



Senator Sued by Ward.

The suit for \$50,000 for breach of promise against Senator Wm. V. Sullivan by Miss Lucy Mai Leeton creates a lively interest in the town of Warrenton, Va., where both are well known. Miss Leeton is well remembered there, where she attended the Panquier Female Institute. She was entered at the school in January, 1898, by Senator Sullivan, as his ward, and remained there until the closing of the session in June of that year.

While a student at the Panquier Female Institute, Senator Sullivan was a frequent visitor to Warrenton, and his attentions to his beautiful ward were, it is said, more those of a lover than those of a guardian, and this loving attitude toward each other was much commented upon. Usually he



SENATOR WILLIAM VAN AMBERG SULLIVAN.

Mississippi Statesman, who is sued for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise.

would come from Washington on Saturday and remain over until Monday, and would always have Miss Leeton leave the institute and stop with him at the Warren Green hotel during each brief visit to this place.

A great many circumstances that were commented on then, but not viewed with suspicion, were easily understood in the light of recent developments.

James Bryce, the distinguished English statesman and author, is in Paris for his first genuine visit to the French capital. He says that whenever he has been there before he was simply passing through, and that he is less acquainted with Paris than any of the other great continental capitals.

May Wed a Billionaire.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, whose reported engagement from London to Alfred Beit, the richest man in the world, is an American. Her father was the late Alexander Stevens, cashier of the Ghilatin National bank. Mrs. Ladenburg lost her husband in 1896. He was a member of



Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., bankers, and had been spending the winter south. He was returning from Nassau in February and was missed from the steamer Niagara during a violent storm.

Alfred Beit is said to be the only man in the world worth \$1,000,000,000. He could be worth whatever he pleased, for his firm controls the entire output of diamonds from South Africa and regulates the supply so as to keep up the price. He is director of all the big South African corporations such as the De Beers company and the Chartered South African company.

Mr. Beit owns the palace built by Harney Barnato in London. He is 47 years old, a bachelor, and the leading partner in the firm of Werner, Beit & Co., who own the most valuable diamond and gold mines in Africa. He is a modest, rather retiring man, little known in the social, but a power in the financial world. His exact wealth is unknown, but it is so many millions that he is considered to be wealthier than any one of the Rothschilds. Werner, Beit & Co. have more millions at their command than any institution in England except the Bank of England.



Alfred Beit.

A library to be known as the "Seymour Technical Library" is to be established at Johannesburg by friends of the late Major L. T. Seymour, as a memorial to his services to the mining industry in South Africa.

The English Lake District Menaced.

The proposition to construct an electric railway through the heart of the lake district in England, for which a bill will be offered in the new parliament, is meeting with strenuous opposition, not alone because it will tend towards the defacement of that beautiful region but because there is no demand for it in the district itself, the scheme being simply prompted by monetary motives. Some time ago an attempt was made to build a steam railroad through the district. It was defeated, but there is now imminent danger that the electric road promoters may succeed. The London Spectator, discussing the project, says that all who are drawn there by scenery or association can easily get there, but garized and exposed to defacement or why "special facilities should be given to the tripper to careen up and down the avenues of this lovely park," injuring everything he touches. It intimates that while the lake district cannot be fenced in, even by act of parliament, there is a possibility of a national trust which may do for it what this government has done for the Yellowstone park.

Goes as a Missionary.

Miss Elizabeth Stanley of Richmond, Ind., has just sailed from New York for India to begin a career as a missionary. She is twenty-six years old, and seems to be particularly gifted for work of this character. She was born and reared in Richmond and has made her home with her widowed mother and her brothers. She has been a member of the Lutheran denomination from early childhood and became identified with the congregation of the Second Lutheran church in West Richmond when that church was established. She attracted the attention of prominent workers in the congregation and arrangements were made to give her an education that would fit her for the life of a missionary. She prepared for this work at Wittenberg college, Springfield, O., recently completing her course. The general synod of the Lutheran church in the United States picked upon Miss Stanley as one of its general missionaries for India, where a vast amount of work has been done during the last few years by this and various other denominations. Miss Stanley goes to India in company with several other missionaries of the Lutheran synod.



Miss Stanley.

Charles M. Hays.



