

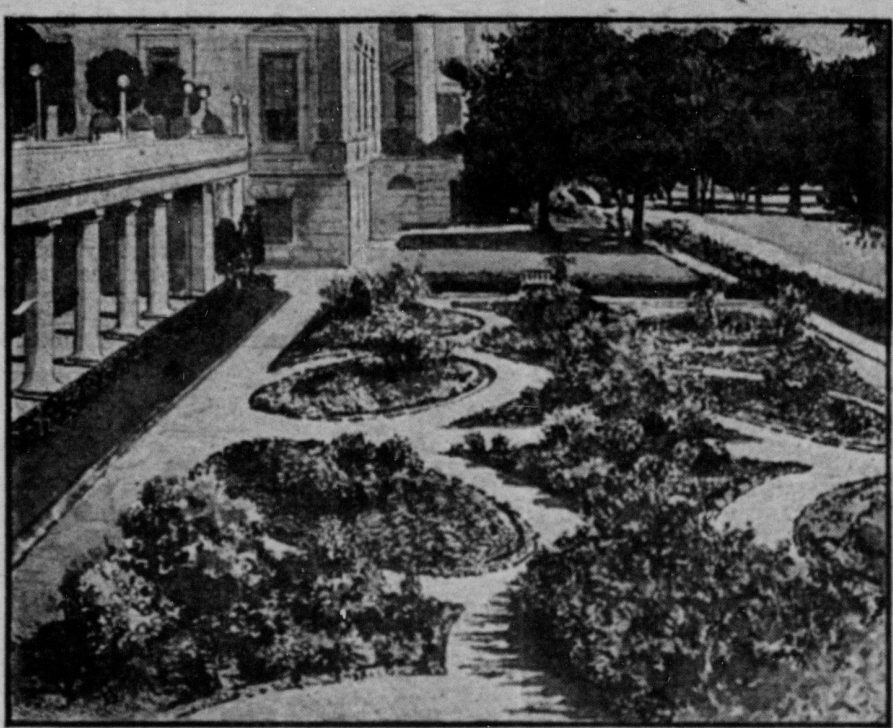
ATTRACTIVE FLOWER BED.

OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN A FAVORITE SPOT OF MRS. ROOSEVELT.

This Corner of the White House Grounds, With its Blaze of Color, Attracts the Sight-Seeker.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Old Fashioned Garden, as the generous collection of posies west of the south veranda of the White House is called, has been a continuous mass of bloom and color during the summer and fall, quite different from any of the other Government flower displays. There are many of these, surrounding the different departmental buildings, those of the Department of Agriculture being particularly elaborate and ornate, but it is the opinion of summer visitors to Washington that the old-time corner of the mistress of the White House is the most pleasing of all. At least it seems to strike the majority of fancies, for it recalls the scenes and times of earlier days. This part of the White House grounds has always been devoted to flowers, but until Mrs. Roosevelt's advent it has been rather given up to the latest fads of horticulture than to a display of the familiar blooms of the old-time flower garden.

The changes in the White House a couple of years ago were officially known as the "restoration," but have, perhaps, been more generally termed the "reconstruction." It seemed necessary that something should be done; there was talk of reconstructing the White



A FAVORITE SPOT OF THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

House, but the niggardly appropriations made by Congress prevented any extensive change or improvement. There has, however, been nothing but approval for the changes in Mrs. Roosevelt's garden. The location is an ideal one, somewhat sheltered and secluded, and when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave the garden party last spring to the International Railway delegates there were many words of praise for the charming effect of the hundreds of climbing roses, displayed in full bloom, and fragrance, their vivid coloring contrasting well against the walls of the east and west terraces.

Special Floral Pets.

Particular pets of the President's wife are hardy shrubs and animals, too, but all of the kind with which men and women who loved flowers a half century ago loved to surround themselves and with each of which for the older generation there lingers some poetic or sentimental fancy. Hollyhocks, jessamine, phlox, dahlias, China asters, lavender, rosemary, columbine, clematis, peonies and smaller shrubs and flowers have contributed generously to the riot of color and bloom which has pervaded this nook during the season. The mistress of this garden delights to pick up new plants which are yet old, and following her various visits to Arlington, Mount Vernon and other places have come many packages of new favorites to find an unused corner in this old-fashioned garden.

Does Sugar Make Strength?

