

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Kuno Meyer said the other day that the great war was the price the world is paying for the mechanical comforts which have been piled up so rapidly. Again another historian clinches the point. The time is W. E. B. DuBois, the author of a brilliant book on "The Negro," which Hoit has just published in the Home University Library.

DuBois says that the Negro in Africa has been practically enslaved by the civilized nations of Europe. The growth of trade unions made investors look to Africa for opportunities. That meant the partition of Africa. And "this partition of Africa brought revision of the ideas of Negro uplift. Why was it necessary, the European investors urged, to push a continent of black workers along the paths of social uplift by education, trades unionism, property holding and the electoral franchise when the workers desired no change and the rate of European profit would suffer?"

Accumulated profits from the mechanical inventions of the last few generations drove France, Belgium, England, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal to carve Africa according to their own tastes. DuBois can see no hope for the race until Negroes "fight not simply for their own rights as men, but for the ideals of the greater world in which they live; the emancipation of women, universal peace, democratic government, the socialization of wealth and human brotherhood."

That does not mean inevitable progress. It means inescapable degradation if the generous spirits of the world do not strive to the utmost. At a crisis like this every virtue, every ideal, every dream of glory can be forsaken in an instant. Brute force can displace reason, and the world, like the gallant boy on the Aisne, can make itself "the instrument through which a greater force works out its inscrutable ends through the impulses of terror and repulsion."

The alternative is justice, fraternity and equality.

The adoption by the Baptist convention of the report to locate the proposed Negro seminary at Memphis came after considerable discussion. Nashville submitted a pleasing proposition for the location of the seminary, but because of the distance to Nashville from the center of Negro population to be benefited by the seminary, it was decided that Memphis would be a more suitable place. It was agreed to raise at an early date \$50,000 for this purpose. Dr. Milton E. Griggs, Negro, of Tennessee, made a profound impression and showed the fine spirit of brotherliness and co-operation which exists between the white and the Negro Baptists. His address showed a fine spirit of loyalty to the South and the white people. He acknowledged the debt which he and his people owed to the South and to the southern people. He said that it was here that he got his language, his knowledge of industry and his religion, that he was proud of his race and of the white people. He declared that the white people of the South have helped the Negroes far beyond their calculations, giving them new unity and inspiring them to self-uplift and self-help. He declared that the work of the southern white people is affecting the Negro, not externally but in a real emancipation of the race. One-third of the voting strength of the United States the South con-

Booker Washington, accompanied by a company of 25 other educated colored men, has recently made a visit to larger centers of population in Louisiana. The coming of the visitors was widely advertised in advance, and Negroes gathered in large numbers to attend the meetings held. Some journeyed ten, twenty and even forty miles on mule back, in buggy, in wagon. At Shreveport, on the western border of the state, ten thousand gathered principally to hear Mr. Washington. He was the chief speaker and principal attraction at all points. White citizens of prominence lent encouragement to the meetings by their presence. Booker Washington gave wise and wholesome counsel to both races. In talking to the whites he reminded them that it is better to educate Negroes than to take care of criminals; that Louisiana paid too high a compliment to Negro children by assuming that a Negro child could get a satisfactory education by giving him only three or four months' schooling in the year; that the nation hears too much about lynchings and racial difficulties and too little about

Last summer saw completed the demarcation of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, straight north along the one hundred and forty-first meridian to the Arctic ocean. No other boundary demarcation has extended into such high latitudes and few boundaries of equal length are so straight. The line follows the meridian without deviation, regardless of mountains, swamps and forests.

Philadelphia's yearly loss because of rats is estimated at \$1,000,000.

A report on the atmospheric electric observations made during the second cruise of the Carnegie is published. The radio-activity of the air over the ocean areas far removed from land is small, compared to that found over land; while the ionization over the ocean is at least as large as that found over land.

The staple crop of China is said to be sweet potatoes. There is no region which does not raise them, and they are a substantial part of the diet of a greater part of the Chinese people.

trois and almost two-thirds of the present national government. In this great Baptist movement the South leads, realizing that in proportion as the Negroes are educated they will help in advancement and plans for improving the condition of all the people. He declared that as the Negroes followed the white people through years of slavery, so they are now willing to follow in this great work and labor in concert for the future of the race. This theological seminary for the Negroes will doubtless prove a great forward step in all their work.

It was a humiliating position in which the son of Abraham Lincoln found himself when he admitted to the industrial commission that the great Pullman company was the real recipient of the tips to its colored porters. This concern, whose stock is so closely held and so highly valued as to be almost never sold, has paid on an average 8 per cent ever since its foundation. At the same time, it gives to its colored employees less than a living wage, and expects them to make up the difference between that and what they need to live on out of the gratuities of travelers. Mr. Lincoln thought that on the whole the company was entitled to great credit for keeping this field of employment open to Negroes, who are so often discriminated against. But it may well be doubted whether the philanthropic motive would be noticed in the Pullman company if it were compelled to pay the wages it should. The laborer is worthy of his hire; and when Mr. Lincoln so complacently patted himself on the back for employing colored labor at all, he ought to remember that failure to obtain sufficient tips by reason of interference with traffic, slackness of travel, or hard times has brought many a porter's family face to face with genuine suffering—even when he wore four and five service stripes on his coat-sleeve. That under these circumstances porters have yielded so little to temptation that their record for fidelity and honesty and for heroic service in accidents is admirable, is plainly no fault of Lincoln's son. The descendants of the men the father freed have long been exploited, overworked—often without sleep enough for long stretches to keep a man well—and underpaid besides by the company of which the emancipator's son has been the head.

The campaign that was begun among the colored schools by Mrs. Helena Holley, under the direction of Superintendent Horn, for the betterment of health conditions among the colored children, was greeted with enthusiasm by the pupils. The pupils of six colored schools met at the Colored High school where they were gathered in a large hall. The health hymn was distributed among them, and with the first few chords struck on a piano, the song was taken up and carried through splendidly, the true musical instinct of the race rapidly caught the rhythm, and thus the message of the word, through the pleasing medium of the tune, which was Tipperary. The ladies making up the party were very much pleased with the results of their efforts. The party was out all day, visiting the several colored ward schools, and teaching the willing little dusky students the catchy song.—Houston Post.

The evidences of racial friendship and good will which exist in the majority of communities. And Negroes imitate white men closely; if white people break the law, drink and gamble, Negroes will; if white people are sober, law-abiding and industrious, Negroes will be. Counseling the Negroes Mr. Washington advised them to stay in the country where the soil and the rain and the sun draw no color line. He urged his hearers not to live in a knapsack, but to settle down and to get property. He told them that fifty years the white man had been carrying the Negro on his back and that he was getting tired. He bade them consider how they could use at home what they had learned at school. And he advised them not to talk about white people, but to talk to them, to make friends with them.

The government of India has appointed an expert to make an exhaustive study of the white ants of that country, which completely destroy all books with which they come in contact if not detected in time.

The problem of giving southeastern Italy an adequate water supply, which has been studied since Roman times, is about to be solved by the construction of an aqueduct to cost about \$25,000,000.

As a rule employees in breweries, tanneries and printing-ink factories are immune from consumption. Turpentine works and rope works are a protection from rheumatism. Workers in copper mines need not fear typhoid.

Wild horses in Arabia will not admit a tame horse among them; but the wild horses of South America endeavor to decoy domesticated horses from their masters, and seem eager to welcome them.

Added to such names as Alsace Lorraine Jones appear the following on the London insurance register, showing the effect of the war on newcomers in the world: Kitchener Barry, John Jellico Walker, George Bank Holiday Smith and Only Fancy Henry White.

## COMMANDER OF ITALY'S ARMIES



Gen. Luigi Caneva, commander in chief of the armies of Italy.

## JOY FOLLOWS GRIEF

### Gay Season Follows Mourning Year in Japan.

Coronation at Kyoto in November Will Be Culmination of Succession of Festivals—Tokyo Society Busy With Functions.

Tokyo.—The year's period of national mourning expired on April 11, and the printers and dyers were busily engaged in removing black, the sanctuary of the late empress dowager was transferred to the "Hall of Imperial Spirits" in the palace grounds from the temporary shrine at Aoyama, and the coronation commission has been organized with H. I. H. Prince Fushimi as honorary president and Prince Takatsukasa as chief commissioner. The latter represents one of the five noble families, whose heads alone were eligible to the post of the emperor's prime minister in former days. The height of the cherry season and the first anniversary of the formation of the Okuma cabinet tend to keep Tokyo society busy with garden parties and convivial meetings, while the stock market showed a few days ago the biggest sign of returning prosperity since the boom after the Russian war.

### DOG DEVOURS "EXHIBIT A"

White Calf's Red Ear Did Not Appear in Theft Case in California. San Francisco.—Elmer Norgard, son of a wealthy rancher, did not steal from the Round Valley (Cal.) Indian reservation one white calf with red ears, a jury in the United States district court found here a few days ago. The calf's value was placed at \$25. The case cost the government \$15,000. It was said. A notched calf's ear that was to have figured as "Exhibit A," did not appear in the case. Daniel Deram, forest ranger, said his dog ate it.

### DECIDES TO DIE A REDHEAD

Life Looked Black to Blond Youth Who Became Auburn Through Dyeing Process. Memphis, Tenn.—After dyeing his hair red in hopes of concealing his identity, Winford Dickerson, clerk of North Fifth street, wandered to Overton Park, crawled under a clump of bushes near the zoo and swallowed so much poison physicians at the City hospital say he cannot live. The man was found by park policeman Ferguson. He was unconscious.

### MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR



### CROOK IN TAIL, NO SALE

Kansas Court Rules About Mules and Tails—Crook Invalidates the Sale. Kansas City, Mo.—Rules as to mules' tails entered into the proceedings of the Kansas City court of appeals when the court held, in affirming a Cass county decision, that the buyer of a mule which proved to have a crooked tail when the animal had been represented to be "sound," is

steamship companies, tourists' bureaus, hotels and celebration committees are all making special arrangements to offer every facility in their power. Many of those American travelers will go to China as well as the new republic of Asia is arousing the increasing interest of its trans-Pacific neighbor.

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St. Paul Bachelor Girls' Club Is Now a Name Only—Dances Out of Existence. St. Paul.—The Bachelor Girls' club of St. Paul danced itself out of existence at the Armory, Sixth and Exchange streets, after ten of the original thirteen members had fallen before the marksmanship of Dan Cupid. It was the twelfth and last dance given by the club, and at the stroke of one a few mornings ago the last vestige of the club as an organization vanished like Cinderella under the spell of the fairy. The club was organized five years ago and the members, bound by solemn oaths of bachelorhood, remained intact for a time. Cupid battered at the ramparts and one after another the members capitulated until five alone were left. Suddenly two of these fell and a double wedding announcement carried dismay to the hearts of the remaining three.

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Sister Read Blackstone to Him—Passes Examination for Admission to the Bar. Pierre, S. D.—Among the successful applicants for admission to the bar at the recent examination before the supreme court was Ole H. Flow, a native of the Black Hills, who has worked under the handicap of blindness from birth. For years he made his way in the world as a piano tuner, but aspired to the law, and securing a copy of Blackstone, had his sister read the work to him. At the examinations the questions were read to Flow by one of the court stenographers, and his answers were written out on an ordinary typewriter, he never having recourse to the machines arranged especially for the blind.

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### Hog Market Jumped.

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## RICHES FROM OCEAN

Japanese Fishing Industry Is Enormous. Easily the Leading Nation in the World in This Respect—Annual Value of Water Products Reaches Large Figure. Japan is said to be the leading fishing nation, not in the actual value of its fish products, for in that respect several other nations excel it, but in the number of persons who make their living by fishing, in the proportion of fishers to the rest of the population, in the relative importance of fisheries in the domestic economy, in the ingenuity and skill of the people in devising fishing apparatus, in preparing fish and in the real shown by the government in promoting the interests of the fishing population. The islands comprising Japan stretch diagonally from north east to south west, between two and three thousand miles, giving a great range of climate, and consequently of waters from almost tropical to almost arctic. The islands are mostly long and narrow and at no part is the interior too far from the sea to allow of the easy transportation of fresh fish. Within a few miles of the coast in many places are deep parts of the sea in which breed inexhaustible supplies of deep sea fish, while the bank and top feeding orts swarm about the shores in countless schools. It is estimated that one person in twenty in the entire empire is more or less of a fisherman, and fish appear in some form on the table of every Japanese family daily, if not at every meal. The annual value of water products is in excess of \$30,000,000. Half a million boats are engaged in fishing, of which 18,000 are more than thirty feet long. Almost a million men are professional fishermen, and 1,400,000 more give part of their time to fishing and the rest to farming or other pursuits. Only about 200,000 men are, it appears, so employed in the United States.

A thousand species of fish have already been identified in Japanese waters, and almost every one of them is edible. One of the commonest, most wholesome and most sought after is the shark, which the western people have never learned to eat, but which a fishery expert of this government who has visited Japan pronounces excellent. Dogfish, the common member of the shark family along the north Atlantic coast, would never be permitted to go uncaught in Japan. Even the octopus is a table delicacy there. Much fish is eaten raw by the Japanese, a fact that is said to be much more easily understood by Americans after they have tried raw mackerel or other fish dipped in the delicious sauces the Japanese employ in this relation. The prominence of Japanese fisheries is due to the encouragement of the government. Officials have been sent to the United States as well as to Europe to study the methods in vogue, and there is at Tokyo an Imperial fisheries institute, a school with which no other in the world can compare.

