelters of rough stones. On these farms, it is said, the ducks become so tame that any one with whom they are familiar may handle them without frightening them.

Separate buildings on the Icelandic elder farms are devoted to the cleaning of the product. Down clings tenaciously to anything on which it is thrown, a circumstance that is utilized in cleaning it. There may be seen a number of frames of an oblong shape, and along these numbers of strings are loosely stretched. The down is cast on these near one end, and a piece of wood is drawn rapidly backward and forward over the other end. The down clings to the strings, but all impurities, such as grass and seaweed, fall to the ground.

It takes a quantity of down to make even a small weight, and several nests must be used to obtain even a moderate amount of down. The price at the farm is about two dollars and a half a pound.

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NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Extracted honey, if brought to a temperature of not over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, bottled and sealed while hot, will usually, if kept in a uniformly warm temperature, keep liquid for a year or more. But there is a great difference in honey. Some will candy much more quickly than others. Cold atmosphere is quite favorable to candying of both extracted and comb-honey. Cellars and cold rooms are poor places for honey.

As a pasture for pigs in the production of pork and for the feeding of brood sows during winter, a branch of farming which so often goes hand in hand with dairying, alfalfa cannot be too highly recommended. In fact, for all animals on the farm—horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry—alfalfa is well nigh indispensable. If corn is king, alfalfa is surely king of things.

Where gullies have been formed by soil washing during the summer it is well to fill them as early as possible in the fall while the leaves are still on the brush with which they are filled.

Horses at pasture will need no other protection than a shed if they have enough to eat. Cold, dry weather will not injure stock as much as cold rains and damp, foggy weather.

Young cattle and dry cows should not be hauled up in close stables during the winter; give them a roomy shed with a hard dirt floor. Bed heavily with straw or leaves.

This year's sprouts may be pulled from the peach trees with the hands if it is done this fall, when it should be, which will save considerable work next spring.

The average annual honey yield per colony for the entire country should be from 25 to 30 pounds of comb honey or 40 to 50 pounds of extracted honey.

The cow that wanders over bare pastures and looks wistfully at growing crops she cannot reach, is not happy nor contented, and will not produce well.

The men who have followed diversified farming for years rarely ever are pinched with a crop failure because of a variety of products for an income.

An occasional handful of oil meal will do the horses good, especially if their main grain is corn. The pea-size oil cake is handiest for this purpose.

Wheat sown too late to come up the year it is sown, if the soil still contains some warmth, will start to sprout in the ground and take root.

Many a colt has been spoiled by indiscriminate petting and handling. Let the master pet and govern the youngsters until they know who is boss.

Like the strawberry, a little more pains should be taken when setting asparagus plants in the fall, to get them well mulched before winter.

Old raspberry-canals should be removed from the patch before the freeze-up and the new vines mulched with oat-straw or barn-yard litter.

Those old hens which have just completed a tardy molt will fatten now. Cast up their egg account and make up their deficiencies with meat.

It never pays to suture a colt. Thirty bushels of oats will cost about \$10 and be worth twice that much to any well-bred colt next winter.

The constitution and general soundness of the farm horse very much depends upon the treatment he receives during the winter.

Wheat, or any other of the grasses, will not do their best unless the seed-bed is worked down to a fine and compact condition.

After weaning the foal, the young animal should not be neglected and permitted to rough it the first winter.

Carrots, potatoes, beets and other root crops should be dug as soon as possible now, dried, and stored in the cellar.

Every farmer will admit that a good new fence on the farm is beautiful and useful.

There is nothing quite so good as fine brush to catch and hold soil wash.

After being built the fence must receive regular attention if it is intended to last and always turn stock.

In mating for breeding, be careful to have the male excel in points that are deficient in the females.

Pure breeds will give better returns than the mongrel descendants tolerated by our grandfathers.

The brown-tail moth is a serious pest in New England, and is likely to spread. The easiest and practically the only effective means of artificial control where established is by cutting off the overwintering nests during the late fall, winter or early spring and destroying the larvae within. This, of course, can be supplemented by spraying with an arsenical mixture when the caterpillars appear on the foliage in spring.

Farm poultry is too often allowed to run in one large flock. The chicks cannot be fed properly and are almost sure to become infested with lice from the older fowls. Often ducks, geese, chickens and turkeys are all turned together to fight for supremacy. The more the fowls are distributed over the farm in summer, the most productive they will be.

Every flock owner of long experience in handling breeding ewes fully realizes that the condition of the ewes at mating has a decided influence upon the breeding qualities of both ewes and progeny.