Various reasons have been assigned for the increase in stature and strength of the modern maiden, who has most certainly grown uncommonly tall and proportionately muscular during the past few years, says an English writer. It cannot be that outdoor sports, gymnastic exercise and so on, have stretched her out and made her as strong as she is, because her brothers have had precisely the same advantages, and they have not developed at the same rate. It seems to me, therefore, that the secret lies in the fact, that of recent years girls have become far greater consumers of sweets than ever were their mothers and grandmothers. Time was when we should never have dreamt of having sweets on our luncheon, dinner and tea tables. Now it would be quite extraordinary were one not to offer these dainties. And, what is more, women are not merely content to eat sweets at all times and in all places between meals. It was recently said that boxes of bonbons play a conspicuous part in modern love-making, "sweets to the sweet" being apparently the text by which every young man of the day guides himself through the devious paths of courtship.

The great Russian wrestler who is shortly to enter again in contest with the Turk, Madras, tells us that the most stuffy one eats the stronger one grows. Sugar is the secret of strength, he declares.

Only a Portion of Russia.

In order to appreciate the size of Siberia one must imagine the placing of all of the States and Kingdoms, principalities and empires, etc., of Europe, excepting Russia, and all of the United States, including Alaska, in the territory occupied by that portion of Russia, and then would still have a small amount of land uncovered.

In British Columbia as in England the rule of the road is "Keep to the left and you're sure to be right."

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

American System of Public Education Far Less Practical Than That of Germany.

The general public school education of the country is complacently believed by the majority of people to be the best in the world. There are some, however, who insist that much of our education is unpractical and does not fit the youth of the country for the actual hard knocks of life, and that our school system should include a much greater preparation of industrial work.

An examination of German educational methods places the United States at an apparent disadvantage in this regard. An instance of this is seen in a series of newspaper articles published in Frankfort, Germany, by Mr. Heinrich Back, the director of the Frankfort Industrial School, who has been twice sent by the German Government to study the industrial schools of this country. Mr. Back expresses surprise that we have not provided in our school system for training our citizens in special directions, instead of leaving the establishment of trade, industrial and technical schools to the enterprise of individuals or the generosity of philanthropy. The result is that a comparatively small number of these schools are found in certain favored parts of the United States, while in the major portion of the country little opportunity is offered boys to obtain practical and thorough instruction and to increase their value to the nation by converting themselves into trained workmen.

The German Government, on the other hand, maintains in every part of the empire good trade, industrial and technical schools, drilling the youth of the country and sending them out, each

GREAT CANALS OF MARS.

RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS ESTABLISH APPARENT ARTIFICIAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Camera's Eye, More Sensitive than the Human Optic, Establishes New Data—Interesting Scientific Discoveries.

Astronomers and scientists in general are deeply interested in the modest announcement made by Professor Percival Lowell and his associates at the Lowell Observatory in Arizona recently that after several partial successes and some complete failures the greater canals of the planet Mars had at last been photographed.

Hitherto the general public has been compelled to accept or to reject the existence of the Martian canals on the word of the stargazing fraternity. But with the accomplishment of the Harvard observers in Arizona everyone will now have an opportunity to see the actual photographs in proof of what has long been considered as more or less of a theory.

While several photographs were taken of the canals some weeks ago, it was not until a few days ago that the solar photographers were ready to announce the complete success of the undertaking. Professor Lowell, in the following account of the achievement, is unreserved in his belief that the Martian canals closely correspond to the familiar waterways of the same general classification on this planet. Up to the present time human knowledge of Mars has been largely theoretical—the principal facts regarding the planet being that it is 141,500,000 miles from the sun and approximately 47,000,000 miles from earth. The Martian year has 687 days. Mars is 4230 miles in diameter, the earth being 7918, Jupiter 86,500 and the sun 866,400 miles.

"To photograph the canals of Mars," says Professor Lowell, "has for many years been a purpose of the observatory established and maintained by Harvard College in Arizona. The first attempt to meet with an even approximate success was made in 1901, when a more or less satisfactory print was made of the Mare Acidalium, or Lake of Acid.

"Yet, encouraging as that pioneer effort was, no canal could then be detected on the negative with absolute certainty. To-day we can state as positive and final that there are canals on Mars—because the photographs say so, and a photographic negative is nothing if not truthful.

"In my firm belief, it is only a question of time, possibly of months, maybe a few years, when we shall be able to determine the exact nature and probable purpose of the canals of our planetary neighbor. Meanwhile we have a number of excellent negatives which have served to bring us a bit closer to Mars than ever in the past.

"The negatives thoroughly confirm the eye in showing not only the existence of the canals, but reveal them as continuous lines of tens and even hundreds of miles in length. Of course it is yet impossible to say positively whether the Martian canals are of artificial or natural creation, or exactly of what composition is the liquid or molten substance in them. But so far as we can at present conceive they appear as corresponding to our familiar waterways classified under the heading of canals.

Value of Advertising.

Once, beset with pain and trouble,
When the day was dreary and dark,
And I felt most weary sinking
Of my liver, lungs and heart.