## SINGING GAS FLAM

Invention That Is Causing Some Discussion. Pittsburgh Man Able to Make Vibrations Radiated by Flame Reproduce Every Note Played Upon Pipe Organ. Albert J. Pyne, a Pittsburgh business man, has perfected, after years of study, a device by which he can make vibrations radiated by the flame from a tiny gas jet reproduce every note played upon a pipe organ. The device has not yet been named, but it might well be called a pyrophone. It differs little in principle from a pipe organ, except that the vibrant note is caused by a flame instead of a current of air upon a reed. In recent tests in his laboratory Mr. Pyne proved the practicability of his invention with a single unit, or octave, and is perfecting it for a public demonstration before a party of scientists and musicians. The inventor does not claim that he has discovered anything particularly new to science or that the instrument will in itself become of widespread utility. Like Franklin's experiment with the kite, however, many persons believe that the application will lead eventually to the reproduction of sound from a ray of light. Light flashed upon a screen will, they say, be made to give forth tone modulations—music—as well as a diversity of color. A simple experiment with the "singing gas flame" is not difficult. The flame from the ordinary gas jet is too

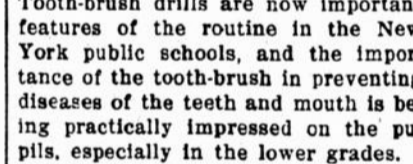


small and possesses too little quality of vibration to satisfy the novice. Take instead a burner of brass about two inches wide, like those on gasoline lamps. This is supplied from a quarter-inch pipe. The supply of gas is registered by an ordinary screw valve, and a key between this valve and the burner controls the length of the note. Beside the aperture of the burner, which is about 1-32 of an inch wide, is a master light, which burns constantly to ignite the gas when the note is struck. The inside measurement of the pipe supplying the master light is about 1-16 of an inch in diameter. Over the burner and master light a tin tube four feet long and four inches in diameter is suspended in a manner that will allow it to vibrate freely. The adjustment of the tube is similar to that of the pipes of an organ. The burner is placed about one-fourth of the distance from the bottom of the tube, and the perfection of the note is obtained by raising or lowering the tube until the instrument is considered in proper "tune."

To make a single unit capable of playing music in a single octave seven other tubes are required of the same diameter, but graduated in length up to eight feet or down to two feet. In this demonstration Mr. Pyne expects to operate such an instrument with a keyboard. To obtain the best results he probably will use oxygen from a tank, but in simple experiments the broad burner can be affixed to an ordinary gas pipe after removing the nipple, and the tube can be suspended over it in the manner indicated without the master light.

## IN RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY

New Croix de Guerre That Can Be Given to Civilians, Women as Well as Men. From June 1 a new decoration, the Croix de Guerre, corresponding to the Military Cross of Britain and the Iron



## WHERE THE NEED WAS FELT

She was as sweet as she could be under all circumstances, but it happened that the two just naturally had to have a little quarrel, and so it happened. The next day several girl friends of the bride called and asked her all about everything. "Everything is awful!" was the reply. "I was so mad at him that I swore. 'Heavens! Did he need it?' 'No, he didn't. But I did.'"

## THE LAST STRAW

"I don't complain when my wife uses my razor to sharpen a pencil with," said Mr. Gadscomb. "Rare forbearance," observed Mr. Duffel. "And I even smiled when I caught her painting with my shaving brush, but I got mad when she used my pocket flash-light for a tack hammer."

## IT'S TIRESOME TOO

"How long does it take you to buy a dozen collars in a department store?" "Oh, about half an hour." "You must be hard to please." "Not at all. I buy the collars in two or three minutes and spend the rest of the time waiting for my change."

## A REAL OPTIMIST

"What a cheerful woman!" Mrs. Smiley is! "Isn't she? Why, do you know, that woman can have a good time thinking that a good time she would have if she were having it."

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# "GOTHIC ROOF" IS WELL LIKED

Popular for Barns for Many Reasons Other Than That of Appearance.

## GOOD SPECIMEN SHOWN HERE

Building in Every Way Splendidly Adapted to the Needs of the Farm—Chief Merit is Provision Made for Both Horses and Cows.

By WILLIAM H. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp to reply.

One of the neatest and most attractive looking roofs ever designed for a barn is what is known as a "gothic roof." Each side of the roof represents a graceful ogee curve. Gothic roofs on barns are becoming popular

thoroughly well-nailed with building paper between the boarding and studding and the joists overhead. This boarding is afterward thoroughly well painted with three coats of white paint made by grinding white lead into, linseed oil. This makes a ceiling that may be washed and kept clean. You can see that it is clean because it is white in color. It shows positively whether it needs washing or not.

The partitions between the cow stalls are of iron, finished with a hard smooth japan burned into the iron. The advantage of iron cow stalls is that the amount of surface to be kept clean is reduced to the smallest proportions and still maintain the necessary divisions between the cows. Also the hard enamel finish offers very little encouragement for dirt, insects or bacteria.

The proper housing of dairy cows, to produce clean, sanitary milk, has been worked out to a complete science. Cleanliness is the main requirement. Unless the stable is so built that it may be kept clean it is useless to try to furnish milk with a low bacteria count, such as is required for certified milk or other high-priced brands.

In addition to the smooth interior finish and sanitary furnishings, a thorough system of ventilation is provided by intake flues in the outside walls and outlet flues for the foul air, which extend up the sides of the building and along the roof to the cupola on the peak. This system takes fresh air from the outside and delivers it at the ceiling over the cows. Foul air is drawn off through the flues that have

# THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs  
Their Care and Cultivation



Cactus Dahlia.

## WORK WITH THE FLOWERS

By JOSEPHINE DE MARR.

Do not neglect the winter garden, even though the plants are at their best. Turn the plants once a week; stir the surface soil; wash the pots with strong soapsuds; give plenty of fresh air daily; shower the plants once a week; watch for pests; see that the warm sunshine does not scorch your plants on warm afternoons.

Plants that are intended for bedding should be shifted as they fill their pots with roots, and give plenty of sunshine and air. Otherwise they will be leggy and weak.

If you wish to get specimen canna and dahlias, start a few in the house early. Remove roots, stalks, and unnecessary fiber and cut into single eyes. Then pot in four-inch pots in rich soil; shift when the pots fill with roots. The canna, like corn, needs moisture and heat to develop properly.

Let the hedge take the place of the fence where possible about the house grounds. If the fence is imperative, let it be hidden by a drapery of vines. Honeysuckle is the best permanent vine.

California privet leads the hedge plants in popularity; then comes barberry, Japanese quince, althea, buckthorn and some varieties of roses.

For utility the osage. A flower friend says she hid her lemon tree of scale by applying a strong lather of soap suds with a stiff brush to both sides of the leaves, stems and trunks. This was allowed to remain for half a day and then washed off with clear water. The scale was then easy to brush off.

If you get a gloxinia bulb this spring, when it blooms save the seeds, and next spring experiment growing these gorgeous bloomers. Fill a well-drained, shallow pot or box with fine, light soil; even it carefully and scatter the seeds on it. Press the seeds into the soil with a flat block of wood. Put a pane of glass on the pot and water from the bottom. They will bloom the first year, but the second year will greatly improve them.

Don't transplant into the garden any sort of tender plant, or hardy one that has been tenderly coddled, until Jack Frost is gone.

Don't forget that rotation in the flower beds and borders is as necessary as in the fields and gardens. Such hardy flowers as pansies, forget-me-nots and phlox, and the like, that have been grown in a cold frame and hardened, may be planted out six weeks before tender or hot house plants.

Go over the lawn and if you find moss, rake it out. Cut well below the crowns of dandelions and plantains. If possible, top-dress the lawn with leaf-mold or thoroughly rotten straw or manure.

If you have a tree about the place that is dying, and you wish to renew its youth, plant woodbine at its base and in a very few years the tree will be covered with foliage and have waving banners more beautiful than in its prime of life.

Dig deeply and thoroughly if early crops of flowers or vegetables are wanted. No matter what the texture of the soil, light or heavy, it is always improved by spading deeply.

When planting trees in clay or other heavy soils not well drained, follow this method: Dig holes 3 feet wide and 20 inches deep; place in them 8 or 10 inches of drainage, rocks, bricks or cinders well packed. Upon this put 3 or 4 inches of sod, grass side down, then plant the tree as usual.

Early in April is the time to trim the early roses; that is, if the winter's cold has not cut down the stalks so that further pruning is necessary. Cut out all the dead wood and weak shoots. Keep the center of the plant open. Leave four to six eyes on each shoot.

The generation of seed requires three essentials: heat, moisture and air. Therefore it is folly to put seeds into the ground until it has been warmed by the sun. Corn planting

time is about the proper time for the majority of seeds.

If you want to get some satisfaction out of the cosmos, sow it in March and push it along as fast as you can. It does not transplant easily, therefore grow it in pots. Shift it along until it is growing in a nine-inch pot. Then sink the pot in the order and from the time the plants are six inches high until the end of July the scoots should be pinched out. This will keep the plants low and stocky. Long after severe frosts your cosmos will be giving you beautiful flowers for the window.



Wild-cat-tail Plant.

## BEAUTY OF DAY LILY

Everyone admires the Day Lily which in later years has been greatly improved. Earlier there were only a few sorts to select from, but today we have a good range of colors and a long season of blooming, the result of the hybridist's art.

Those who enjoy lilies in yellow shades in particular will find in this species much enjoyment and success for their efforts. This plant may be grown from seed or divisions of old plants. They are very certain bloomers and the season runs from about May 20 to September.

They may be planted at any time and will stand more indifference than most plants. Every plant lover should have some of the later introductions, as the improvement has been more wonderful in this than in any other I know of.

## The Other Bosphorus.

To spell the Bosphorus with an "h," as the easygoing now do, would have been a criminal offence in the eyes of the schoolmaster of 50 years ago. For Bosphorus is pure Greek less honorably rendered into English as the Passage of the Cow. Io, as she tried to force the passage, became the immortal heroine of the "Bos." But the Bosphorus, which the Russians are now hammering at, is not the only one. There is the Cimmeric Bosphorus of the Sea of Azoff, and there is that ancient and romantic Greek kingdom, now the Crimea, over which Greek kings ruled for 150 years. It lived after the fall of the empire, and perished only under the attacks of the Huns, whose descendants are now helping the Turks to resist the new invasion of the Bosphorus.—London Chronicle.

## Suggestion.

Mrs. Ayre-Shaft—"The people in the next apartment are having a lovely time deciding on names for their new twins." Mr. Ayre-Shaft—"Tell them I suggested Hugh and Cry."—Judge.

## KEEPING THE RANGE SHINY

A Little Work, and the Knowing How, Will Prevent It Ever Becoming Dull or Red.

To a good housekeeper nothing is more unsightly than a dull or red iron range. Much energy is wasted by these same housewives trying, yet not knowing how to correct the trouble. Here is a suggestion:

Let the range cool (not get cold). Scrub it as you would boards, all over the top thoroughly, with hot water and soap; let it dry. Have a thick lamb's wool mitten such as comes for the purpose; slip the hand in it. Rub paraffin wax over the range, then rub it in with the mitten. When there is an even coat, shake powdered stove blacking over it and rub it in with the same mitten. Behold a beautiful, shiny range!

Perhaps it will wear off soon. Do not feel discouraged, for it will last much longer than when polished by the old method, and no vigorous, tiresome polishing with brushes; no dust; to say nothing of having clean hands.

This may be done after breakfast. If the fire is used at noon or night just give it a rub with the mitten, not using any more paraffin or powder this time. In the absence of a mitten old underwear serves admirably.

The range should only be scrubbed once before first applying paraffin.

## VINEGAR AS A CLEANSER

Housekeeper Should Familiarize Herself With Good Qualities of That Liquid.

Vinegar is useful in many ways other than culinary. It will remove shoe-blackening from clothing.

It will remove fly specks from almost anything—windows, picture frames, woodwork, etc.

Vinegar is something of a tonic for the skin, and cures roughness of the skin and chafing if applied after washing the hands. It should be permitted to dry on.

It will soften a paintbrush on which the paint has been permitted to dry. Heat the vinegar to the boiling point and let the brush simmer in it a few minutes. Then remove it and wash it well in strong soapsuds.

Vinegar is unrivaled as an agent for cleaning dirt and smoke from walls and woodwork, especially yellow pine. It should be applied with a flannel cloth, and the flannel washed out in clear water as soon as it becomes soiled and before being dipped into the vinegar again. This makes the vinegar an inexpensive cleanser, besides being the most satisfactory way in which the work can be done.

## Cream Puffs.

One cupful of hot water, one-half cupful of butter. Boil together, stirring in a cupful of dry flour while boiling. When cold, add three eggs, not beaten. Stir well. Drop by spoonfuls on buttered tins. Bake 20 minutes in a quick oven. Be careful not to open oven door more often than is necessary. This makes 15.

