

CHINA'S MAPRESS AS A BIRD

CHARMER. In her book "With the Empress

Dowager" (The Century Company), Miss Katherine Carl gives this pretty picture of the strange power over birds exercised by the Empress: "On one of our promenades in the

park I saw a curious instance of her wonderful personal magnetism and her power over animals. A bird had escaped from its cage, and some eunuchs were making efforts to catch it, when her Majosty and suite' came into that part of the grounds. The eunuchs had found it impossible to entice the bird back into its cage; nor would it come upon a long stick, with a perch attached, which they held up near the tree where it rested. The eunuis scattered at the approach of her Majesty, and she inquired why they were there. The chief eunuch explained what they were doing, and the Empress Dowager said. "I will call it down." hought this was a vain boast, and in my heart I pitied her. She was o accustomed to have the whole world bow to her that she fancied even a bird in the grounds would obey her mandate, and I watched to see how she would take her defest. She had a long wand-like stick, which had been cut from a sapling and freshly stripped of its bark. She loved the faint forest odor of those freshly cut sticks and in the spring often carried one when she went out. They were long and slender, with a crook at the ton. I used to 'hink she looked like the picture of fairles when she walked with these long, white wands. She would use them for pointing out a flower she wished the eunuchs to gather, or for tracing designs on the gravel when she sat down. Today she held the wand she carried aloft and made a low, birdlike sound with her lips, never taking her eyes off the bird. She had the most musical of voices, and its flute-like sound seemed libe a magnet to the bird. It fluttered and began to descend from bough to bough until it lighted upon the crook of per wand, when she gently moved her other hand up nearer and nearer until it finally rested on her finger. I had been watching with breathless attention, and so tense and absorbed had I become that the sudden cessation when the bird finally came upon her finger caused me a throb of almost pain. No one else, however, of her entourage seemed to think this anything extraordinary. After a few moments she handed the bird to one of the eunuchs, and we continued our promenade "

HOW NOT TO SPOIL THE HAIR. Don't use a comb to spread the pompadour by pulling the hair over

the forehead. Don't comb the hair from the fore head over backward when ar ranging it. If the hair be long and heavy the strain comes on the front hairs with each stroke of the brush if they do not fracture and fall out at once they become loosened in the follicle, kink up, and drop out

Avoid vigorous brushing; bear in mind that one hair on the head is worth two in the brush.

Don't grasp the front hair by the points or ends and comb upward from points to roots, "roughing it" in order to make a full, round pompadour. This needless abuse destroys life and lustre, fractures the hair shaft, renders it knotty and produces a frumpy, aged appearance.

Don't use bleach without first protecting the hair line by saturating the short hairs with sweet almond or cocoanut oil.

Don't scrub the hair line with a facial brush; pin a small towel over the hair before you commence operations with a facial brush.

Don't rub facial cream into the hair line when using it on the face, as it fills the follicies with fatty substance and prevents proper growth. Don't use strong alkalies to lighten the color, or shampoo too frequently to keep the hair fluffy.

Don't linger on the beac hafter bathing and allow the saft to dry in the hair.

Don't take everybody's advise and do all sorts of things to your hair

A CITY'S AUNT ON THE TRAIL

OF A TAX-DODGER

and scalp.-Delineator.

William Hart, writing about Chicage's Five Maiden Aunts in The American Magazine tells how one of was delighted with the entertainthem, Miss Margaret Haley, added ment. millions of dollars to the income of the city of Chicago,

"Miss Haley was a school teacher," says Mr. Hard, "the leader of "society" reporting, Melville Stone the Teachers' Federation. The sal- tells of the account of a wedding pubaries of the teachers had been cut. lished in a Kansas paper. The reason given was lack of money. Why a lack of money in a city like riage in the usual flowery adjectives, Chicago? Among other explanations concluded with this surprising an-Miss Haley discovered the Union nouncement: Traction Company, the gas company, They were paving no taxes on the brooch, together with many other value of their Tranchises.

Miss Haley went down to see the per's weekly. State Board of Equalization. They In Bengal in 1904 the ratio of insane didn't like her. They said afterwards was 2.93 per 1,000 population, against that with a woman in the reom it 34.71 in England.