Who has been selected for the position of President of the Southern Pacific.

"Prince of Pan-Handlers."

His love for a Philadelphia girl is said to be responsible for the reformation of George Munro, known all over the United States for more than twenty years as the "prince of pan-handlers." In the language of the street a "pan-handler" is a man who gets his living without working for it by plying the arts of a confidence man in a small way.

Now that he has reformed, Munro has no hesitation in declaring that there is not an honest man who really needs food begging for money on the streets of a great city. His advice to people who, while kind at heart, object to being victimized, is to refuse every request for money made by street or house beggars. When a man comes to the door and asks for something to eat, Munro thinks he ought not to be turned away because "no professional panner will go around from door to door begging for cold victuals."

In recognition of the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of scientific explorations the British government presented Dr. Nansen with a fifty-volume set of the Challenger Reports. He is the first single individual to receive them, their cost running up to several hundred pounds.



George Munro.

SAYINGS and DOINGS

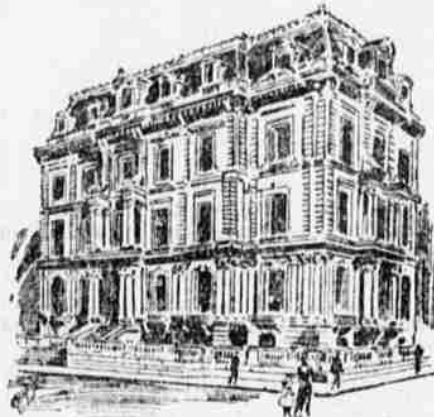
A Summer National Capital.

The suggestion made by a writer in Harper's Weekly that the United States have a summer capital is plausible but impracticable. It is urged that many officials find the heat unbearable. Thus, Secretary Hay has spent much time in New Hampshire and President McKinley has found rest at Canton, while other members of the administration have been forced to flee the torrid atmosphere of Washington. It is undeniable that the national capital is not an ideal place of summer residence and the heat is hard on the clerks, continues the Chicago Tribune. Perhaps it would be pleasant for them if the capital were located at some delightful summer resort, such as Chicago. The dual capitals would entail great additional expense and, although Chicago would be a good place here, even temporarily. The temporary inconvenience to officials is outweighed by other considerations. Meanwhile it cannot be said that the government suffers by the occasional absence of the heads of departments in summer. It might have been true in the days of mail coaches, but now the telegraph and telephone enable a man to keep in touch with his business in almost any place he may be.

Stewart House to Be Sold.

A. T. Stewart's famous mansion, at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York, will soon become the property of a member of the Astor family.

The mansion took seven years to build and cost at least \$1,000,000, exclusive of the ground. Tons and tons of the purest marble were brought from Tuckahoe for the outer walls, while for the interior Mr. Stewart purchased marble in Italy, cut according



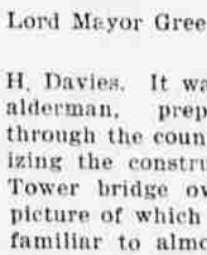
STEWART MANSION.

to the directions of his architect, piece by piece, all polished and ready to set.

The Manhattan club, for the first five years it occupied the Stewart mansion, paid \$37,500 rent per annum. Later this was increased to \$40,000.

London's New Lord Mayor.

Alderman Frank Green, the new lord mayor of London, is the head of the great paper firm of Frank Green & Co. He has been a merchant of London for forty years. In 1878 he was elected a member of the council and since then he has held various offices in the corporation of London, among them, of course, that of sheriff, which he filled in 1897-8, under the mayoralty of Sir



Lord Mayor Green.

H. Davies. It was Mr. Green who, as an alderman, prepared and carried through the council the report authorizing the construction of the famous Tower bridge over the Thames, the picture of which is familiar to almost every school child in the world. Mr. Green is a widower, and hence there will be no lady mayoress during his administration. The duties of lady mayoress, however, will be undertaken by his elder daughter, Miss Kathleen Hayden Green, a most charming woman, whose talent as a poet has won her considerable praise from competent critics. Miss Green is a regular contributor for the Sketch, Mr. Astor's Pall Mall Magazine, the Literary World and other current publications.



Miss Green.

Great French Statesman.



Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau. Whose Ideas Will Dominate the Coming French Legislature.

Stumbling.

It is not always an easy matter to discover the cause of stumbling in driving horses; hence it is a good plan to make a study of the matter and be prepared to make a proper examination of the animal that is giving trouble from this bad habit. We have called it a habit, for that is often the case, and especially so where the horse has become fat from over-feeding and lack of exercise, and we see the same thing in many horses driven by women who are loath to use the whip and do not, as a rule, "keep the horse up to the bit," with the result that he acquires a slovenly way of going and, being half asleep, stumbles whenever he comes to an object that is above the level of the road. The cure for these patients is to "waken them up" and, if fat from the use of corn, feed them upon a ration of sound old oats and bran, along with good hay.

Another common cause of stumbling, and perhaps the commonest cause of all, is the practice of the smith in leaving the toes too long at each shoeing time, and of cutting down the heels. After doing this he fits the shoe with a high toe as well as heels, which prevents any chance that the horse would otherwise have had of "getting over" the long toe, which acts as a fulcrum, requiring an added degree of leverage, which naturally becomes tiresome and puts a strain upon the back tendons. The result is that, while the horse may for a time go well enough, he begins to stumble as soon as he becomes tired and this ends in broken knees, possibly broken shafts, and quite frequently smashed check lines and saddle hooks. The remedy is not, as some seem to think, the high checking of the horse, for this only tires him the sooner, and he will surely stumble when he becomes tired. The cure is to cut down the toe all it will stand at each shoeing and leave the heels and quarters alone; then fit on a shoe that has no toe calking, but a pair of heels that raise the heels of the foot a trifle, or to some extent when the habit is a bad one. Shoeing in this way will relieve the sore tendons, but if there is contraction and a good deal of thickness it will also be necessary to blister the back tendons to remove the swelling and strengthen up the cords.

The presence of corns or other foot troubles is also a cause of stumbling and it may also be due to defective eyesight, but still another feasible explanation of the habit is given in the following interesting remarks by a writer in the Horsehooper's Journal:

I have given this question a great deal of study, and I come to the conclusion that the same ratio of difficulty does not exist in the prevention of stumbling as can be found in some other defects of the horse's travel.

There is, above all, one cause that produces stumbling, and that is the natural build of the animal. When we find that nature has not been kind in proportioning the animal's build, stumbling then becomes a most aggravated evil and difficult to cure. A stumbling horse, it will usually be noticed, is built heavier in front and the same part will be lower from the withers to the sole of the feet than from the extreme height of hip to the sole of hind feet. The horse will always have the front limbs set somewhat prominently in front of the shoulder, and the feet, instead of being proportionately set, will extend beyond the line of limb. This is faulty conformation and is the natural cause of stumbling. Taking such an extreme case, I have shod with success, by bringing the heels of the shoe well back, leaving them as wide between each as possible and using a shoe with the toe well set back or improve on the defects which natural conformation has caused. Sometimes I find it necessary to place a four calk shoe on an extreme case of stumbling, raising the heels to a good height and lowering the toe calks as they proceed toward the toe of the shoe, at the same time rolling that portion to give the horse an easy and free motion as he is passing over the point of toe. The heel calk, on such a shoe, should be placed on the extreme outside of the web and the web at the heel should be as wide as possible, so as to take in all parts of the heel and bar in their bearing.

The Lipton Corner in Pork.

Recently barrel pork in Chicago experienced a sharp rise, going up to \$16 per barrel. It was charged that Sir Thomas Lipton had cornered the market by buying up 75,000 barrels. On this point, Sir Thomas in an interview, says:

"The pork I now hold I purchased for purely legitimate trade purposes. I need it in my business and propose to sell it to my regular customers. I do not believe in corners, and if I thought that the advantage I now hold in the pork market would work any hardship on American people or would in any way compromise my reputation as a straight man of business I would throw up the whole deal. Not a pound of the pork that I have bought in Chicago is to be used for speculative purposes. As I said before, it will all go into the regular channels of trade. The people who are raising all the cry brought the situation on themselves; they are speculators and I am not, and I see no reason why I should let them have what pork I own and need in my regular business to pull them out of a hole. If the American consumer is to suffer, that is another matter, but so far as I am advised it is the speculators alone who are concerned, and I have no sympathy with them."