For the filling, take one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of flour. Boil as for any custard and flavor to taste. When both this and the puffs are cold open them carefully at one side and fill. They are delicious.

## Dinner for Laundry Day.

For economy of time and money the thrifty housewife will do well to arrange for a corned beef dinner on laundry day. On that day the fire must be kept hot, and there will be no extra work in keeping the corned beef boiling. By serving hot for, say, Monday night's dinner, the remnants can be sliced cold and served with baked beans for Tuesday, and the less desirable ends will make good hash for breakfast.

## Asparagus Soup.

Cut one large bunch of asparagus into inch pieces, separating the woody pieces in three pints of soup stock until they are soft enough to rub through colander. Return to fire and season well with salt and pepper, add the remainder of the asparagus, cook until tender. In another dish heat one cupful of milk, and when hot thicken with one tablespoonful of butter and flour rubbed together. Add to soup and serve.

## Stuffed Celery.

Take two cream cheeses, rub to a smooth paste, add eight stuffed olives cut, or chopped fine, one small grated onion, salt and pepper to taste; if too thick thin with a little cream, mix well. Now take celery, wash well, cut off all dark green leaves, leaving only the tender green; sprinkle a little salt on the stalks, fill cavities all along celery; keep near ice till served. This is delicious.

## Stuffed Tomato Salad.

Peel a dozen large, smooth tomatoes, cut off the stems and scoop out centers, saving the solid portions. Chop and mix with one cupful chopped celery, one teaspoonful minced onion, two tablespoonfuls chopped almonds and salt to taste. Fill the tomato shells with the mixture, put a spoonful of mayonnaise on top. Stand each one on a fresh lettuce leaf and serve at once.

## June is the Month—

To serve at least some of the meals on the porch or in the open-air.

To put up early fruits for next winter.

To plan the work so it can be done in the cool of the morning.

To wash any yellowed linens and bleach in the sun.

To give part of each day to work in the garden.—Woman's Home Companion.

## How to Serve Beefsteak.

Broil steak and season on a platter as usual. Make a dressing of bread crumbs with plenty of onion in it, as for a stuffed fowl. Shape into small cakes, using an egg to help bind mixture, and brown in butter in a frying pan. Place these on the surface of the steak with a bit of parsley, if you have, and serve.

# The KITCHEN CABINET

Oh late-remembered, much-forgotten, braggart duty, seldom paid in any other coin than punishment and wrath, when will mankind begin to know thee?—Dickens.

## HOT WEATHER DISHES.

A cool, refreshing, nicely served salad is especially appetizing and grateful on a hot day. The following are old standbys:

**Normandy Salad.**—Cut in cubes three cucumbers, three hard-cooked eggs, add a cupful of chopped olives and three-fourths of a cupful of nut meats. Serve in tomato cups or on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.

**Sweetbread Salad.**—Parboil and remove all fiber from a pair of sweetbreads. Cut in small cubes, add equal parts of celery and cucumber and serve with boiled dressing to which a little Worcestershire sauce has been added.

**Chicken Salad.**—Take a cupful of the breast of chicken, cut in cubes, one cupful of walnut meats or any nut preferred, two cupfuls of celery, mix with a good boiled dressing; a mayonnaise is just right for this salad, as the white meat lacks fat.

**Cheese Salad.**—Take one or two bricks of cream cheese, add thick sweet cream to soften, add chopped chives and green peppers with nuts. Make in small balls or heap on lettuce leaves. Serve with or without dressing.

**Danish Custard.**—Put two-thirds of a cupful of sugar into a saucepan and place in a hot place on the range to melt. When a light brown in color, set the dish into a large pan of cold water to stop the cooking, turn the dish so that the sides will become coated with the caramel. Beat five eggs, add a fourth of a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of vanilla, then one quart of milk. Strain into the dish with the caramel, set into a pan of hot water and bake until firm. Chill and turn out on a cold plate to serve. Whipped cream may be served with this or it may be served alone. Do not allow the caramel to become too brown or the custard will have a burned taste.

A simple dessert well liked, is any kind of canned fruit with a spoonful of whipped cream as a garnish.

## CROQUETTES AND FRITTERS.

Croquettes and fritters never go out of style, and when well-seasoned and well-made, are most delicious. The important things to remember after the croquettes are made is to give them a good coating of sifted crumbs, then dip in egg and another coating of crumbs, shaking off any surplus so that it does not make the coating too thick. The fat should be smoking hot and then tested with a small cube of bread; if it browns in 40 seconds it is hot enough for all uncooked mixtures, a 60-second test of the same will be right for all cooked mixtures. When fat bubbles and boils, too much moisture is in the mixture and a few less should be added to the fat. Five or six croquettes or cakes are sufficient to cook at one time. After removing from the hot fat the food should be drained on paper. When fat needs clarifying, add a few slices of raw potato and cook until brown, then strain the fat through double cheese cloth to remove all settlings.

**Cheese Croquettes.**—To three tablespoonfuls of melted butter add a third of a cupful of flour and stir until well blended, then pour gradually one cupful of milk. Bring to the boiling point and add the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten and diluted with two tablespoonfuls of cream and two cupfuls of milk cheese, cut in cubes. Season with three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of pepper. Spread on a plate to cool. Shape, dip in crumbs, eggs, and fry in deep fat.

**Raisin Creme Fritters.**—Scald two cupfuls of milk in a double boiler with an inch stick of cinnamon. Mix thoroughly one-fourth of a cupful of cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls of flour and dilute with a fourth of a cupful of cold milk. Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly, add a half cupful of sugar and a half teaspoonful of salt. Combine the dry and egg mixtures and pour the milk on; cook 15 minutes; add a tablespoonful of butter, one-third of a cupful of raisins, steamed until plump. Turn into a pan having the mixture three-fourths of an inch thick. Dip in crumbs after cutting in oblongs and fry as usual.

**Oxygen Stored Without Pressure.** By the use of some of the commercial preparations of fused sodium peroxide, oxygen can now be stored without pressure. This substance has the property of holding oxygen in chemical bonds, from which it is released by the action of water. A pound of the peroxide will hold 2.2 cubic feet of gas, or enough to supply the breathing requirements of a man for 30 minutes. The application of this discovery to diving and life saving appliances is said to be entirely practical.

**The Player Piano.** In the manufacture of actions for player-pianos there are 20,000 operations from the raw material to the finished product and a total of 4,063 individual parts enters into the making of each action.

**Peculiarities of the Eye.** A thousand strange phenomena are associated with the eye. For instance, we imagine that we see all the words at once in a line of ordinary length, while the eyes actually see only a single point clearly. At the same time the paradox remains that we see more definitely an object slightly removed from this positive point. In certain conditions each eye will see an object independently, which is called seeing double. Another phenomenon is the blind spot, caused by

If you have only to swab a plank, you should swab it as if Davy Jones were after you.—Bleak House.

## GOOD THINGS WITH DATES.

When buying dates, as other things, get all you can for your money, but have them good. The dates with the small stones are the most economical, as the large heavy stone in the larger date weighs much more.

A most delicious little spice cake with dates is this and besides being good, they keep moist a long time. Use a cupful of sour milk, a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, two cupfuls of flour and a teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with it, spices to taste, a half cupful of chopped dates, two well beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted shortening, salt to taste. Mix well and bake in gem pans.

**Date Bread Pudding.**—Take two cupfuls of chopped dates, two cupfuls of fresh bread crumbs, four cupfuls of milk, three eggs, a tablespoonful of butter and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Mix the dates and crumbs together and put them into a baking dish which has been well buttered. Add the eggs, slightly beaten, to the milk and sugar reserving one white to go over the top as a meringue when the pudding is nearly done. When a little pie crust is left make a few date turnovers. Chop the dates, add orange juice, a few bread crumbs, a little butter; fill the small crusts and turn over, fluting the edges. Bake in a hot oven.

**Date Salad.**—Save orange cups or those of grapefruit to serve the salad in. Take a cupful of stoned, washed dates, add two cupfuls of orange pulp, a half cupful each of celery and coconut and cream salad dressing. Mix lightly and fill the cups. Place on lettuce leaves when serving. Other nuts may be used in place of coconut.

**Marmalade.**—Dates and rhubarb are a good combination. Take two cupfuls of dates to three cupfuls of rhubarb, and a half cupful of sugar. Put all together and slowly cook, well covered. Simmer one hour, then put in glasses.

## WARM WEATHER DISHES.

As the warm weather approaches the housewife is able to prepare and serve well chilled many dishes which are especially grateful to the appetite. Desserts and salads of many kinds may be prepared before they are needed. There is no dessert that is so popular as the frozen one and the countless combinations which are at hand make variety and are easy of accomplishment.

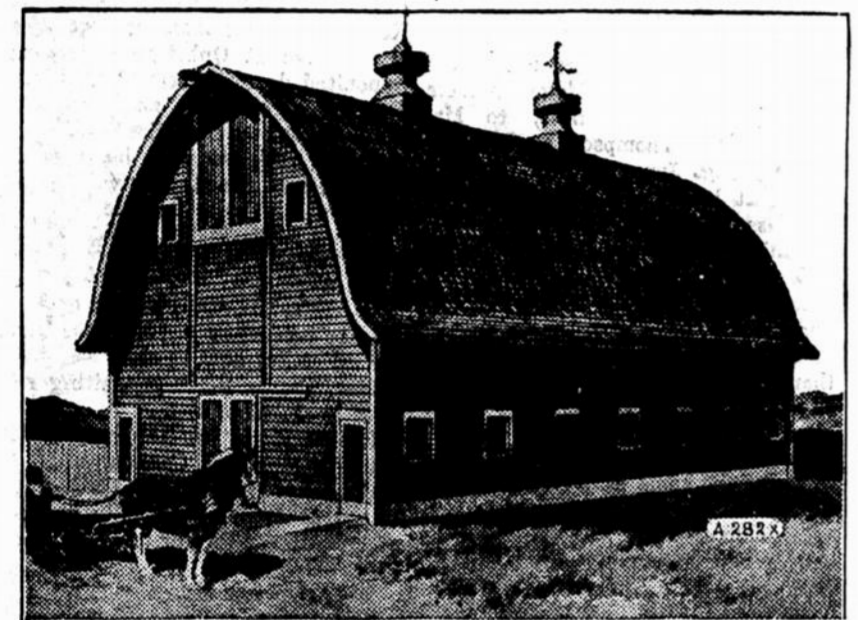
**Maple Parfait.**—This may be packed and frozen in a mold or stirred and frozen as one does ice cream. The difference in the texture depends upon the method of freezing. Beat two eggs well and add to a cupful of hot maple syrup, cook just long enough to set the egg. Chill and add a pint of rich milk or thin cream and freeze. If to be packed as a parfait, separate the whites from the yolks and do not cook them, but fold into the mixture beaten stiff, just before packing in the mold.

**Sunday Night Salad.**—Cut cold boiled potatoes in half inch pieces, then cut the slices in cubes; there should be one and a half cupfuls. Add three hard cooked eggs, finely chopped, one-fourth of a finely chopped onion and one canned pimiento, drained and dried on a towel and cut in thin strips. Moisten with salad dressing and serve in nests of crisp lettuce leaves.

**Company Dish.**—Soak a tablespoonful of gelatin in a fourth of a cupful of water and dissolve it in one cupful of boiling water; then add a fourth of a cupful of sugar, the same amount of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and a teaspoonful of salt. Strain and cool and when the mixture begins to thicken add a half cupful of shredded cabbage, the same amount of cooked peas, and cucumber cubes and a few cubes of cooked beets. Put into a ring mold and when ready to serve fill the center with a good firm salad dressing and garnish the platter with neat slices of cold roast of lamb and crisp sprigs of water cress, or mint will be appropriate with lamb.

Save good coffee from breakfast, add cream and sugar and chill. Serve in tall glasses with a spoonful of vanilla ice cream to each glass.

*Nellie Maxwell*



In many sections of the country because of their neat appearance and smooth interior, which gives such splendid mow room. A roof of this shape is strong, because of the built-up arches, consisting of heavy trussed rafters, placed six feet apart on centers. The rafters between these supporting arches are equally spaced, so as to bring the bearings for the roof boards two feet apart.

This barn is 36 feet in width and 70 feet in length, as shown by the floor plan and is intended for the stabling of 16 cows and 14 horses. The two stables are made entirely separate by building a solid partition crosswise of the barn, as shown in the floor plan. For convenience there are doors at the alleys that may be opened at chore time.

One farm of from 40 to 80 acres, where one barn is required to stable both horses and cows, this arrangement works out in a very satisfactory manner. Yards are provided to keep the horses and cows separate when turned out, and they are as separate inside as they could be in two different buildings. The yards are fenced in such a way as to give the cows free access to the building from the cow stable end, and the horses are always taken out or in at the horse end of the barn. Similar doors are provided at both ends of the barn, and windbreaks are built according to the location, so as to protect both kinds of live stock to the best possible advantage.