SINTERESTING TO that their embarrassment made them WHAT PAUPERIZES INDIANS nervous and irritable. But here was a case of feminine tact. Miss Haley went to the Supreme Court and secured a mandamus. She brought this mandamus back to the State Board of Equalization and shared it up among the members. They were at once mollifled. They levied franchise taxes on all the public utility cor porations of Chicago. And they have continued levying from that day to this. Little Miss Haley has added several million dollars to the income of the city of Chicago."

WHITE SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

For house wear white shoes and stockings take the place of the tan ones worn during the day and strings of pink coral adorn the plump lit tle necks. For very best, white lawn frocks and blue sashes are provided. A rosebud organdy frock, made in a simple style, the square neck edged with lace, threaded with black velvet, is worn at the children's dances or on drives, a coral necklace and pink sash making an extremely pret Ly toilet

A Hingerie hat and the sun bonnets comprise their entire headwear, and the only addition to their wardrobes are Red Riding Hood cloaks of bright red serge, the hoods lined with ivory cloth, which are drawn over the head as weather conditions call for.

Without counting in the cost of shoes and stockings, the entire wardrobe, or rather material, for each ar ticle was made at home, was pur chased for a sum of twenty-five dol' lars, and two little maidens, it must e remembered, had to be provided for. It just goes to show that taste and judgment will really often go farther than money, for these little tots were smartly and appropriately dressed on every occasion-the secret, after all, of good dressing. Over elaboration is so entirely out of place in the children's wardrobe, yet so prevalent, that simple styles and materials when met with are actually refreshing .-New York Telegram.

COMPROMISES IN MARRIED LIFE. "If marriage meant the wedding of a saint and an angel there would be no problems to solve, no perfection to attain, no progress to make. This may be why there are no marriages in heaven. On earth, it is different; husband and wife are strongly human. No matter how lovingly united or how sweet their accori, they never have the same temperaments, tendencies or tastes. Their needs are different, their manner of looking at things is not identical and in varying ways their individualities assert themselves. At any critical moment if both express at the same time, a desire to defer to the other's taste, the result is foreorlained for happiness. This makes matrimony not merely union, but unison and unity. The spirit of compromise does not mean a continuous performance in the way of self-surrender and self-sacrifice; it does not mean ceasing to be a voice and becoming an echo; it does not imply or justily the loss of individuality; it means simply the instinctive recognition of the best way cut of a difficulty, the quickest tacking to avoid a collision, the kindly view of tolerance in the presence and errors of another, the courage to meet an explanation half way, the genersetty to be first to apologize for a discord, the largeness of mind that does not fear a sacrifice of dignity in surrendering in the interests of the highest harmony of the two rather than the personal vanity of one,-From the Delineator.

TABLEAUX FOR HOTEL. In the hotel parlors a series of impromptu tableaux was enacted the other night which was worthy of a far larger audience, although the sum realized for charity was a goodly one, owing to the generosity of the appreciative audience. The subject was "The Seven Ages of Woman." The scenes shown were "Infancy," a real live baby hastily borrowed for the occasion, with an angel bending over it; "Childhood," which was modeled after Jessie Wilcox Smith's the "First Love;" then the "School girl," with books and slate;

"Maidenhood," "Wifehood" and Motherhood" were followed by "Old Age." Space forbids giving the details of each picture, but it may readily be seen how each could be worked out. It is a very simple matter to have colored lights thrown on and they greatly enhance the beauty of the tableaux. If music fitting each scene is played while it is being enacted the pleasure is doubled, and it is not a difficult thing to do. For instance, "Auld Lang Syne" during the "old age" scene, or "Long, Lang Age;" the "Wedding March" for the 'wifehood" and "Hush-a-by Baby"

for the first of the "seven" ages. Frappe was served and everyone

Most Unkindest Cut. With reference to the humors of

The story, which described the mar-

"The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond beautiful things in cut glass."-Har-

LAND SPECULATORS GROW RICH ON THE WHITE EARTH RESERVATION.