The Lipton interview has been accepted as a fair statement by nearly all the dealers in the provision pit.

Progress is the law of the prehistoric ages, the world has been fully persuaded, not so fully that it is also the law of history.—Rev. Dr. Crafts, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Poultry Briefs.

The greatest poultry show of the season will be that held in Chicago Jan. 21 to 26. It will be in the new Coliseum building that has been erected on the site of the old Libby Prison Museum. Doubtless the finest birds from all the other shows in the surrounding states will meet at this place, and it is expected that poultrymen will come from all parts of the country to gather what lessons they can from the exhibition.

Many deaths of chicks in incubators are caused by overcrowding, and often the poultry man or woman does not suspect the cause. On going to the brooder in the morning the several chicks are found dead. The chicks at night, especially, if the night is cold, will crowd to the center for heat, and in so doing will lie on and smother those on the inside. The remedy is to give a little more than enough heat and that will make the chicks spread out and avoid crowding.

There is a vast difference between the man that makes a specialty of poultry raising and the man that raises a few hens for family use only, as to the methods that each must employ. It may fairly be said that the divergence is at the beginning. The specialist must first study his market. The market of the amateur is so near that he does not need to study it, as he is not afraid of rivals. The specialist must be an accountant, but the other cares little whether he makes or loses he wants the products fresh. For this reason the amateur may succeed where the specialist would be sure to fail. But for all of that the amateur poultry raiser is the greatest factor in the poultry world, both because he is the most numerous and because he is the most independent.

Some men have enthusiasm enough to begin in the poultry business but not enough to continue, in the face of obstacles. We knew of one young man with a little money that started in the poultry business as a side issue. He built a large poultry house, as we remember it, about 30 feet long by 15 wide. When the writer saw it it was empty, the owner having tried his hundred hens in it and met with disaster. On inquiry it was found that the amateur poultry raiser had also tried an incubator, but he had given it up after one attempt to hatch chickens with it. He said they hatched out well enough, but as soon as born almost they would start on a run and after going a few yards would fall over apparently in a fit and die. The trouble with this young man was that he had not the perseverance to keep at the business till he had learned the lessons necessary to make success possible.

We may expect to see the south some day become the leader in the production of poultry. The rate of progress of that region in this direction will depend to a great extent on the increase of railroad facilities. The climate of the south is such that one of the great obstacles to poultry raising in the north does not exist there. The mildness of the climate makes it possible to obtain eggs during all the year and to change the times of egg production so that the supply will be greatest just when it is least in the north. In fact, we may expect the time to come when the north will produce the summer eggs and the south the winter eggs, with an equalization of prices. In time the storage of eggs in the north will become a thing of the past, the eggs from the southern hen keeping prices at too low an average during winter to make storage profitable. Of course this change will take place only so fast as the southern farmers become educated and grasp their opportunities.

Grass as a poultry feed is, we believe, not fully appreciated. Where the owner of fowls must keep them yarded during the entire summer and where it is not convenient for him to raise special crops, such as rape, for them, he should figure on the feeding value of grass. All fowls consume a great deal of green material and often consume it so close to the ground that the roots of the grass are destroyed. Pasture for the fowls should be as certainly provided as for any other farm stock. And it should be provided in sufficient area to give them good feeding grounds at all times and without being fed too close. To get the best results from such area the sod should be an artificial one developed on ground that has been previously cultivated and fertilized. The plan of enclosing only thin native sod is not a good one, as it does not produce enough herbage to pay for the work of enclosing it.

The Cow's Digestion.

Prof. Joseph B. Lindsey of the Hatch Experiment Station says: Digestion is the changing of feeds in the stomach and intestines into soluble and diffusible substances, that can be taken up by the blood. The process briefly stated, is as follows: The feed is chewed in the mouth, and thoroughly moistened by the saliva. The moistening of the feed thus enabling it to be easily swallowed—is the principal value of this secretion. The stomach of the ruminant has four divisions. The slightly chewed feed passes to the large first stomach or paunch, and

then into the smaller second division. The food, thus softened, is returned from the second stomach to the mouth and more thoroughly masticated and then passes to the third stomach. This third stomach has numerous folds, between which the food is pressed, and the soluble portions directly resorbed. It then passes into the fourth stomach where the ordinary process of digestion begins in the same manner as in animals having a simple stomach. The feed is here subjected to considerable motion and is acted on by the so-called gastric juice, the active principles of which are pepsin and hydrochloric acid. This action of these substances changes the protein into a soluble form called peptone. Neither the fat nor the carbohydrates undergo any change in the stomach.