The construction of this barn calls for good solid concrete walls with footings. The foundation walls are 4 1/2 feet from the bottom of the footings to the top of the wall where the sills are laid. The footings are 24 inches wide, to prevent the possibility of settling.

Two rows of concrete piers are built under the supporting columns on both sides of the center alley. These piers and columns are placed to divide the stable into three sections, 12 feet each, which works well

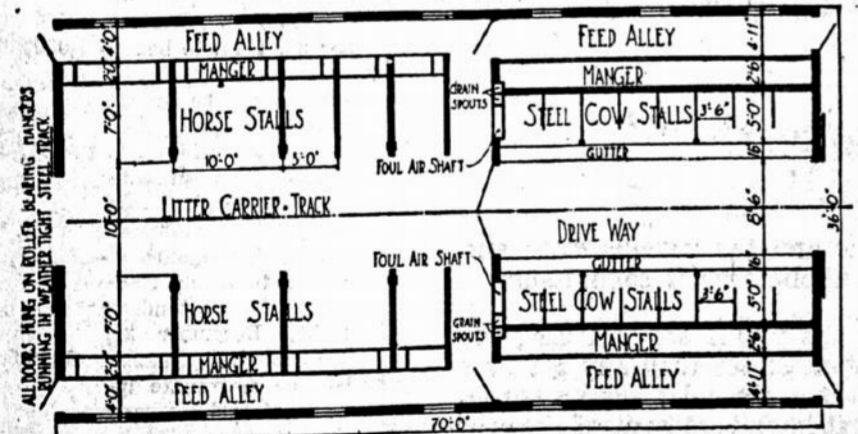
their lower ends near the stable floor. With modern building construction it is easy and practical to have a sanitary cow stable for any number of cows. A man with a dairy of ten cows may have a small, well-built stable that may be kept as clean as a professional dairyman's stable of 80 cows.

The horse stable end of this barn is finished in somewhat the same manner, except that the stall partitions and mangers may be made of wood. In some sections farmers prefer wooden horse stall partitions. In other sections they are made of wood to save expense. While iron stalls look neat and trim and add more to the appearance and real value of the barn, they are not considered absolutely necessary.

One of the most interesting features about the construction of this barn is the way in which the large hay doors are constructed. These doors are 10 feet in width and 12 feet in height. They slide up and down in iron grooves, so there is no swelling of the tracks to bother in wet weather. The doors are hung by counterbalance weights on 3/4-inch ropes that play over grooved pulleys near the top. These weights run up and down in boxes built the same as window frames, so there is nothing to interfere with their action. The advantage is that the doors may be left partly open or pulled all the way down, and they will stay in any position, regardless of the way the wind blows.

When the big mow is being filled with hay it is a great satisfaction to leave these doors wide open so that the air can circulate through freely from one end of the mow to the other. The doorway is big enough to admit large Loree forklads of hay without dislodging part of the load trying to pull it through. This feature will be appreciated by the farmers who have struggled with hay doors built on the old-fashioned order.

Another interesting feature about



in construction because 12-foot joists may be butted together on top of the girders and spliced to tie the building together firmly crosswise.

A good solid concrete floor is laid in both horse department and cow stable. The floor differs, in being level across in the horse stable, while the usual mangers and gutters are molded into the floor in the cow stable end of the barn.

The ceiling is placed to give 9 feet of headroom in both stables over the center alleys. In the center of the cow stable floor is higher than it is at the sides, owing to the elevation of the standing floor above the gutters.

The cow stable walls are made double and celled on the inside with narrow flooring, tongued and grooved, but without beading. The intention is to make the inside finish as smooth as possible to prevent crevices where objectionable bacteria may find a lodgment.

The ceiling over the cow stable is made in the same way. Well-seasoned lumber is carefully put on and

the barn is the number of windows and the neat way in which they are built into the sides of the stable. Modern farm barns require larger windows than formerly. One reason is that farm stables contain more animals, but the principal reason is that we have learned the value of sunlight and daylight.

## The Man Afraid.

Isn't it funny that the bigger fool a man is the more he suspects everybody of trying to make a monkey of him? Some things in this world are mighty hard to hide. The one thing that saves many of us is that the rest are not paying us any attention.—Los Angeles Times.

## A Woman's Way.

So determined is a woman to "look up" to the man she loves that if she married a worm she would dig a hole in the ground and crawl into it in order to be able to put her head on his shoulder and say: "Darling, how big and strong and tall you are."

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Kuno Meyer said the other day that the great war was the price the world is paying for the mechanical comforts which have been piled up so rapidly. Again another historian clinches the point. The time it is W. E. B. DuBois, the author of a brilliant book on "The Negro," which Hoyt has just published in the Home University Library.

DuBois says that the Negro in Africa has been practically enslaved by the civilized nations of Europe. The growth of trade unions made investors look to Africa for opportunities. That meant the partition of Africa. And "this partition of Africa brought revision of the ideas of Negro uplift. Why was it necessary, the European investors urged, to push a continent of black workers along the paths of social uplift by education, trades unionism, property holding and the electoral franchise when the workers desired no change and the rate of European profit would suffer?"

Accumulated profits from the mechanical inventions of the last few generations drove France, Belgium, England, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal to carve Africa according to their own tastes. DuBois can see no hope for the race until Negroes "fight not simply for their own rights as men, but for the ideals of the greater world in which they live; the emancipation of women, universal peace, democratic government, the socialization of wealth and human brotherhood."

That does not mean inevitable progress. It means inescapable degradation if the generous spirits of the world do not strive to the utmost. At a crisis like this every virtue, every ideal, every dream of glory can be forsaken in an instant. Brute force can displace reason, and the world, like the gallant boy on the Aisne, can make itself "the instrument through its inscrutable ends through the impulses of terror and repulsion."

The alternative is justice, fraternity and equality.

The adoption by the Baptist convention of the report to locate the proposed Negro seminary at Memphis came after considerable discussion. Nashville submitted a pleasing proposition for the location of the seminary, but because of the distance to Nashville from the center of Negro population to be benefited by the seminary, it was decided that Memphis would be a more suitable place. It was agreed to raise at an early date \$50,000 for this purpose. Dr. Milton E. Griegs, Negro, of Tennessee, made a profound impression and showed the fine spirit of brotherliness and cooperation which exists between the white and the Negro Baptists. His address showed a fine spirit of loyalty to the South and the white people. He acknowledged the debt which he and his people owed to the South and to the southern people. He said that it was here that he got his language, his knowledge of industry and his religion, that he was proud of his race and of the white people. He declared that the white people of the South have helped the Negroes far beyond their calculations, giving them new unity and inspiring them to self-help and self-help. He declared that the work of the southern white people is affecting the Negro, not externally but in a real emancipation of the race. One-third of the voting strength of the United States the South con-

Booker Washington, accompanied by a company of 25 other educated colored men, has recently made a visit to larger centers of population in Louisiana. The coming of the visitors was widely advertised in advance, and Negroes gathered in large numbers to attend the meetings held. Some journeyed ten, twenty and even forty miles—on mule back, in buggy, in wagon. At Shreveport, on the western border of the state, ten thousand gathered principally to hear Mr. Washington. He was the chief speaker and principal attraction at all points. White citizens of prominence lent encouragement to the meetings by their presence. Booker Washington gave wise and wholesome counsel to both races. In talking to the whites he reminded them that it is better to educate Negroes than to take care of criminals; that Louisiana paid too high a compliment to Negro children by assuming that a Negro child could get a satisfactory education by giving him only three or four months' schooling in the year; that the nation hears too much about lynchings and racial difficulties and too little about

Last summer saw completed the demarcation of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, straight north along the one hundred and forty-first meridian to the Arctic ocean. No other boundary demarcation has extended into such high latitudes and few boundaries of equal length are so straight. The line follows the meridian without deviation, regardless of mountains, swamps and forests.

Philadelphia's yearly loss because of rats is estimated at \$1,000,000.

A report on the atmosphere electric observations made during the second cruise of the Carnegie is published. The radio-activity of the air over the ocean areas far removed from land is small, compared to that found over land; while the ionization over the ocean is at least as large as that found over land.

The staple crop of China is said to be sweet potatoes. There is no region which does not raise them, and they are a substantial part of the diet of a greater part of the Chinese people.

trols and almost two-thirds of the present national government. In this great Baptist movement the South leads, realizing that in proportion as the Negroes are educated they will help in advancement and plans for improving the condition of all the people. He declared that as the Negroes followed the white people through years of slavery, so they are now willing to follow in this great work and labor in concert for the future of the race. This theological seminary for the Negroes will doubtless prove a great forward step in all their work.

It was a humiliating position in which the son of Abraham Lincoln found himself when he admitted to the industrial commission that the great Pullman company was the real recipient of the tips to its colored porters. This concern, whose stock is so closely held and so highly valued as to be almost never sold, has paid on an average 8 per cent ever since its foundation. At the same time, it gives to its colored employees less than a living wage, and expects them to make up the difference between that and what they need to live on out of the gratuities of travelers. Mr. Lincoln thought that on the whole the company was entitled to great credit for keeping this field of employment open to Negroes, who are so often discriminated against. But it may well be doubted whether the philanthropic motive would be noticed in the Pullman company if it were compelled to pay the wages it should. The laborer is worthy of his hire; and when Mr. Lincoln so complacently patted himself on the back for employing colored labor at all, he ought to remember that failure to obtain sufficient tips by reason of interference with traffic, slackness of travel, or hard times has brought many a porter's family face to face with genuine suffering—even when he wore four and five service stripes on his coat-sleeve. That under these circumstances porters have yielded so little to temptation that their record for fidelity and honesty is admirable, is plainly no fault of Lincoln's son. The descendants of the men the father freed have long been exploited, overworked—often without sleep enough for long stretches to keep a man well—and underpaid besides by the company of which the emancipator's son has been the head. —New York Evening Post.

The campaign that was begun among the colored schools by Mrs. Helena Holley, under the direction of Superintendent Horn, for the betterment of health conditions among the colored children, was greeted with enthusiasm by the pupils. The pupils of six colored schools met at the Colored High school where they were gathered in a large hall. The health hymn was distributed among them, and with the first few chords struck on a piano, the song was taken up and carried through splendidly, the true musical instinct of the race rapidly caught the rhythm, and thus the message of the words was crystallized into their thought through the pleasing medium of the tune, which was Tipperary. The ladies making up the party were very much pleased with the results of their efforts. The party was out all day, visiting the several colored ward schools, and teaching the willing little dusky students the catchy song.—Houston Post.

The evidences of racial friendship and good will which exist in the majority of communities. And Negroes imitate white men closely; if white people break the law, drink and gamble, Negroes will; if white people are sober, law-abiding and industrious, Negroes will be. Counseling the Negroes Mr. Washington advised them to stay in the country where the soil and the rain and the sun draw no color line. He urged his hearers not to live in a knapsack, but to settle down and to get property. He told them that fifty years the white man had been carrying the Negro on his back and that he was getting tired. He bade them consider how they could use at home what they had learned at school. And he advised them not to talk about white people, but to talk to them, to make friends with them.

The government of India has appointed an expert to make an exhaustive study of the white ants of that country, which completely destroy all books with which they come in contact if not detected in time.

The problem of giving southeastern Italy an adequate water supply, which has been studied since Roman times, is about to be solved by the construction of an aqueduct to cost about \$25,000,000.

As a rule employees in breweries, tanneries and printing-ink factories are immune from consumption. Turpentine works and rope works are a protection from rheumatism. Workers in copper mines need not fear typhoid.

Wild horses in Arabia will not admit a tame horse among them; but the wild horses of South America endeavor to decoy domesticated horses from their masters, and seem eager to welcome them.

Added to such names as Alsace Lorraine Jones appear the following on the London insurance register, showing the effect of the war on newcomers in the world: Kitchener Barry, John Jellicoe Walker, George Bank Holliday Smith and Only Fancy Henry White.

## COMMANDER OF ITALY'S ARMIES



Gen. Luigi Caneva, commander in chief of the armies of Italy.

## JOY FOLLOWS GRIEF

### Gay Season Follows Mourning Year in Japan.

Coronation at Kyoto in November Will Be Culmination of Succession of Festivals—Tokyo Society Busy With Functions.

Tokyo.—The year's period of national mourning expired on April 11, and the printers and dyers were busily engaged in removing black, the sanctuary of the late empress dowager was transferred to the "Hall of Imperial Spirits" in the palace grounds from the temporary shrine at Aoyama, and the coronation commission has been organized with H. I. H. Prince Fushimi as honorary president and Prince Takatsukasa as chief commissioner. The latter represents one of the five noble families, whose heads alone were eligible to the post of the emperor's prime minister in former days. The height of the cherry season and the first anniversary of the formation of the Okuma cabinet tend to keep Tokyo society busy with garden parties and convivial meetings, while the stock market showed a few days ago the biggest sign of returning prosperity since the boom after the Russian war.

