

Prominent People

SUCCESSOR TO DR. DIX



Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, newly elected rector of Trinity Episcopal church, New York, who succeeds the late Dr. Morgan Dix, is known as "The Little Giant of St. Agnes," and draws a salary of \$25,000 a year. He has a record of having refused two bishoprics.

Prudence and reserve are marked features of Dr. Manning's face. His lips are thin and his jaws bulge at the sides beneath a close, close shaven skin which seems to announce that his master would stand fast by any decision he had made.

"Trinity corporation is one of mystery and Dr. Manning is another," remarked a member of the laity. "You see the results of both, but you must not inquire too closely into their resources and methods. To do so unobtrusively, without publicity, without regard to financial considerations, is the aim of the man and the corporation."

Dr. Manning is a good business man, thoroughly able to handle the finances of the wealthiest parish in the country. Recently an attack was made on Trinity because of the seeming secretiveness in making public what became of \$400,000 of its funds last year. It elicited no reply.

Dr. Manning is 42 years old. He was born in England, and came to this country at ten years of age. After graduation from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., he was rector of a small California church for a year, and then spent three years as a professor of dogmatic theology within the walls of his alma mater. Before taking the rectorship of a church at Lansdowne, Tenn., he married into the wealthy Van Antwerp family.

Soon he was occupying the place of assistant rector to Trinity parish. He used to full advantage the superb equipment of church and school buildings in West Ninety-first street, amid trees and parked spaces. He started and set going a dozen societies, and developed a capacity for administrative detail that astonished his subordinates. He supervised everything in person. No moments were lost when he conferred on Mondays with his staff of four clergymen, his stenographer, sexton and parish visitor to map out the week's work. He made many personal visits among the 2,300 members of his flock. The increasing infirmity of the aged rector of Trinity put upon his shoulders the practical responsibilities of the entire parish management.

He had refused the bishopric of Kentucky some years before. In November, 1904, he was elected bishop of Harrisburg. Dr. Manning saw the greater field of usefulness opening before him in the New York parish, and waiving the honors of a title, chose the \$8,000 a year assistant rectorship and the traditional rights of succession to the head of Trinity corporation.

Dr. Manning has few amusements. He belongs to the University club and goes there not often. His home life is pleasant and he is fond of music, golf and sailboat riding.

ACCUSED OF JEWEL THEFT



Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, has been accused by an insane Irishman of having in conjunction with Lord Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ireland, stolen the crown jewels that are missing from Dublin castle. Realizing the absurdity of the charge, the magistrate before whom the complaint was made refused to issue a warrant. It is unfortunate that such a charge should have been made by a man of Irish blood, for Mr. Birrell has always been a devoted friend to the Irish people. He has always been an advocate of home rule and has even sought to have that principle extended to Scotland as well, having in view the establishment of a federation like that of the United States or Canada, each of the states having its own legislature and a central parliament sitting in London to legislate for the whole empire, a parliament in which the colonies would have representation in proportion to their importance.

Mr. Birrell is undoubtedly one of the strongest men in the present government, and when the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was sent for by King Edward to form an administration the first man he turned to was Mr. Birrell. He was given the department of education because on it would fall the work of preparing a bill to undo the work of the Conservative government which practically abolished the school boards and set up a system of church schools, a system which was bitterly fought by the non-conformists, many of whom went to jail rather than pay taxes for their support. Mr. Birrell's bill passed the commons, but the peers inserted 147 amendments which would have destroyed the bill altogether, so the commons refused to accept them.

When Mr. Bryce gave up the chief secretaryship for Ireland to go to Washington as British ambassador, Mr. Birrell was appointed in his place. His compromise home rule bill was rejected by the national convention which was called to consider it, the delegates insisting on all or nothing, and the government withdrew it. Thus the two great measures of the present parliament were fathered by the same man and both were killed.

Mr. Birrell is quite a prolific author. His principal works are "Obiter Dicta" and "Essays and Addresses," which the London Graphic pronounced to be "terse, scholarly, humorous and suggestive, sympathetic and witty." He is said to be the one humorist man in the cabinet. He is an able, forceful speaker and is in great demand at elections. In parliament he is a fearless, aggressive fighter and ready debater. Like most of the other members of the cabinet, he represents a Scotch constituency, and his mother is a native of the land of heather.