Get Farms on Mortgages-Half-breeds Released From Government Guardianship an Easy Prey to Schemers

-Citizenship a Curse to Them. With the minds of the 5,000 Indians on the White Earth Reservation, in Post. Northern Minnesota, muddled by liquor and their eyes dazzled by the sight of money, the value of which they do not appreciate, the Government allotments recently given to them are rapidly passing into the hands of the land speculators. If the present campaign is maintained, the reservation as a home for Indians will soon be a thing of the past.

The Indians are full-fledged citizens and can buy liquor easily. When drunk they become easy victims of the unscrupulous land agents. Detroit City, in Becker County, and Manhnomen, in Norman County, are the scenes of the bitter competitive war

for the Indians' land. "Skin the Indian" is the motto in these towns, and the Indians, knowing that they can no longer live the wild life of their forefathers, have decided to become "civilized" by drinking to excess and squandering their money on trinkets which have no value save as playthings for children.

The law making the half-breed Indians citizens and allowing them to sell their allotments of land went into effect on June 21 last. For the first time in their lives the Indians can live as they please, and the land speculators, knowing that they were not dealing with the Government, were on the ground ready to open the campaign. Apparently nobody wanted to buy Indian lands, but every one was willing to loan a little money on them at a fair rate of interest.

The mortgages are hastening the downfall of the newly made citizens. It suits the Indian best, for he believes he will continue to hold his land and the money indefinitely. Of course the mortgage is the best thing for the speculators, for they have in it a valid defense, with their ready offer to return the money when it is

paid. On the day the law went into effect the mortgages began to show up. The Indians wanted money quickly, and they found no trouble in getting it. Convinced that they were fullfledged business men, because they were no longer under the eye of the Government, they listened to the offers of money attentively. The land speculators were wise enough to allow the Indians to visit the saloons. Then they talked business. If the Indians had no ready money with which teriously, and was thankfully received. For several days it was hard to find a sober Indian. In the meantime the mortgage business was progressing rapidly.

An average of eleven mortgages has been filed every day with the Recorder of Deeds at Detroit City since June 21, and undoubtedly many oth ers have been signed and are in the nands of attorneys or of the men who loaned the money, Approximately 250 farms have been taken from the Inlians in this way. Most of the mort gages are for short terms, and the ands will sooner or later fall into the hands of the mortgagees. The indians, knowing little or nothing of 'arming, are not cultivating their and, and have no other source of ncome. Each received from the Government an allotment of eighty acres. Only 1,500 full-blooded Indians are inder the control of the Indan agent, Simon Michilet. The rest of the tribe seem to be condemned to pauperism.

### -New York Times. WILD HORSES IN A CHASE.

Sport of the Vaqueros in Eastern Washington.

"Blood will tell," said a horseman well known among the reckless vaqueros of eastern Washington, in relating stories of the last great roundup of wild horses in the far Northwest State. "Blood will tell, and it will tell even more noticeably in a wild herse than in one that never has been outside the corral and that had been haiter-broken before it was weaned.

"Any bunch of wild horses gives the riders trouble, but for sheer, unadulterated deviltry and meanness, the youngsters bred from the fleet old Arabian stallions are the hardest proposition we ever get up against.

"And yet, while they are the hardest to capture, there's a zest about the chase that a true rider never tires of. It gets the rider on his nerve, like a fight with a silver bass, right out of cold water, affects a fisherman who air will make it possible to preserve has been fooling with big-mouth fruits in cold storage with greater blacks in a mill pond.

April, we were sweeping Saddle Mountain for the wild herd. We spread our men well, arranged to give them only 32 degrees above zero and liquid fresh mounts at proper intervals, and by nightfall we had about nine hundred wild horses rounded up. But even at that a herd of one hundred or one hundred and fifty of these young Arabian bloods could not be captured,

in spite of our craft and efforts. "They composed what is known throughout that section of the State as the 'wild goose band.' They all run from white to gray or spotted black and white in color. The herd' gets its name from the prevailing color and from the straightaway runs which these transplanted half-sons of the desert make when pursued. Idence, R. I., is known as the "cham-When the herd leaders started to make a break we riders had to give ed more monument funds and assisted way or be overturned, and the best at more monument dedications than and freshest mount in our bunch any man in the country.

could not keep pace with the worst of them, even for a dozen rods.