April 17 being the tercentenary of the death of the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate and of the City of Tokyo, an elaborate program for commemoration is prepared in Tokyo, at his birth place, Okazaki, at Shizuoka, where he had retired, and at Kunoza and Nikko, where his memory is kept sacred in gorgeous temples. A Daimyo procession is reproduced for three days in the imperial palace. The feudal chief train in his palanquin, carried on the shoulders of tall bearers, "shakespears," bowmen, gunners, horses and grooms, a retinue of servants and porters of the personal effects of his lordship—all in authentic costume and conventional manners, will parade to the Shiba park, where the Tokugawa temples stand, from three different entrances to the city on three successive days.

The foreign community and tourists are particularly anxious to see this display, for it is only the third time that feudalism is made visible in the metropolis. The first occasion of the kind was to celebrate the thirtieth year of the imperial residence in Tokyo, and the second to entertain Prince Arthur of Connaught, who came to Japan on the Garter mission, after the Anglo-Japanese alliance had been first formed.

At Okazaki, on April 18, a parade of impersonated Mikawa Samurai, a body of single-minded and simple-living warriors who fought under the first Shogun, Iyeyasu, to create a reign of peace out of the chaos and constant strife of the middle ages, will attract crowds of spectators, both Japanese and foreign.

The grand finale of this year's events, however, will come off in the month of November, in the shape of the coronation rites by the emperor in his ancestral capital, Kyoto. The coronation in Japan is somewhat different in nature from that of Europe, and instead of being a purely religious ceremony the sovereign solemnly proclaims his coming to the throne, to the imperial spirits and the people on the one hand, and on the other offers new rice to the deities of heaven and earth and partakes of it himself on the spot. The proclamation and the accompanying state banquet will comprise some modern features, while the ancestral worship and the shrines for that purpose will closely follow the example of primitive simplicity set by the earliest rulers over two thousand years ago. These functions are calculated to bring unusually large numbers of visitors to Japanese shores from the San Francisco exposition, so that

steamship companies, tourists' bureaus, hotels and celebration committees are all making special arrangements to offer every facility in their power. Many of those American travelers will go to China as well, as the new republic of Asia is arousing the increasing interest of its trans-Pacific neighbor.

### DOG DEVOURS "EXHIBIT A"

White Calf's Red Ear Did Not Appear in Theft Case in California.

San Francisco.—Elmer Norgard, son of a wealthy rancher, did not steal from the Round Valley (Cal.) Indian reservation one white calf with red ears, a jury in the United States district court found here a few days ago. The calf's value was placed at \$25. The case cost the government \$15,000, it was said. A notched calf's ear that was to have figured as "Exhibit A," did not appear in the case. Daniel Derram, forest ranger, said his dog ate it.

### DECIDES TO DIE A REDHEAD

Life Looked Black to Blond Youth Who Became Auburn Through Dyeing Process.

Memphis, Tenn.—After dyeing his hair red in hopes of concealing his identity, Winford Dickerson, clerk of North Fifth street, wandered to Overton Park, crawled under a clump of bushes near the zoo and swallowed so much poison physicians at the City hospital say he cannot live. The man was found by park policeman Ferguson. He was unconscious.

### MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR



This is the latest photograph of the young bride-widow of the late John Jacob Astor who lost his life in the Titanic disaster. Persistent rumors are linking the name of Mrs. Astor with that of Clarence Mackay, the cable and telegraph magnate.

### CROOK IN TAIL, NO SALE

Kansas Court Rules About Mules and Tails—Crook Invalidates the Sale.

Kansas City, Mo.—Rules as to mules' tails entered into the proceedings of the Kansas City court of appeals when the court held, in affirming a Cass county decision, that the buyer of a mule which proved to have a crooked tail when the animal had been represented to be "sound," is

not fully clothed.

## DOG ATTACKS SHAVEN BOSS

Captain Loses Beard and Causes Consternation and Excitement Aboard Ship.

Baltimore.—That tonsorial changes may get a man in trouble was the experience of Capt. O. C. Hedstrom of the Swedish steamer Liguria. When the ship entered the capes Captain Hedstrom wore a fine beard, and an idea struck him that he would remove it.

While the ship was in charge of the pilot he made his sacrifice and when morning appeared he went on deck. At once he was attacked by his pet dog, which had to be subdued to keep him from biting its master. Then the officer on deck was puzzled when the captain walked on the bridge, and an explanation followed.

Word was passed through the ship that if a strange man was seen asking questions either in engine room or on deck not to be rude to him, as it was Captain Hedstrom with his whiskers off.

## CUPID BROKE UP A CLUB

St. Paul Bachelor Girls' Club Is Now a Name Only—Dances Out of Existence.

St. Paul.—The Bachelor Girls' club of St. Paul danced itself out of existence at the Army, Sixth and Exchange streets, after ten of the original thirteen members had fallen before the marksmanship of Dan Cupid. It was the twelfth and last dance given by the club, and at the stroke of one a few mornings ago the last vestige of the club as an organization vanished like Cinderella under the spell of the fairy.

The club was organized five years ago and the members, bound by solemn oaths of bachelorhood, remained intact for a time. Cupid battered at the ramparts and one after another the members capitulated until five alone were left. Suddenly two of these fell and a double wedding announcement carried dismay to the hearts of the remaining three.

## WINS TOOTH-BRUSH STRIFE

White Calf's Red Ear Did Not Appear in Theft Case in California.

This picture shows one of the children who won the first prize awarded in the big tooth-brush drill competition in which thousands of school children participated in New York recently. Tooth-brush drills are now important features of the routine in the New York public schools, and the importance of the tooth-brush in preventing diseases of the teeth and mouth is being practically impressed on the pupils, especially in the lower grades.

## BLIND MAN IS A LAWYER

Sister Read Blackstone to Him—Passes Examination for Admission to the Bar.

Pierre, S. D.—Among the successful applicants for admission to the bar at the recent examination before the supreme court was Ole H. Flow, a native of the Black Hills, who has worked under the handicap of blindness from birth. For years he made his way in the world as a piano tuner, but aspired to the law, and securing a copy of Blackstone, had his sister read the work to him. At the examinations the questions were read to Flow by one of the court stenographers, and his answers were written out on an ordinary typewriter, he never having recourse to the machines arranged especially for the blind.

## GIRL MASQUERADER IS CURED

"Woman's Dress Is Good Enough for Me," She Says, After Escapade.

New York.—"Never again," said seventeen-year-old Myra Whiting of Baltimore to District Attorney Perkins, as she left his office with her father to return to Baltimore. Women's dress is good enough for me in future," she added. "I wish my hair could grow a little faster."

Myra was arrested with Wilbert McKenney, also of Baltimore. She was then dressed in man's clothing, which, she said, she had put on in Washington after leaving Baltimore to begin a musical career.

She told Mr. Perkins that she had expected to work as a chauffeur while getting her musical education.

## Hog Market Jumped.

Thomasville, N. C.—E. M. Michael, the man who met the largest yield raising wheat last year, has come out with a hog story that can't be beat. Mr. Michael gives the following facts about J. W. Massey's hogs: A Poland China sow, three and one-half years old, had five litters of pigs, numbering 68. These pigs were sold at an average of four dollars, or a total sum of \$272. Hogs, as well as wheat, do well in this neighborhood.

## RICHES FROM OCEAN

Japanese Fishing Industry Is Enormous.

Easily the Leading Nation in the World in This Respect—Annual Value of Water Products Reaches Large Figure.

Japan is said to be the leading fishing nation, not in the actual value of its fish products, for in that respect several other nations excel it, but in the number of persons who make their living by fishing, in the proportion of fishers to the rest of the population, in the relative importance of fisheries in the domestic economy, in the ingenuity and skill of the people in devising fishing apparatus, in preparing fish and in the zeal shown by the government in promoting the interests of the fishing population.

The islands comprising Japan stretch diagonally from north east to southwest, between two and three thousand miles, giving a great range of climate, and consequently of waters from almost tropical to almost arctic. The islands are mostly long and narrow and at no part is the interior too far from the sea to allow of the easy transportation of fresh fish. Within a few miles of the coast in many places are deep parts of the sea in which breed inexhaustible supplies of deep sea fish, while the bank and top feeding sorts swarm about the shores in countless shoals.

It is estimated that one person in twenty in the entire empire is more or less of a fisherman, and fish appear in some form on the table of every Japanese family daily, if not at every meal. The annual value of water products is in excess of \$30,000,000. Half a million boats are engaged in fishing, of which 18,000 are more than thirty feet long. Almost a million men are professional fishermen, and 1,400,000 more give part of their time to fishing and the rest to farming or other pursuits. Only about 200,000 men are, it appears, so employed in the United States.

A thousand species of fish have already been identified in Japanese waters, and almost every one of them is edible. One of the commonest, most wholesome and most sought after is the shark, which the western people have never learned to eat, but which a fishery expert of this government who has visited Japan pronounces excellent. Dogfish, the common member of the shark family along the north Atlantic coast, would never be permitted to go uncaught in Japan. Even the octopus is a table delicacy there.

Much fish is eaten raw by the Japanese, a fact that is said to be much more easily understood by Americans after they have tried raw mackerel or other fish dipped in the delicious sauces the Japanese employ in this relation.

The prominence of Japanese fisheries is due to the encouragement of the government. Officials have been sent to the United States as well as to Europe to study the methods in vogue, and there is at Tokyo an imperial fisheries institute, a school with which no other in the world can compare.

## IN RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY

New Croix de Guerre That Can Be Given to Civilians, Women as Well as Men.

From June 1 a new decoration, the Croix de Guerre, corresponding to the Military Cross of Britain and the Iron



## Where the Need Was Felt.

She was as sweet as she could be under all circumstances, but it happened that the two just naturally had to have a little quarrel, and so it happened. The next day several girl friends of the bride called and asked her all about everything. "Everything is awful!" was the reply. "I was so mad at him that I swore. 'Heavens! Did he need it?' 'No, he didn't. But I did.'"

## The Last Straw.

"I don't complain when my wife uses my razor to sharpen a pencil with," said Mr. Gadscomb.

## Rare Forbearance.

"Rare forbearance," observed Mr. Duffel.

## And I even smiled when I caught her painting with my shaving brush, but I got mad when she used my pocket flash-light for a tack hammer."

## It's Tiresome Too.

"How long does it take you to buy a dozen dollars in a department store?" "Oh, about half an hour."

## "You must be hard to please."

"Not at all. I buy the collars in two or three minutes and spend the rest of the time waiting for my change."

## A Real Optimist.

"What a cheerful woman" Mrs. Smiley is!" "Isn't she? Why, do you know, that woman can have a good time thinking what a good time she would have if she were having it."

## SINGING GAS FLAME

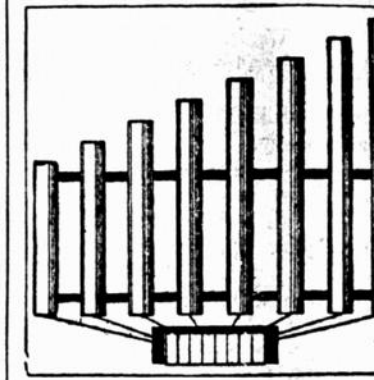
Invention That Is Causing Some Discussion.

Pittsburgh Man Able to Make Vibrations Radiated by Flame Reproduce Every Note Played Upon Pipe Organ.

Albert J. Pyne, a Pittsburgh business man, has perfected, after years of study, a device by which he can make vibrations radiated by the flame from a tiny gas reproduce every note played upon a pipe organ. The device has not yet been named, but it might well be called a pyrophone. It differs little in principle from a pipe organ, except that the vibrant note is caused by a flame instead of a current of air upon a reed.

In recent tests in his laboratory Mr. Pyne proved the practicality of his invention with a single unit, or octave, and is perfecting it for a public demonstration before a party of scientists and musicians. The inventor does not claim that he has discovered anything particularly new to science or that the instrument will in itself become of widespread utility. Like Franklin's experiment with the kite, however, many persons believe that the application of the principle of the invention will lead eventually to the production of sound from a ray of light. Light flashed upon a screen will, they say, be made to give forth tone modulations—music—as well as a diversity of color.

A simple experiment with the "singing gas flame" is not difficult. The flame from the ordinary gas jet is



small and possesses too little quality of vibration to satisfy the novice. Take instead a burner of brass about two inches wide, like those on gasoline lamps. This is supplied from a quarter-inch pipe.

The supply of gas is registered by an ordinary screw valve, and a key between this valve and the burner controls the length of the note. Beside the aperture of the burner, which is about 1-32 of an inch wide, is a master light, which burns constantly to ignite the gas when the note is struck. The inside measurement of the pipe supplying the master light is about 1-16 of an inch in diameter.

Over the burner and master light a tin tube four feet long and four inches in diameter is suspended in a manner that will allow it to vibrate freely. The adjustment of the tube is similar to that of the pipes of an organ. The burner is placed about one-fourth of the distance from the bottom of the tube, and the perfection of the note is obtained by raising or lowering the tube until the instrument is considered in proper "tune."

To make a single unit capable of playing music in a single octave seven other tubes are required of the same diameter, but graduated in length up to eight feet or down to two feet. In this demonstration Mr. Pyne expects to operate such an instrument with a keyboard.

To obtain the best results he probably will use oxygen from a tank, but in simple experiments the broad burner can be affixed to an ordinary gas pipe after removing the nipple, and the tube can be suspended over it in the manner indicated without the master light.