Small amounts of some kinds of protein are so changed in the stomach as to be taken directly into the blood. But by far the larger part of the food now termed chyme, goes from the stomach into the intestines, to be further acted upon. The digestive fluids of the intestines are the bile or gall of the liver, the pancreatic juice of the pancreas, and the intestinal juice. The chief use of the gall is to divide the fat into very minute globules, i. e. to emulsify it. The bile also aids in the resorption of the fat. The pancreatic juice contains a ferment called trypsin which acts powerfully upon the various forms of protein, changing any that escape the action of the pepsin of the stomach, into peptone, and still further converting a part of the peptone into other simpler substances. Another, no less important ferment is the ptyalin, which converts a considerable part of the starch and similar carbohydrates into sugar (maltose). The pancreatic secretion also acts in the same way as does the bile of the liver upon the fat, bringing it into a very finely divided condition.

The action of the intestinal secretion is not fully understood. It contains, however, a small amount of ptyalin, which changes starchy matters into sugar.

In addition to the several secretions mentioned, various bacteria play a considerable part in the process of digestion in the small intestine. They decompose or break down more or less protein, convert starch into sugar, and decompose the cellulose which hitherto has not been acted upon, into a variety of simpler substances.

Dairy Notes.

It is difficult for a creamery to thrive in a community where good farm papers do not circulate. The dairyman, that is, the milk producer, must be a man well-read if he is to produce good milk and in sufficient quantities to make him a profitable patron of the creamery. It is to the interest of the creamery manager to raise the level of intelligence among his patrons in every way in his power. He should see that they get hold of the best literature relating to the work of the farm.

The owners of creameries, whether individual or co-operative, should see to it that the buildings of the establishments are kept neatly painted. This has a moral effect on the patrons and serves as strong backing to the ambitious butter-maker, who wants to get only clean cream taken from clean milk. To a certain extent all things are bound together in the creamery, and it is difficult to elevate one kind of service without lifting the whole mass. The patron that delivers milk to a shabby butter-maker standing in the door of a shabby creamery will instinctively form the opinion that almost any kind of milk is good enough to take to that place.

Devons at Illinois State Fair.

Mr. W. H. Davis of Triumph, Ill., was the only exhibitor in this class. To him were awarded the following premiums: Bull 3 years old or over, 1st on Vizan; bull 1 year old; bull under 2, 1st on Julius 7010; bull under 1 year, 1st on American Welshman 7112; cow 3 years old or over, 1st on Lena D. 11825; 2d on Dot 1st 11826; heifer 2 years and under 3; 1st on Dot 2d 11830; heifer 1 year and under 2, 1st to Bex 2d 11995, and 2d to Little Queen 2d 12102; heifer under 1 year, 1st to Anna 1227; 1st on exhibitor's herd; 1st on get of one sire; 1st on produce of one cow; champion aged bull; champion young bull; champion aged cow; champion heifer.

Pig Troughs.

A swine-raiser says: In fattening pigs they should have the trough room in length, not in depth. The pig troughs I see around the country seem many of them to have been constructed with the object of affording bath accommodation for their pigs; so deep and wide that the pigs take headers right into them. The room should be in length, not in depth, for all kinds of pigs, and the troughs should be kept clean. Pigs have the reputation of being filthy animals, but a pig will keep itself clean if it gets instruction in that way for a week, and a good example.

Feeders of sorghum to cows say that if the first few mouthfuls of sorghum they take do not hurt them, no fear need be entertained of subsequent feeding. They say also that even when the sorghum in the field and in a green state is injurious that this injurious quality does not extend to the wilted and cured sorghum.

Calculated at the price paid by the private consumer in Paris, the gas burned daily at the Paris exposition costs about £50.

One good action is worth more than a hundred good intentions.