"It is a beautiful sight to see the long line of gray swiftly rounding a butte or taking a silde down passes that would hurl any other animal except a mountain goat into the chasms below. But these half-Arabs are surer footed, if possible, than the goats themselves. Thus far few of them ever have known the slip of the lasso. noose over the neck .-- Washington

## APPLE TREES 80 YEARS OLD.

Planted by Indians at a Historic

Michigan Spot. Planted by the Indians eighty years ago, when the spot was an Indian reservation and burying ground, two apple trees still stand side by side on the bank of the Shiawassee River near

The trees are now of mammoth size, measuring respectively six and eight feet in circumference, and notwithstanding their age they are still in healthy condition and bear fruit each year.

Near where they stand were located the first settlements made by white men in Shiawassee county about 100 years ago. In those early days the spot was one of the chief trading points in this locality. It was located on one of the first trails hereabouts, and being also on the river bank was accessible by water. In those days water was used for travel good deal more than it is now.

So large was the business done by Indians and fur traders that in 1840 a bank was established here. It was one of the wildcat variety so common in those days, and issued a great amount of the wildcat currency.

Tradition has it that while the bank was doing a flourishing business some of the large holders of its currency became uneasy about the security for the redemption of the paper and planned a raid to loot the bank. The bank officials, hearing of the plan, took the bank's specie and buried it near the river. There still live in that vicinity some old-timers who believe that the money is buried there yet, and many excavations have been made in the hope of uncovering some of it.

The trend of progress has been away from this spot, and any one visiting there today will find a peaceful farming community, but if one chooses to spend a little time cultivating the acquaintance of the older inhabitants he will find a wealth of historic lore and quaint traditions of pioneer life which will reward the effort .-Vernon correspondent of the Detroit Free Press.

# A COW AND A FAUCET.

Would not Walk All the Way to the River for a Drink The Portland (Ore.) Poor Farm has.

according to the assertion of the inmates, the cleverest cow in the State. The animal is an old red Jersey that has been on the farm for years. The matron at the farm last summer discovered that the fancet on the hydrant in the back yard was frequently turned on, but constant watching failed to disclose the turner-on.

The same trouble occurred again this summer. The matron noticed the water was turned on about the same time every afternoon. While she watched she saw the old red Jersey come leisurely up the road into the back yard and walk straight to the hydrant. The cow pushed the faucet with her nose, but it did not seem to work. So she tried her horns, and when that method failed she opened her mouth, took hold of the faucet

and turned it. Mrs. Bossy then drank her fill of old water and turned away toward the green fields, evidently pleased that she did not have to go a quarter of a mile to the river to satisfy her

thirst. The next day the cow seemed much ouzzled to find a new faucet and appeared dejected when after half an hour of hard work she could not get her drink. Then the matron had a watering place made, and the cold water was allowed to run at all times. -Baltimore Sun.

Liquified Air. The price of liquified air has previously been \$2,500 per quart, but recent discoveries have made it possible to manufacture liquified air and sell it at about the same price as ammonia, which is exceedingly cheap. Air, or atmosphere, is turned into a liquid at a temperature of 312 degrees below zero; thus liquid air is the coldest thing known to science. We call attention to this subject owing to the fact that liquid air must become a great factor in refrigeration. Liquid ease and success than heretofore. "One Saturday, about the last of Liquid air will be used to cool rooms on hot days in Summer, and for various practical purposes. Since ice is air 312 degrees below zero, you will get some idea about the coldness of liquid air. Pour liquid air on the ice and it will boil at once.-Green's, Fruit Grower.

Having supported himself as a peddler for seventy-five years, James O'Dwyer, of Kilmihil, Ireland, who is now 102 years old, has, for the first time in his life, been compelled to ask for relief from the Kilrush Board of Guardians.

Hon. Thomas W. Bucknell, of Provpion monument raiser," having start-



THE CROW-THE FARMER'S FRIEND OR FOE.