## Wood Preservatives.

Owing to a falling off since August 1 of nearly 30 per cent in shipments of creosote from England and Germany, whence comes all but a small part of the imported oil used by wood preserving plants in this country, American manufacturers have taken steps which, says a report compiled by the forest service, it is estimated will increase production of the domestic article by about 25 per cent. The imported oil ordinarily forms about 65 per cent of the total used in the United States, where creosote is the most important wood preservative,

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# "GOTHIC ROOF" IS WELL LIKED

Popular for Barns for Many Reasons Other Than That of Appearance.

## GOOD SPECIMEN SHOWN HERE

Building in Every Way Splendidly Adapted to the Needs of the Farm—Chief Merit is Provision Made for Both Horses and Cows.

By WILLIAM H. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

One of the neatest and most attractive looking roofs ever designed for a barn is what is known as a "gothic roof." Each side of the roof represents a graceful ogee curve. Gothic roofs on barns are becoming popular

thoroughly well-nailed with building paper between the boarding and studding and the joists overhead. This boarding is afterward thoroughly well painted with three coats of white paint made by grinding white lead in to, linned oil. This makes a ceiling that may be washed and kept clean. You can see that it is clean because it is white in color. It shows positive whether it needs washing or not.

The partitions between the cow stalls are of iron, finished with a hard smooth japan burned into the iron. The advantage of iron cow stalls is that the amount of surface to be kept clean is reduced to the smallest proportions and still maintain the necessary divisions between the cows. Also the hard enamel finish offers very little encouragement for dirt, insects or bacteria.

The proper housing of dairy cows, to produce clean, sanitary milk, has been worked out to a complete science. Cleanliness is the main requirement. Unless the stable is so built that it may be kept clean it is useless to try to furnish milk with a low bacteria count, such as is required for certified milk or other high-priced brands.

In addition to the smooth interior finish and sanitary furnishings, a thorough system of ventilation is provided by intake flues in the outside walls and outlet flues for the foul air, which extend up the sides of the building and along the roof to the cupola on the peak. This system takes fresh air from the outside and delivers it at the ceiling over the cows. Foul air is drawn off through the flues that have

# THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs  
Their Care and Cultivation



Cactus Dahlia.

## WORK WITH THE FLOWERS

By JOSEPHINE DE MARR.

Do not neglect the winter garden, even though the plants are at their best. Turn the plants once a week; stir the surface soil; wash the pots with strong soapsuds; give plenty of fresh air daily; shower the plants once a week; watch for pests; see that the warm sunshine does not scorch your plants on warm afternoons.

Plants that are intended for bedding should be shifted as they fill their pots with roots, and give plenty of sunshine and air. Otherwise they will be leggy and weak.

If you wish to get specimen canna and dahlias, start a few in the house early. Remove roots, stalks, and unnecessary fiber and cut into single eyes. Then pot in four-inch pots in rich soil; shift when the pots fill with roots. The canna, like corn, needs moisture and heat to develop properly.

Let the hedge take the place of the fence where possible about the house grounds. If the fence is imperative, let it be hidden by a drapery of vines. Honeysuckle is the best permanent vine.

California privet leads the hedge plants in popularity; then comes barberry, Japanese quince, althea, buckthorn and some varieties of roses. For utility the osage.

A flower friend says she rid her lemon tree of scale by applying a strong lather of soap suds with a stiff brush to both sides of the leaves, stems and trunks. This was allowed to remain for half a day and then washed off with clear water. The scale was then easy to brush off.

If you get a glorioxa bulb this spring, when it blooms save the seeds, and next spring experiment growing these gorgeous bloomers. Fill a well-drained, shallow pot or box with fine, light soil; even it carefully and scatter the seeds on it. Press the seeds into the soil with a flat block of wood. Put a pane of glass on the pot and water from the bottom. They will bloom the first year, but the second year will greatly improve them.

Don't transplant into the garden any sort of tender plant, or hardy one that has been tenderly coddled, until Jack Frost is gone.

Don't forget that rotation in the flower beds and borders is as necessary as in the fields and gardens. Those who enjoy lilies in yellow shades in particular will find in this species much enjoyment and success for their efforts. This plant may be grown from seed or divisions of old plants. They are very certain bloomers and the season runs from about May 20 to September.

They may be planted at any time and will stand more indifference than most plants. Every plant lover should have some of the later introductions, as the improvement has been more wonderful in this than in any other I know of.

Time is about the proper time for the majority of seeds.

If you want to get some satisfaction out of the cosmos, sow it in March and push it along as fast as you can. It does not transplant easily, therefore grow it in pots. Shift it along until it is growing in a nine-inch pot. Then sink the pot in the order and from the time the plants are six inches high until the end of July the shoots should be pinched out. This will keep the plants low and stocky. Long after severe frosts your cosmos will be giving you beautiful flowers for the window.



Wild-cat-tail Plant.

## BEAUTY OF DAY LILY

Everyone admires the Day Lily which in later years has been greatly improved. Earlier there were only a few sorts to select from, but today we have a good range of colors and a long season of blooming, the result of the hybridist's art.

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## The Other Bosphorus.

To spell the Bosphorus with an "h." as the easygoing now do, would have been a criminal offence in the eyes of the schoolmaster of 50 years ago. For Bosphorus is pure Greek less sonorously rendered into English as the Passage of the Cow. Io, as she tried to force the passage, became the immortal heroine of the "Bos." But the Bosphorus, which the Russians are now hammering at, is not the only one. There is the Cimmerian Bosphorus of the Sea of Azoff, and there is that ancient and romantic Greek kingdom, now the Crimea, over which Greek kings ruled for 160 years. It lived after the fall of the empire, and perished only under the attacks of the Huns, whose descendants are now helping the Turks to resist the new invasion of the Bosphorus.—London Chronicle.

## Suggestion.

Mrs. Ayre-Shaft—"The people in the next apartment are having a lovely time deciding on names for their new twins." Mr. Ayre-Shaft—"Tell them I suggested Hugh and Cry."—Judge.

## KEEPING THE RANGE SHINY

A Little Work, and the Knowing How, Will Prevent it Ever Becoming Dull or Red.

To a good housekeeper nothing is more unsightly than a dull or red iron range. Much energy is wasted by these same housewives trying, yet not knowing how to correct the trouble. Here is a suggestion:

Let the range cool (not get cold). Scrub it as you would boards, all over the top thoroughly, with hot water and soap; let it dry. Have a thick lamb's wool mitten such as comes for the purpose; slip the hand in it. Rub paraffin wax over the range, then rub it in with the mitten. When there is an even coat, shake powdered stove blacking over it and rub it in with the same mitten. Behold a beautiful, shiny range!

Perhaps it will wear off soon. Do not feel discouraged, for it will last much longer than when polished by the old method, and no vigorous, tire-some polishing with brushes; no dust; to say nothing of having clean hands. This may be done after breakfast. If the fire is used at noon or night just give it a rub with the mitten, not using any more paraffin or powder this time. In the absence of a mitten old underwear serves admirably. The range should only be scrubbed once before first applying paraffin.

## VINEGAR AS A CLEANSER

Housekeeper Should Familiarize Herself With Good Qualities of That Liquid.

Vinegar is useful in many ways other than culinary. It will remove shoe-blackening from clothing. It will remove fly specks from almost anything—windows, picture frames, woodwork, etc. Vinegar is something of a tonic for the skin, and cures roughness of the skin and chafing if applied after washing the hands. It should be permitted to dry on.

It will soften a paintbrush on which the paint has been permitted to dry. Heat the vinegar to the boiling point and let the brush simmer in it a few minutes. Then remove it and wash it well in strong soapsuds.

Vinegar is unrivaled as an agent for cleaning dirt and smoke from walls and woodwork, especially yellow pine. It should be applied with a flannel cloth, and the flannel washed out in clear water as soon as it becomes soiled and before being dipped into the vinegar again. This makes the vinegar an inexpensive cleaner, besides being the most satisfactory way in which the work can be done.

## Cream Puffs.

One cupful of hot water, one-half cupful of butter. Boil together, stirring in a cupful of dry flour while boiling. When cold, add three eggs, not beaten. Stir well. Bake by spoonfuls on buttered tins. Drop 20 minutes in a quick oven. Be careful not to open oven door more often than is necessary. This makes 15.

For the filling, take one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of flour. Boil as for any custard and flavor to taste. When both this and the puffs are cold open them carefully at one side and fill. They are delicious.

## Dinner for Laundry Day.

For economy of time and money the thrifty housewife will do well to arrange for a corned beef dinner on laundry day. On that day the fire must be kept hot, and there will be no extra work in keeping the corned beef boiling. By serving hot for, say, Monday night's dinner, the remnants can be sliced cold and served with baked beans for Tuesday, and the less desirable ends will make good hash for breakfast.

## Asparagus Soup.

Cut one large bunch of asparagus into inch pieces, separating the woody pieces in three parts of soup stock until they are soft enough to rub through colander. Return to fire and season well with salt and pepper, add the remainder of the asparagus, cook until tender. In another dish heat one cupful of milk, and when hot thicken with one tablespoonful of butter and flour served together. Add to soup and serve.

## Stuffed Celery.

Take two cream cheeses, rub to a smooth paste, add eight stuffed olives cut, or chopped fine, one small grated onion, salt and pepper to taste; if too thick thin with a little cream, mix well. Now take celery, wash well, cut off all dark green leaves, leaving only the tender green; sprinkle a little salt on the stalks, fill cavities all along celery; keep near ice till served. This is delicious.

## Stuffed Tomato Salad.

Peel a dozen large, smooth tomatoes, cut off the stems and scoop out centers, saving the solid portions. Chop and mix with it one cupful chopped celery, one teaspoonful minced onion, two tablespoonfuls chopped almonds and salt to taste. Fill the tomato shells with the mixture, put a spoonful of mayonnaise on top. Stand each one on a fresh lettuce leaf and serve at once.

## June is the Month—

To serve at least some of the meals on the porch or in the open-air.

To put up early fruits for next winter.

To plan the work so it can be done in the cool of the morning.

To wash any yellowed linens and bleach in the sun.

To give part of each day to work in the garden.—Woman's Home Companion.

## How to Serve Beefsteak.

Broil steak and season on a platter as usual. Make a dressing of bread crumbs with plenty of onion in it, as for a stuffed fowl. Shape into small cakes, using an egg to help bind mixture, and brown in butter in a frying pan. Place these on the surface of the steak with a bit of parsley, if you have, and serve.

# The KITCHEN CABINET

Oh late-remembered, much-forgotten, braggart duty, seldom paid in any other coin than punishment and wrath, when will mankind begin to know thee?—Dickens.

If you have only to swab a plank, you should swab it as if Davy Jones were after you.—Bleak House.

## GOOD THINGS WITH DATES.

### HOT WEATHER DISHES.

A cool, refreshing, nicely served salad is especially appetizing and grateful on a hot day. The following are old standbys:

**Normandy Salad.**—Cut in cubes three cucumbers, three hard-cooked eggs, add a cupful of chopped olives and three-fourths of a cupful of nut meats. Serve in tomato cups or on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.

**Sweetbread Salad.**—Parboil and remove all fiber from a pair of sweetbreads. Cut in small cubes, add equal parts of celery and cucumber and serve with boiled dressing to which a little Worcestershire sauce has been added.

**Chicken Salad.**—Take a cupful of the breast of chicken, cut in cubes, one cupful of walnut meats or any nut preferred, two cupfuls of celery, mix with a good boiled dressing; a mayonnaise is just right for this salad, as the white meat lacks fat.

**Cheese Salad.**—Take one or two bricks of cream cheese, add thick sweet cream to soften, add chopped chives and green peppers with nuts. Make in small balls or heap on lettuce leaves. Serve with or without dressing.

**Danish Custard.**—Put two-thirds of a cupful of sugar into a saucepan and place in a hot place on the range to melt. When a light brown in color, set the dish into a large pan of cold water to stop the cooking, turn the dish so that the sides will become coated with the caramel. Beat five eggs, add a fourth of a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of vanilla, then one quart of milk. Strain into the dish with the caramel, set into a pan of hot water and bake until firm. Chill and turn on to a cold plate to serve. Whipped cream may be served with this or it may be served alone. Do not allow the caramel to become too brown or the custard will have a burned taste.

A simple dessert well liked, is any kind of canned fruit with a spoonful of whipped cream as a garnish.

When buying dates, as other things, get all you can for your money, but have them good. The dates with the small stones are the most economical, as the large heavy stone in the larger date weighs much more.

A most delicious little spice cake with dates is this and besides being good, they keep moist a long time. Use a cupful of sour milk, a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, two cupfuls of flour and a teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with it, spices to taste, a half cupful of chopped dates, two well beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted shortening, salt to taste. Mix well and bake in gem pans.

**Date Bread Pudding.**—Take two cupfuls of chopped dates, two cupfuls of fresh bread crumbs, four cupfuls of milk, three eggs, a tablespoonful of butter and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Mix the dates and crumbs together and put them into a baking dish which has been well buttered. Add the eggs, slightly beaten, to the milk and sugar reserving one white to go over the top as a meringue when the pudding is nearly done. When a little pie crust is left make a few date turnovers. Chop the dates, add orange juice, a few bread crumbs, a little butter; fill the small crusts and turn over, fluting the edges. Bake in a hot oven.