Heartiness was formerly not worth consideration as a honey plant, because of its scarcity; but of late years it has become plentier, and this year it is worth many dollars. Same with dandelion.

To make hens lay, put some oats in a box, pour warm water over them, and keep in a warm place. Feed a small quantity to hens each morning after the oats begin to grow and get green. Oats soaked in milk are splendid.

Prepare cultivated ground the same as for strawberries for transplanting raspberries and blackberries, but plow furrows ten feet apart for blackberries, eight for red, yellow, and purple raspberries and seven for blackcaps.

An average sample of the droppings of high-fenced hens contains about thirty or thirty-two pounds of nitrogen, thirty pounds of phosphoric acid and fifteen or sixteen pounds of potash in each ton.

What furnishes more material for the white of eggs than corn does? A bushel of wheat contains about one-tenth more protein, three per cent less fat and nearly three times as much fiber.

As a rule, transplanting should be done when the plant is dormant. This applies to all fruits, but for convenience we sometimes transplant strawberries during the growing season.

At the close of the honey season, when a part or all the bees are run for comb honey, some sections may be capped partly over, while some will be partly filled but no sealing done.

Much unnecessary energy is expended in trying to avoid labor. Those who are not willing to give honest, conscientious labor need not expect phenomenal success on the farm.

Cows feed little at night if well fed during the day, and if the stable is well ventilated they are as comfortable here as anywhere, and the gain to the manure pile is considerable.

Before starting in fruit culture for market visit the progressive, practical fruit culturists and study details; also learn the cost of bushes, method of culture and the returns.

Different farmers in different sections have stated times for sowing winter wheat. Some sow early and some sow late, each claiming equally good results.

There is no one who ought to have a better garden than the farmer who has all of the land necessary with teams and usually help to care for it.

Whatever you do, don't select seed ears from stalks on which smut has developed, for that's one of the best ways of encouraging this trouble.

When the asparagus tops have become ripe they should be cut off and burned up. In this way the spores of the rust fungus are destroyed.

Different qualities of the same kind of grain and hay enter the balanced ration of the different experimental stations for horses.

For picking apples a half bushel basket, lined with burlap and provided with a strong hook, will prove better than a bag.

Salt improves both the flavor and keeping qualities of butter, as well as increasing its weight at a small proportionate cost.

One of the most trying periods in the foal's development is weaning the youngster from the milk of its dam.

There is money in bee keeping if it is managed properly.

Fat heavy hens that spend too much time in the corn crib, eating with the hogs, are in danger of dying suddenly with apoplexy.

Study your birds and breed them so as to bring the egg record up. Quick growth, early maturity. It will pay you.

Chrysanthemums will need protection from frost and cold winds.

It takes nearly all the food the cow in a cold stable eats to sustain life.

If you plant trees this month do so during a wet spell and never leave the roots exposed to the wind.

An effort should be made to get the fowls in the pink of condition before the beginning of winter.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS THAT WILL HELP THE HOSTESS

Some New, Old Games.

Here are some very old games, but I am sure they will be brand-new to many of our young readers. The first is called "Catching the Snake's Tail" and comes to us from Japan, where it is a great favorite. The children form in line, each with hands resting upon the shoulders of the player in front. The one who is to act as "catcher" is left out. The first child in the line is called the "head" and the last one the "tail." When time to begin the "catcher" is placed about 15 feet from the "head," at a signal he tries to catch the "tail" or the last child in the "snake" without touching any one else. The others may defend the "tail" by moving about, keeping the line unbroken, for if the line should be broken it is equal to the "tail" being caught and that unlucky person must become the catcher while the last named goes to the head of the line.

Now for the second game, called "Feather Play." It is very amusing, although it sounds so simple. All the players are seated on the floor, having first counted "out" to see who will be "it." A hollow square is formed with a sheet held close up to the chairs of the players on the floor. A feather is produced, a little downy thing, and blown back and forth by the players. The trick is for the child who is "it" to try to catch the feather on one of the children or directly in front of a child when that one becomes "it." The feather must not be touched by the hands of the children on the floor nor must they rise from the floor; their hands must be kept under the sheet, all manipulations of the feather being done by blowing.

Progressive Puzzle Party.

The requirements for this party are children to make four at a table, as many tally cards and pencils as guests, a box of stars for markers or a punch and a couple of prizes, more if the hostess wishes.