In the papers I was scanning,
Advertisements by the score,
Trusting there to find some doctor
In whose ears my woes I'd pour.

Then there flashed across my vision
As if writ in living light;
Tell, oh, tell, old Doctor Cartin!
Tell, before you sleep, this night.

All your woes and all your troubles,
All your aches and every pain
He can soothe you, he can cure you;
Put new life in every vein.

And when all your troubles vanish,
And your liver works all right,
And your lungs resume their functions
And your heart with joy is bright.

Then you'll sing loud Hallelujah,
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Thankful that to Dr. Cartin
All your troubles have been told.

And you'll know that lucky Fortune
Made you know, at any rate,
That it pays for all to keep their
Advertisements up to date.

A Few Afterthoughts.

The negro who demanded \$500 from a New York life insurance company to be prosecuted. This man is evidently unfamiliar with the New York methods. He should have applied for the gift through a syndicate.

A mining engineer in Guadalajara, Mexico, has found a petrified apple. It is underground. This is almost as startling as the seedless apple fake.

There were 17,000 pounds of Mocha and Java coffee imported into the United States in the last six years. It seems strange that during that time grocers throughout the country have sold 3,500,000 pounds of pure Mocha and Java.

A hunting article in Scribner's Magazine, contributed by the President, says, "Ordinarily my experience has been that bears were not hurried when I suddenly came upon them." Surely the President was disguised.

The German who has built a house entirely of cork must be an Irishman.

A clever counterfeit of the ten-dollar "Buffalo" note is being passed in New York. Another indigestible security, only it has the misfortune to be technically illegal.

Hall Caine has concluded that he will not write a novel or American millionaires. He was probably unable to find one who would make a good hero.

One Purman got five years in prison for stealing a bag of wheat. He should have taken the precaution to do his business through the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Columbia University proposes to abolish having by expelling the bankers. The Board of Directors are to be congratulated on having thought out a bright idea.

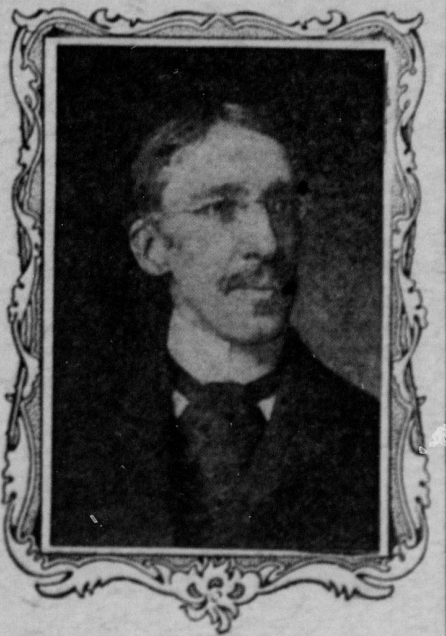
IMPLEMENT MAKERS MEET.

SHOW GREAT EXPANSION OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY TRADE.

Pass Resolutions For Land Law Reform—Against Giving Inter-State Commerce Commission Power to Fix Railroad Rates.

A recent meeting of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers at Niagara Falls brought forth a number of interesting and important facts relative to the great progress which has been made in recent years in the making of all classes of farm and working implements and also the great expanse of this class of trade abroad.

Since 1899, when our exports in this line for the first time shot ahead of those of Great Britain, the United States has been easily the heaviest exporter of agricultural implements and machinery in the world. Manufacturers claim, and their efforts to secure foreign markets seem to substantiate it, that exports play a most important part in the successful conduct of agricultural implement manufacturing. The last census puts the annual value of this class of production at \$101,000,000, and it is estimated that the present year's production is greater. This



Courtesy Washington Star.
JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP.

has grown from \$5,000,000 in 1850. The increase in exports, however, has been far greater as we have, one after another, captured foreign markets. In 1870 we exported only a million dollars' worth of foreign implements; in 1900 we were at the \$16,000,000 mark, and the high water mark was reached in 1904 with \$22,700,000, or over one-fifth of the product.

Much Work Ahead.

The Niagara meeting, however, brought forth the fact that there are many fields as yet unconquered by our implement makers. In sharp contrast with the brilliant success achieved by American harvesting machinery in Russia, American plows are practically unknown in that vast agricultural country. The plows used are mostly German or of local make, while the American types of light, strong plows, capable of doing almost twice the work of the Russian plows, and which have swept everything before them in South Africa and Australia, have thus far, for some reason, failed to gain an entry into Russia.

American Manufacturers Foremost.

It seems that the American implement makers are a progressive set and the secret of their phenomenal success has been in their good organization and the close study they have made of the wants of the foreign peoples. The American manufacturer has made a study of conditions and has thus beaten the Britisher with his "take it or leave it," and the German plan of making an exact imitation of the native or local implement.