**Date Salad.**—Save orange cups or those of grapefruit to serve the salad in. Take a cupful of stoned, washed dates, add two cupfuls of orange pulp, a half cupful each of celery and coconut and cream salad dressing. Mix lightly and fill the cups. Place on lettuce leaves when serving. Other nuts may be used in place of coconut.

**Marmalade.**—Dates and rhubarb are a good combination. Take two cupfuls of dates to three cupfuls of rhubarb, and a half cupful of sugar. Put all together and slowly cook, well covered. Simmer one hour, then put in glasses.

## WARM WEATHER DISHES.

As the warm weather approaches the housewife is able to prepare and serve well chilled many dishes which are especially grateful to the appetite. Desserts and salads of many kinds may be prepared before they are needed. There is no dessert that is so popular as the frozen one and the countless combinations which are at hand make variety and are easy of accomplishment.

**Maple Parfait.**—This may be packed and frozen in a mold or stirred and frozen as one does ice cream. The difference in the texture depends upon the method of freezing. Beat two eggs well and add to a cupful of hot maple sirup, cook just long enough to set the egg. Chill and add a pint of rich milk or thin cream and freeze. If to be packed as a parfait, separate the whites from the yolks and do not cook them, but fold into the mixture beaten stiff, just before packing in the mold.

**Sunday Night Salad.**—Cut cold boiled potatoes in half inch pieces, then cut the slices in cubes; there should be one and a half cupfuls. Add three hard cooked eggs, finely chopped, one-fourth of a finely chopped onion and one canned pimiento, drained and dried on a towel and cut in thin strips. Moisten with salad dressing and serve in nests of crisp lettuce leaves.

**Company Dish.**—Soak a tablespoonful of gelatin in a fourth of a cupful of water and dissolve it in one cupful of boiling water; then add a fourth of a cupful of sugar, the same amount of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and a teaspoonful of salt. Strain and cool and when the mixture begins to thicken add a half cupful of shredded cabbage, the same amount of cooked peas, and cucumber cubes and a few cubes of cooked beets. Put into a ring mold and when ready to serve fill the center with a good firm salad dressing and garnish the platter with neat slices of cold roast of lamb and crisp sprigs of water cress, or mint will be appropriate with lamb.

Save good coffee from breakfast, add cream and sugar and chill. Serve in tall glasses with a spoonful of vanilla ice cream to each glass.

Nellie Maxwell

**Oxygen Stored Without Pressure.**—By the use of some of the commercial preparations of fused sodium peroxide, oxygen can now be stored without pressure. This substance has the property of holding oxygen in chemical bonds, from which it is released by the action of water. A pound of the peroxide will hold 2.2 cubic feet of gas, or enough to supply the breathing requirements of a man for 20 minutes. The application of this discovery to diving and life saving appliances is said to be entirely practical.

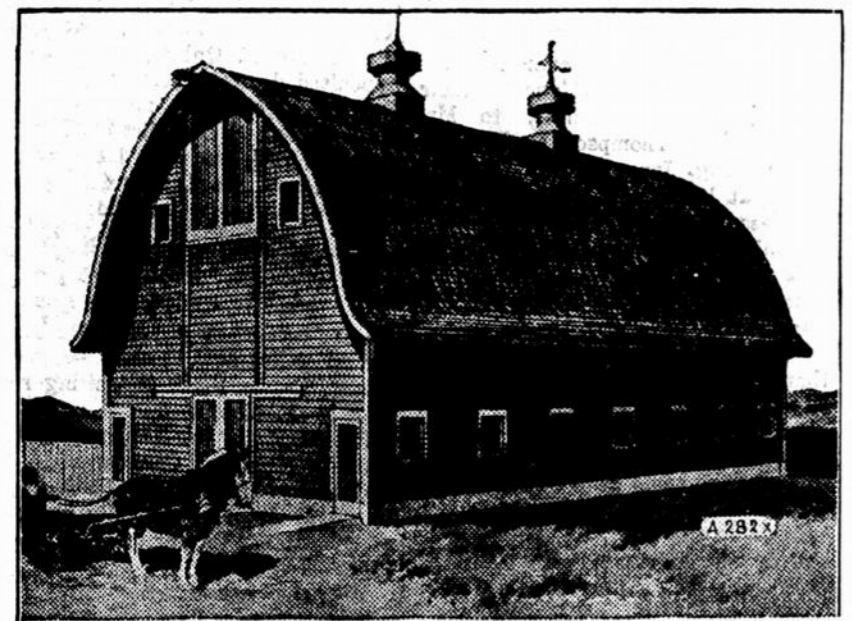
**The Player Piano.**—In the manufacture of actions for player-pianos there are 20,000 operations from the raw material to the finished product and a total of 4,063 individual parts enters into the making of each action.

**Peculiarities of the Eye.**—A thousand strange phenomena are associated with the eye. For instance, we imagine that we see all the words at once in a line of ordinary length, while the eyes actually see only a single point clearly. At the same time the paradox remains that we see more definitely an object slightly removed from this positive point. In certain conditions each eye will see an object independently, which is called seeing double. Another phenomenon is the blind spot, caused by

since the sodium peroxide, while hard, is not brittle, and can be cast into any convenient shape. When charged with oxygen it may be stored without danger of deterioration if protected from moisture.—Popular Mechanics.

a place in the eye mechanism where all is nerve fiber and no retinal elements. If a dot on a sheet of paper be drawn back and forth, one eye being closed, it will at a certain point be invisible. Visions impressed on the brain subjectively are at times and in certain distorted visual conditions seen objectively, and from this arise many of the stories of apparitions, which are nothing but hallucinations.

**Things to Worry About.**—Cucumbers were discovered in 1650.



in many sections of the country because of their neat appearance and smooth interior, which gives such splendid mow room. A roof of this shape is strong, because of the built-up arches, consisting of heavy trussed rafters, placed six feet apart on centers. The rafters between these supporting arches are equally spaced, so as to bring the bearings for the roof boards two feet apart.

This barn is 36 feet in width and 70 feet in length, as shown by the floor plan and is intended for the stabling of 16 cows and 14 horses. The two stables are made entirely separate by building a solid partition crosswise of the barn, as shown in the floor plan. For convenience there are doors at the alleys that may be opened at chore time.

One farm of from 40 to 80 acres, where one barn is required to stable both horses and cows, this arrangement works out in a very satisfactory manner. Yards are provided to keep the horses and cows separate when turned out, and they are as separate inside as they could be in two different buildings. The yards are fenced in such a way as to give the cows free access to the building from the cow stable end, and the horses are always taken out or in at the horse end of the barn. Similar doors are provided at both ends of the barn, and windbreaks are built according to the location, so as to protect both kinds of live stock to the best possible advantage.

The construction of this barn calls for good solid concrete walls with footings. The foundation walls are 4 1/2 feet from the bottom of the footings to the top of the wall where the sills are laid. The footings are 24 inches wide, to prevent the possibility of settling.

Two rows of concrete piers are built under the supporting columns on both sides of the center alley. These piers and columns are placed to divide the stable into three sections, 12 feet each, which works well

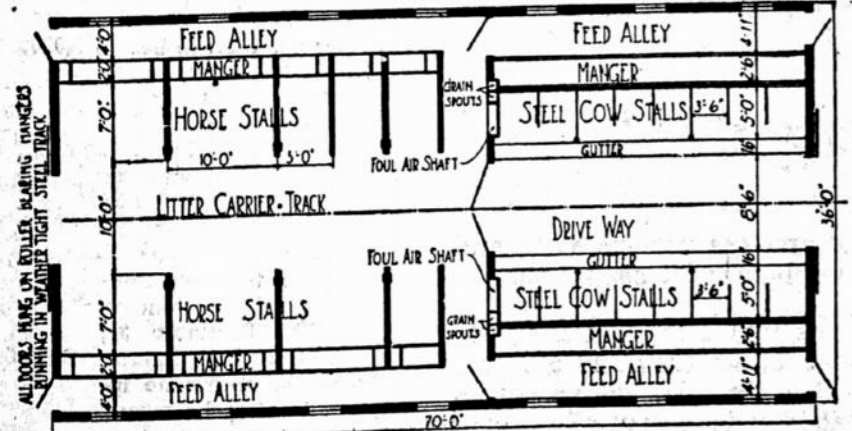
their lower ends near the stable floor. With modern building construction it is easy and practical to have a sanitary cow stable for any number of cows. A man with a dairy of ten cows may have a small, well-built stable that may be kept as clean as a professional dairyman's stable of 80 cows.

The horse stable end of this barn is finished in somewhat the same manner, except that the stall partitions and mangers may be made of wood. In some sections farmers prefer wooden horse stall partitions. In some sections farmer prefer wooden horse stall partitions. In other sections they are made of wood to save expense. While iron stalls look neat and trim and add more to the appearance and real value of the barn, they are not considered absolutely necessary.

One of the most interesting features about the construction of this barn is the way in which the large hay doors are constructed. These doors are 10 feet in width and 12 feet in height. They slide up and down in iron grooves, so there is no swelling of the tracks to bother in wet weather. The doors are hung by counterbalance weights on 1/4-inch ropes that play over grooved pulleys near the top. These weights run up and down in boxes built the same as window frames, so there is nothing to interfere with their action. The advantage is that the doors may be left partly open or pulled all the way down, and they will stay in any position, regardless of the way the wind blows.

When the big mow is being filled with hay it is a great satisfaction to leave these doors wide open so that the air can circulate through freely from one end of the mow to the other. The doorway is big enough to admit large horse forklades of hay without dislodging part of the load trying to pull it through. This feature will be appreciated by the farmers who have struggled with hay doors built on the old-fashioned order.

Another interesting feature about



in construction because 12-foot joists may be butted together on top of the girders and spliced to tie the building together firmly crosswise.

A good solid concrete floor is laid in both horse department and cow stable. The floor differs, in being level across in the horse stable, while the usual mangers and gutters are molded into the floor in the cow stable end of the barn.

The ceiling is placed to give 9 feet of headroom in both stables over the center alleys. In the center of the cow stable floor is higher than it is at the sides, owing to the elevation of the standing floor above the gutters.

The cow stable walls are made double and celled on the inside with narrow flooring, tongued and grooved, but without beading. The intention is to make the inside finish as smooth as possible to prevent crevices where objectionable bacteria may find a lodgment.

The ceiling over the cow stable is made in the same way. Well-seasoned lumber is carefully put on and

the barn is the number of windows and the neat way in which they are built into the sides of the stable. Modern farm barns require larger windows than formerly. One reason is that farm stables contain more animals, but the principal reason is that we have learned the value of sunlight and daylight.

## The Man Afraid.

Isn't it funny that the bigger fool a man is the more he suspects everybody of trying to make a monkey of him? Some things in this world are mighty hard to hide. The one thing that saves many of us is that the rest are not paying us any attention.—Los Angeles Times.

## A Woman's Way.

So determined is a woman to "look up" to the man she loves that if she married a worm she would dig a hole in the ground and crawl into it in order to be able to put her head on his shoulder and say: "Darling, bow big and strong and tall you are."

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Racial Progress and Educational Advancement as Noted by John L. Thompson, Editor Iowa State Bystander Des Moines, Iowa

Upon leaving the tri-cities we landed in Muscatine, Iowa, in a rain. Here is one of the old towns of the Father of Waters. The principal industry is the great button and lumber industries. Here is the largest shell button factory in our country. About 200 colored people; some doing nicely. Mr. Wm. Greenway is still in the tenorial business, perhaps the pioneer barber in Iowa. He owns valuable property down in the business district, which he has rented to white business men. His three sons work in the shop with him. They own a fine five-passenger automobile. Mrs. Alice Thompson is conducting a hair dressing and manicuring parlor in the German-American Bank building. She has a finely equipped office and a big business. She employs two girls (both colored) to help her. We hope for her success. A. O. Manly and I. P. Johnson still own their truck farm, which is valuable land. Mr. W. L. Seay is one of the successful young men. He is a cement contractor and has worked his way through competition until today he has all the work that he can do. Frank Walker is still in the barber shop. Mrs. L. Thompson is improving her valuable property at 202 West Third street. There is only one church here, the A. M. E., pastored by Rev. B. F. Hubbard, who lives in Iowa City. Washington is our next stop for the night only, as our efficient agent here had made collections, hence I could not observe this industrious little town, but we get so much Washington news, you readers are fully posted in this town. We next landed in Oskaloosa, a town that bears an Indian name, but settled by Quakers, who built their churches and college here many years ago. In addition to the Penn college there is a Holiness college here. We have about 300 colored people here. Many are old settlers. Mr. A. Hardy is one of the pioneer settlers and a substantial well liked citizen. H. J. Hackday is another pioneer citizen, also Simpson Mitchell. The former is still in the barber shop. One of Mr. Mitchell's daughters graduated from the Western university. Any school desiring a good teacher should write this young lady. Frank Allen is a contractor. He has a large business and owns a nice home. Mr. Robt. Johnson is still driving an oil wagon for

Hamblin from the high school and Miss Harriet Christburgh from Knox college. Mrs. S. L. Birt and daughter, Ruth, and son, Ross, left Sunday night for Wilberforce, Ohio, and various parts of Kentucky. She expects to be gone all through the summer months. Mr. and Mrs. William Triplett of Jacksonville, Ill., Miss Grace Harris of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Miss Pauline

Heart Disease Almost Fatal to Young Girl

"My daughter, when thirteen years old, was stricken with heart trouble. She was so bad we had to place her bed near a window so she could get her breath. Poor doctor said, 'Poor child, she is likely to fall dead any time.' A friend told me Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy had cured her father, so I tried it, and she began to improve. She took a great many bottles, but she is spared to me today, a fat, rosy checked girl. No one can imagine the confidence I have in Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy." A. R. CANON, Worth, Mo.