Often enough puzzles may be borrowed or they may be bought. For very small children sliced animals and sliced birds will be popular. There should be as many puzzles as children. Some times the puzzles are given as prizes, then each guest takes home one. All these arrangements

each individual hostess must decide for herself. The tally cards may be made at home from colored cardboard cut in the shape of an interrogation mark. Number each one at the top and place corresponding numbers on the puzzles. For instance, the players form in line, each with hands resting upon the shoulders of the player in front. The one who is to act as "catcher" is left out. The first child in the line is called the "head" and the last one the "tail." When time to begin the "catcher" is placed about 15 feet from the "head," at a signal he tries to catch the "tail" or the last child in the "snake" without touching any one else. The others may defend the "tail" by moving about, keeping the line unbroken, for if the line should be broken it is equal to the "tail" being caught and that unlucky person must become the catcher while the last named goes to the head of the line.

Some new rings are being shown which on first appearance seem to be very handsome seals, but on closer examination show that they are to be divided when the "time" comes into two separate rings. They are made to order as is much of the jewelry worn nowadays by those who wish to have exclusive styles in their circles of personal adornment. It is a custom rather strictly observed in Germany, this exchange of rings on the wedding day, and it is a very pretty custom.

"Why shouldn't a man have some outward symbol to show that he is married as well as a woman?" asked a little dark-eyed bride who had used this double ring ceremony? and why not? Very few brides now select a plain diamond solitaire that was for so long considered the only proper emblem of matrimony. The larger the stone the more the girl loved to flash it. Now a diamond is used if the girl wishes it, but it is cut and set in some individual manner and is made with the promise that no duplicates will be sold.

MADAME MEIRL

For Party Bag



Now that the season of parties, dances or sewing circles has begun its busy whirl, it is natural that our minds turn to the little accessories that make our life interesting, to say the least. Even if we have outgrown the fancy bag age—and more's the pity if that be the case—we can make this pretty thing for others.

Three suggestions are before you. Designed in such a way that they should appeal to the painters, embroiderers or pyrographers, and each one promises success for easy work and much effect at little cost.

If you decide to make a square bag of four strips of white or ecru velvet attached to a square bottom, the daisy design is the best. Cut your strips and follow the suggestion here given. Pyrographed velvet is extremely effective, giving rich brown tones, which you can deepen at the centers of the flowers and the stems. Touch up, if you wish, with yellow stencil dyes or oil paint. Embroidery is equally effective.

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Salt improves both the flavor and keeping qualities of butter, as well as increasing its weight at a small proportionate cost.

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Study your birds and breed them so as to bring the egg record up. Quick growth, early maturity. It will pay you.

And you can, with a fairy god-mother's magic needle, change the daisies to asters and work in pink, white or purple. You are really not taking them out of the family.

The wisteria is a charming combination of the natural and the conventional. Paint this design, using lavender and pale green, with brown for the stem. This can be used as a repeat around the lower portion of the regulation silk bag gathered on a cord at the top.

The last suggestion is capable of any color treatment and therefore gives a wider field in which to work. Gray silk with two shades of purple, or yellow or green looks well for this design. The darker shade of any color is good, and so also is a contrasting bright color on a neutral ground.

The great point is in the application of this handwork on velvet, silk or satin, and although it sounds like an unreasonable warning, Christmas is coming!

side, is a favorite finish to the skirt. As a rule the skirt is slightly fuller than the hem which holds it in place, and sometimes the hem is of heavier material than the gown itself.

Children's Dresses.

A good idea for mothers who like to have souvenirs of their little one's childhood is to paste in a book some plaques from every new dress or suit, with a picture of the pattern if possible. Not only is this interesting for both mothers and children in time to come, but it forms a valuable history of costume for the period, and is of practical service as well as insuring variety in dress from year to year.

Sympathy for Meese.

Tired by a cow moose, a Massachusetts man started to play a phonograph and the moose thing was just six seconds jumping over two bars and four haystacks and being itself in the woods. We know exactly how the moose felt about it, and nothing but the speed law prevented us from taking a similar hike on no less than two thousand different occasions.

FANCIES OF FASHION

The touch of black is still a feature of fashion.

Two-toned plumes and enormous pink poppies trim some of the latest hats.

Wide tulle scarfs are becoming accessories with dancing frocks, and black sheer scarfs are much used.

Girdles of soft folds of gold tissue or gold-banded chiffon for light gowns are lovely and set off the figure of the wearer to the best advantage.

For afternoon and street dresses the elbow length sleeve is generally used, although the sleeve length reaching above the elbow upon most gowns is helped to the desired length by a lace undersleeve.

Tailored models are mostly made of rough materials in chevrons and serges. A few hard-twisted mannish effects are included in the showing, but are not as popular as the roughly woven fabrics.

The deep hem, turned on the right