It is claimed that the crow is the farmer's friend on the ground that it feeds largely on the grubs, slugs and wire worms, which are so injurious to crops, but however this may be it is certain that this estimable bird is no friend of the poultry keeper. The crow can not properly be called a bird of prey, in the general acceptance of the term, for it is not carnivorous, yet when sorely tried by the pangs of hunger it may be said to be omniverous, for it will then eat almost anything. But, though the crow may as a general rule, be depended upon not to molest young poultry, it is none the less a rogue and will steel all the eggs it can see. It is also a greedy eater, and will help itself liberally to the poultry food. When hungry it is a bold adventurer and will enter the hen houses and rob the nests, but an occasional shot fired into the particular flock which frequents one's poultry yard, will have an excellent effect in keeping the crow at a civil distance.

When hens are kept in colony houses, throughout the farm, and at some distance from the farmyard, many eggs are stolen by crows, unless due precautions are taken to guard against their depredations. The most effective remedy is certainly to have the nests arranged on the outside of the house and at the end farthest from the door. The only means of access to the nests should be through the house, and if the openings are small the crows will be afraid to enter .- Cor. Inland Poultry Journal.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS. Watch the poultry weaklings. Pinch the heads off the worthless

queens A mulch works well around the gooseberry bushes. Put another window in the old,

dark poultry house. Plow the orchard shallow, not deep. er than four inches.

The branches of the peach tree ought to be thinned out to let the sun Poultry culture will never do for

Poultry work requires the same shrewdness that any other occupation does.

drones. It requires live, wide awake

Save your own seed, or buy the best seed at four times the cost, if neces-

Lard alone is a good insecticide.

effective. Keep the ewes outside as much as possible, but do not expose them to

rains or snows. Don't make the mistake of planting poor seed because it is cheap. Cheap seed always proves high priced

when fall comes. Breed from the mares and to the stallions that possess, and whose ancestors in all directions possessed, the qualities which are desired in the espring.

In late spring feed cows clover hay and corn. For early pasture put them on rye and wheat.

LEGHORNS VS. MONGRELS.

The West Virginia station reports the following summary of an interesting experiment: 1. Fifty White Leghorns were compared with fifty mongrels of one year as to cost of food and egg production, ordinary care and attention being given them such as they would receive on the average Fat makes just as poor and disappointfarm. 2. In addition to skim-milk ing fathers as mothers.-Northwestused to moisten the mash the Leghorns consumed sixty-one pounds of food costing 85.3 cents, and the mongrels consumed 66.8 pounds of the same materials costing 92.1 cents. 3. During the year the Leghorns laid 116.5 eggs worth \$2.24 per hen, and have inhaled enough to effect a sure the mongrels 96.1 eggs, worth \$1.78 cure.-D. B. Freeman. per hen. 4. The Leghorns gave a profit over the cost of food of \$1.39 and the mongrels a profit of 86 cents. 5. The mongrels gained in weight health. For several reasons they harone pound per head more than the bor more dust than any other old Leghorns. If this increase in weight books. Usually the pages are pasted is taken into consideration then the on both sides, making them thick and

Leghorns gave a profit of forty cents uneven. They are broad, and their per hen more than the mongrels. 6. ornate bindings are seldom behind The highest prices for fresh eggs us glass doors, but easily accessible on ually prevail during the months of tables and shelves. After turning November, December, January and over the pages, sneezing, head colds February. During these four months and hay fever have often resulted the mongrels laid only 364 eggs and without the cause being suspected. the Legherns, 1,029, or practically In our library was a scrapbook of three times as many.