The National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers is an influential body and its annual meetings are participated in by some of the heaviest manufacturers in the world. It takes up, in addition to its regular business, the various broad questions of the day as they may have some direct or indirect bearing upon the prosperity of their industries. Among other questions discussed at the recent meeting were the ten-hour labor day, certain phases of the tariff, the parcel post question, ship subsidy, the railroad rate question and the repeal of the land laws. The principal discussion, as noted by the daily reports, centered around the railroad rate and land law questions and parcel post, although there was, of course, no dissent to the view that everything possible should be done to expand foreign trade.

Questions of Legislation.

Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who recently attained fame in his beef trust decision, addressed the association upon the evils which he said would result in case the Interstate Commerce Commission was vested with power to act as both prosecutor and court, as they would if they were given power to fix railroad rates. He took strong ground against all relates and discriminations and declared that it would be wise to replace the present machinery by a government bureau empowered to investigate all complaints, with a court of transportation to adjudge the various points raised.

Resolutions were adopted embodying this idea.

The association also indorsed the report of President Roosevelt's Public Land Commission, advising the repeal of the Timber and Stone Act, and changes in the Desert Land Act, and the Commutation Clause of the Homestead Act to prevent land frauds. The interest of the association in this matter and in the government irrigation work is active, since irrigation and home building on millions of acres of Western lands will furnish an unparalleled market.

The proposed parcel post legislation came in for a scoring as being inimical to independent manufacture and destroyer of the thousands of retail and even wholesale dealers throughout the country with whom the farmers do business directly and tending to further concentrate manufactures in a few great centers, and create monopolies.

SINGULAR INDIANS OF NORTH WEST.

The Marriage Contract a Complicated Document.

Many peculiar customs exist among the Kwakwaka Indians who live along the coast of British Columbia. These Indians are divided into numerous tribes or clans, entry into one of which is obtained only through most exacting laws. Marriage among them is considered a purchase which is conducted on sound business principles. But the object sought is not only the woman, but also the right of membership in her clan for the future children of the couple. The privileges of the clan are not given as a present to the son-in-law, but he becomes entitled to them by paying a certain amount of property for his wife. The wife is given to him as a first installment of the return payment. The crest of the clan, its privileges, and a considerable amount of other property besides, are given later on, when the couple have children, and the rate of interest paid by the wife's tribe increases with the number of children. For one child, 200 per cent. of interest is paid; for two or more children, 300 per cent. After the entire payment is made the marriage is annulled, because the wife's father has redeemed his daughter. If she continues to stay with her husband, she does so of her own free will. Oftentimes, however, to avoid complications, the husband makes a new payment to his father-in-law in order to have a claim to his wife.

A RATTLER STORY.

Where a Miss Was as Good as a Mile.

"Being no devotee of hunting, I seldom carried anything but my revolver, while my partner, an enthusiast for any game from bear to pooker, great or small, as I was the reverse, seldom stirred from the tent without his double-barrelled shotgun," said the old timer from Nevada.

"As small game was fairly plenty in that part of the Sierras Jim generally took the right-of-way, lest it might be frightened away before he had an opportunity to shoot. This afternoon, however, we were merely going a short distance up the mountain back of our tent to see that our horses had not strayed too far. The gun was taken as a matter of habit, but the prospect of meeting anything for 'Jim' to shoot was so slight that I pushed on ahead and was climbing the steep mountain side, my body inclined far forward with my head naturally but a short distance from the ground.

"A sudden sharp gun shot report roared in my ear, and I felt the wind of the blast as the charge almost grazed my cheek.

"'Devilish careless, Jim,' I said, angrily as I wheeled around. 'Don't make game of your best friends without at least a slight warning, and don't fear but that after such a startling hint I'll always let you take the lead, though not even a chipmunk is in sight.'

"The color rushed from my face and was succeeded by a blush of shame as Jim quietly pointed to the mangled body of a six-foot rattler, whose head had been shattered into a shapeless mass.

"'Well,' said Jim, smiling good naturedly, 'your two heads were about two feet apart. A bit too close, I thought.'

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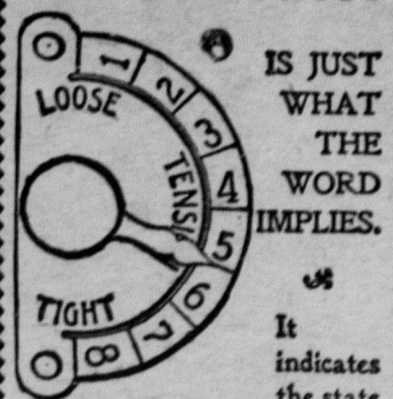
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