The unbounded confidence Mr. Canon has in Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is shared by thousands of others who know its value from experience. Many heart disorders yield to treatment, if the treatment is right. If you are bothered with short breath, fainting spells, swelling of feet or ankles, pains about the heart and shoulder blades, palpitation, weak and hungry spells, you should begin using Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy at once. Profit by the experience of others while you may.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold and guaranteed by all druggists. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Beal of Kewanee and Miss Gladys Page of Peoria are guests of Miss Harriet D. Christburgh at her home on W. South street. Mrs. Nellie McAle Brown left for Chicago, called there by the serious illness of her nephew. We are glad to say that Galesburg expects to entertain the Keokuk district Sunday school convention at Allen's Chapel A. M. E. church on June 23 and 24. Everybody is invited to attend.

Stomach Troubles. Many remarkable cures of stomach troubles have been effected by Chamberlain's Tablets. One man who had spent over two thousand dollars for medicine and treatment was cured by a few boxes of these tablets. For sale by all dealers.

MASON CITY, IOWA. Mr. William Bradford had a stroke of paralysis last week, but is slightly better at this writing. Mr. Elmer Williams and Alonzo Caldwell and Mr. Wm. Watkins formed a party and took advantage of the cheap rates and went to Minneapolis last Saturday.

SCANDIA, IOWA. Since the church has been organized things have moved on nicely. Everything seems to be working for the upbuilding of the church. There are only a few members, but they are eager to work for the upbuilding of the Master's cause. The church gave an entertainment last Saturday night, and after all expenses had been paid there was a neat little sum of fifteen dollars and forty-seven cents. The deacons and members are looking forward to the ordination of the deacons, which will take place here Wednesday after the Sunday school convention.

KEOKUK NEWS. The U. B. F. and S. M. T.'s of Missouri jurisdiction recently held their election of officers. Mr. Fred Holmes was re-elected W. M. and Mr. Maurice Terrell, D. M. Mr. W. H. Taylor succeeded himself as secretary and Mr. John Nailer was re-elected treasurer. Mrs. Jennie Truman was elected to the office of W. P. Mrs. Mamie Jefferson was re-elected V. P. Mrs. Alma Taylor succeeds herself as secretary and Mrs. Mattie Russ was elected treasurer.



Woman's Crowning Glory is Her Hair

Why not grow your hair by using Mme. M. Beard Hair Grower? It removes dandruff, stops itching of the scalp and makes it grow long, soft and beautiful. Price 50c a box. Send stamp for pamphlet.

MME. M. BEARD AGENTS WANTED 519 So. 16th St. St. Joseph, Mo.

L. E. Hanger NEW Elite Restaurant New Reliable Place to Eat Meals 15c and up Lunches or Short Orders Served 304 W. Grand Ave. Des Moines Iowa

Iowa Phone 295x Rates \$1 per day Automatic 3952 Tenth Avenue Hotel 1 block from C. W. W. Ry. All Rooms are Warm Short Orders Chop Suey Lunch Room Yockeme in connection Chili Con Carne F. F. JACKSON, PROP. Clinton, Iowa

The Ladies' Aid society was entertained Friday afternoon at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Tolson. Refreshments were served by the members. The Renix Bros.' Cabaret Quartet of Minneapolis is filling musical engagements in northern Iowa. They are here pending an engagement at Clear Lake. The party consists of John Bruce, George Weaver, John Renix and J. W. Renix. Miss Goldie Watkins of Kentucky has returned to Mason City, after one year's absence. She is again employed at the E. D. Dunn residence. Miss Susie Cecil has returned to Mason City, after spending a year or two in Illinois and Ohio with her mother.

Mr. Perry Mitchell and sister, Mrs. Martha Dixon, were called to Galesburg, Ill., on account of the serious illness of their brother. Mr. and Mrs. C. Diggins of Des Moines are in the city for an indefinite time at the home of Mrs. Banning. Mr. Willie Wigginton was the only colored graduate of Mason City high school this year. Much credit is due him for the record he has made for his followers and he will now take up a course in medicine.

Restored to Good Health. "I was sick for four years with stomach trouble," writes Mrs. Otto Gans, Zanesville, Ohio. "I lost weight and felt so weak that I almost gave up hope of being cured. A friend told me about Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using two bottles of them I have been a well woman." Obtainable everywhere.

Since the church has been organized things have moved on nicely. Everything seems to be working for the upbuilding of the church. There are only a few members, but they are eager to work for the upbuilding of the Master's cause. The church gave an entertainment last Saturday night, and after all expenses had been paid there was a neat little sum of fifteen dollars and forty-seven cents. The deacons and members are looking forward to the ordination of the deacons, which will take place here Wednesday after the Sunday school convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shininghouse of Peoria, Ill., is in the city visiting with relatives. Mrs. F. D. Bland returned home June 6th, after a splendid visit in St. Paul. Mrs. Ollie Gross of the class of 1892 entertained the Keokuk alumni in honor of the graduates of 1915 at her home Tuesday evening, June 8th, at a four-course dinner. Miss Emma Reynolds has gone to Chicago, Ill., for an indefinite time. Rev. Dr. Jamison of Champagne, Ill., lectured at Bethel A. M. E. church Wednesday evening, June 9th. Mrs. A. J. Starnes of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting relatives in the city. Miss Elizabeth Gross entertained about twenty-five young friends on Thursday evening at a dancing party. The out of town guests were Mrs. A. J. Starnes and Mr. Hutcherson of Tuskegee. The double quartet of singers of Tuskegee sang at the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, June 13. Mrs. George Ashby entertained the Self-Culture club Monday afternoon.

OTTUMWA ITEMS. The marriage of Miss Hazel F. Clark to Mr. Horace T. Craig of Keokuk was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mate F. Clark, 321 W. Division street, Wednesday, June 9th, at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Genevieve Searcy and Miss Zella Clark entered the parlor bearing the ribbons to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Miss Edith Williams. Little Nola Clark scattered roses in their path.

Sore Nipples. Any mother who has had experience with this distressing ailment will be pleased to know that a cure may be effected by applying Chamberlain's Salve as soon as the child is done nursing. Wipe it off with a soft cloth before allowing the babe to nurse. Many trained nurses use this salve with best results. For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement for 'HAVE YOU BEAUTIFUL HAIR?' featuring 'The Old Reliable Mme. Baum's Hair Emportium' with a portrait of a woman and product details.

The groom, with his best man, Mr. Chas. Alden of Keokuk, preceded the maid of honor, Miss Oiga Haley of Battle Creek, Mich. The bride followed on the arm of her brother, Raymond. Rev. W. A. Searcy read the beautiful ring service. Other out of town guests were Mrs. J. C. Craig and Mrs. Thomas, mother and aunt of the groom, of Keokuk, and Mr. Thomas of Burlington, an uncle of the groom; Mrs. Ida Goins of Battle Creek, Mich., and Mrs. Sular Lucas of Lansing, Mich., an aunt and cousin of the bride; Mr. W. L. Warren and son, Richard, of Cedar Rapids, cousins of the bride; Miss Aurelia Bland and Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Ashby of Keokuk. About seventy-five guests were present. A two-course lunch was served. They were the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Craig departed on an early train for their home in Keokuk.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. A few weeks ago we said a number of weddings would occur during this month and since part of them have occurred we will give their names. Mr. John Shields and Miss Bessie Lane and Mr. C. W. Haigrow and Miss Jessie Lamb are now united in the holy bonds of matrimony. We extend our congratulations. The following invitation was sent out last Monday. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Endicott request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Zelma Pauline, to Mr. Henry Frank Thompson on Wednesday evening, June 3, 1915, at 8:30 p. m., at Ebenezer A. M. E. church. As Miss Endicott is one of our most charming and refined young ladies, and being a teacher at the Lincoln school for several years, is well known and no doubt there will be more guests attending that wedding than any that has occurred in this city for years. The decorations at the church will be very artistic. After the ceremony a reception will be given at the home of her parents, 628 Pendleton street. Miss Strawn of Columbia, who was the guest of her brother, Dr. E. Y. Strawn, for a few days last week, has returned home. The Bachelors club gave a Palm Beach dancing party last Tuesday night and those present say everything was well arranged and a very pleasant evening of pleasure was passed. Mr. Sam Brewer is president of the club. Miss Myrtle Johnson of Great Bend, Kans., was an over Sunday visitor with her cousin, Mrs. F. N. Goodson. She expects to return later this summer for a more extended visit, which will be glad tidings for our young men.

At last a local branch of the National Association of the Doctors, Dentists and Pharmacists will be organized in this city. A meeting was held last Monday night to perfect such an organization. Can it be that the "dove of peace" will abide in "the city worth while." Mrs. Goodson and daughter of Carrollton spent part of this week with her son, Dr. F. N. Goodson, 318 West Missouri avenue. The Misses Georgia Smith, Beatrice Moore and Etta Wheatley, students at the Lincoln Institute, are now at home, the latter having received her diploma last week. Mr. Wm. Alexander returned Tuesday from Birmingham, Ala., where he had been attending the Baptist Sunday school convention as a delegate from the Francis Street Baptist

The graduates from the grammar school to Keokuk high school were Marie Broadus, Hazel Wilson and Beatrice Holly. Miss Naomi Harper of Fort Madison, Iowa, visited relatives in this city last week. The graduates of 1915 are Miss Emily Elizabeth Gross, the daughter of Mrs. Ollie Owens Gross, a graduate from the Keokuk high school of 1892; Ionia Estelle Hawkins and Ruth Elizabeth Bland, a post graduate from normal training, who graduated in the class of 1914.

WASHINGTON, IOWA, NOTES. (Continued from page 1.) been named Leona Frances Crayton. All are doing nicely. Jim and Hayes are all smiles now. Mrs. Emma Black is visiting relatives in Oskaloosa. Robert Motts has returned to his home in Montreal, Canada. Recently Mrs. Emma Black entertained at dinner informally in honor of Mrs. Harry Parker of Washington, D. C. Thos. Lewis has recovered from the injury he received recently by a horse falling on him. Mr. Mose Hall has purchased the barber shop formerly owned by the late F. D. Motts. Mr. Hall is being assisted by Mr. Howard, late of Kansas City.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. (Special to the Bystander.) For the first time in the history of Marshalltown there has been two colored graduates, Mr. Lyle Suter, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Suter, and Miss Beulah Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wheeler. The commencement exercises were June 11th at the Iden theater. Several years ago Prof. Lawrence C. Jones of Piney Woods school, Braxton, Mississippi, was graduated from these schools and since then there has been no others up until now. Miss Beulah Wheeler is the only colored girl to graduate from the public schools of this city. We heartily congratulate both of these young people.

ANNUAL CERTIFICATE FOR PUBLICATION. Whereas, The Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York, located at New York, in the state of New York, has filed in this department a sworn statement of its condition on the thirty-first day of December, 1914, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 4, title 9, of the code of Iowa, relating to insurance companies; and whereas said statement shows that said insurance company has complied with the laws of this state relating to insurance. Therefore, in pursuance of law, I, Emory H. English, commissioner of insurance, do hereby certify that said insurance company is authorized to transact the business of casualty insurance in the state of Iowa, by agents properly appointed, as required by law, until the first day of March, 1916.

I further certify that the statement shows— 1st—The actual amount of paid-up capital of said company, December 31, 1914, to be \$1,000,000.00 2d—The aggregate amount of the assets of said company, December 31, 1914, to be 11,858,729.58 3d—The aggregate amount of liabilities of said company, including the amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, December 31, 1914, to be 8,319,608.72 4th—The aggregate income of said company for the year 1914, to be 9,849,442.12 5th—The aggregate expenditures of said company for the year 1914, to be 8,826,263.01 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Des Moines, this 19th day of April, 1915. Emory H. English, Commissioner of Insurance.

Large advertisement for 'IOWA TELEPHONE COMPANY' featuring a row of telephones and the slogan 'We Are Called a "Big Corporation"'. The ad includes a list of statistics and a testimonial from Emory H. English, Commissioner of Insurance.

Advertisement for 'HOTEL BROWN' for colored people, located at Eleventh and Adams St. Springfield, Ill. The ad includes a photograph of the hotel and a portrait of F. C. Brown, the owner and proprietor.