WHAT THE SILO WILL ACCOM-

PLISH. It is the testimony of hundreds and quently read but colds almost invarithousands of the more intelligent ably followed. We sent them to a farmers throughout our great and bindery to be fumigated and rebound. broad land, who make it a practice to To prevent in great measure this conobserve matters, that ensilage has dition use a carbolized paste; paste practically become a necessity in the only on one side of the page; keep the woman who longs for it and them behind glass and provide them doesn't try a little work of that kind with oil paper covers. Do not let on her own account in in the minor- this adverse side prevent anyone from making up of a ration to be fed to a making scrapbooks. Use preventives cow producing milk in the dairy. The as with all old books whose pages number of siles is being increased have been turned until they are suffiyearly, and there is no getting over ciently uneven to harbor dust .- Good the fact that it has come to stay just | Housekeeping, the same as the milk tester and cream separator. The true value of ensilage is fast becoming known and appreciated by both farmers and feeders, and it does not take them long to find out that the use of ensilage means a reduction in the cost of producing either milk, butter or cheese, and this means that the income from handled it is almost next to impos- well.

sible for a mortgage to attempt to compete with the combination.

A HOG TONIC.

To keep hogs thrifty keep constantly before the pigs charcoal, wood ashes, and aslo use the preparation recommended by the government as a preventative for hog cholera and swine plague. This is made as follows.

Wood charcoal, 1 lb.; sulphur, 1 lb.; sodium chloride, 2 lbs.; sodium bicarbonate, 2 lbs.; sodium hyposulphite, 2 lbs.; sodium sulphate, 1 lb.; antimony sulphide, 1 lb.

Mix these drugs thoroughly and give a tablespoonful at a dose for each 200 pounds of weight once a day. Also keep a box containing charcoal, and, if possible, wood ashes, where the pigs can have access to it at all times.

It is a good deal easier and more satisfactory to prevent disease than to undertake to cure it after it has made its appearance. The hog is about as unsatisfactory an animal to treat as we know of, but if it is kept under proper sanitary conditions and fed the right kind of feed it is not likely to become diseased,-Rural Magazine.

FARMERS MUST BE SCIENTIFIC. There is no getting over the fact that the science of chemistry has a very important bearing upon farming. To be truthful about the matter the farmer of today finds it next to impossible to get along without the aid of the chemist, and for the farmer to be successful he must work handin-hand with this so-called scientific man. Certainly there is no business that is carried on today in which study, and a thorough knowledge and understanding of the business, is worth more than in farming. No, the practical farmer cannot afford to poke fun at the scientific farmer, and the scientific farmer cannot afford to use the practical farmer as a mere tool. They are both absolutely necessary to the welfare of one another and the practical farmer has an added responsibility, by reason of his being necessary to the existence of the human race, as he is practically the sole means of feeding it.

APPLYING MANUE TO LAND.

Whenever it is possible manure should be taken directly to the field from the stable and spread at once, not left in heaps to await a more convenient time. Manure cannot be kept by any method of storing so there will not be loss in a greater or less

degree. Fermentation always means a breaking down and loss of nitrogen compounds that pass away as gas, and consequently the sooner manure is got onto and under the soil the less will be the loss. Nitrogen is worth fifteen cents a pound, if bought in a fertilizer, and it consequently takes but a short time for a fermenting heap of manure to lose many dollars' worth of nitrogen .-- Hoard's Dairyman.

WHERE IS THE SIRE? Where did you put that boar that you paid a long price for? If he is shut up close in a pen, it means that he will be ruined, unless he is one of those uneasy, restless creatures that are always tearing around. In this case you had better get one of a more quiet disposition and then make a run for him. He must take exercise if he keeps strong and vigorous. After you have paid your good money for a sire don't waste your feed and spoil him by overfeeding him to make him look attractive. Keep him in good, 'strong, growing condition on growing feed, but never fatten him if you expect him to make you money. ern Agriculturist.

TRY THIS AS A CURE FOR ROUP. Take a chicken and stick head in coal oil over the nostrils until it breathes once. By that time it will

Danger in Old Scrapbooks.

Old scrapbooks are a menace to

colored fashion plates from 1853 to 1892. Another was filled with newspaper clippings of the war between the states. They were prized and fre-

The largest incubator in the world has just been completed at Pembroke, N. Y. It holds 15,000 eggs. It does the work of 1,000 hens, or of one hen sitting constantly for ten years.

Three horses were ridden by girls the farm is increased just so much, in recent races at Tokio, and one of When ensilage and cows are properly the girls won. Both of the other girls