DEFEAT MAKES HIM GOVERNOR



Xenophon Orestes Pindall, president of the state senate, became acting governor of Arkansas when Gov. John S. Little was taken ill, but when he went to Washington to attend the convention for the conservation of natural resources Allen H. Hamiter, speaker of the house of representatives, succeeded him as acting governor. Hamiter vetoed some of the bills to which Pindall had given his assent and called a special session of the legislature to pass measures to which Pindall is opposed. Now Pindall hurried back from Washington to oust his successor and revoke the call for the special session. The legislature refused to heed the call and the promised trouble was averted.

It was a queer turn of luck that enabled Pindall to attain the summit of his ambition, the governor's chair, through defeat. He had that ambition in view when he ran for attorney general. That fight he regarded as only a preliminary center, and so did his opponent. Pindall was beaten and was considered out of the race, so he ran for the state senate and was elected. The senate elects its own presiding officer, who is ex-officio lieutenant governor, and its choice fell on Pindall. Thus he reached the office of governor through the side door, and the man who defeated him for attorney general is now his subordinate and has to take his orders from the man he defeated at the polls. He will also be the court of first resort to decide whether Pindall or Hamiter is entitled to the office, a question that will be determined finally by the supreme court.

Pindall is an active, aggressive man of 33, the youngest man who ever sat in the governor's chair. Had he not obeyed the call of President Roosevelt he would have been occupying the chair yet. Attorney-General Kirby is certain to decide against him for he is an ally of Hamiter's.

NEW PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA



Fernando E. Guachalla, formerly minister to Washington from Bolivia, who has been elected president of that country by a majority of 21,000, came into prominence through his ability as a lawyer, and his writings on political economy. Several of his text books are used in the law department of the university at Lopez.

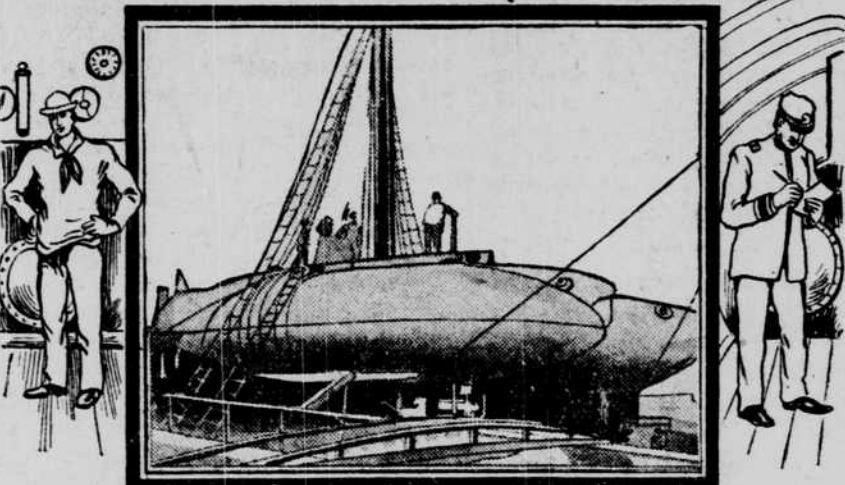
He was a captain in the government army during the war of the Pacific, after which he entered the diplomatic service. First, he was sent to Peru as secretary of legation, and then to Chile in the same capacity. Later he was returned to Peru as chargé d'affaires, and was then elected to the house and senate, respectively, of the national congress. He was then appointed minister of foreign affairs, from which office he came to Washington.

In the spring of 1904 Senor Guachalla was relieved as minister to Washington by Senor Calderon, to be minister to London. Later he was appointed minister to Argentina and afterward to Brazil, which was the last diplomatic post held by him before entering the presidential campaign.

Senor Guachalla will be inducted into office August 6.

The SUBMARINE A WINNER

LITTLE WAR CRAFT A GROWING FACTOR IN NAVAL EQUIPMENT.



THE PORPOISE AND A SISTER BOAT ON THE DECK OF A TRANSPORT



SUBMARINES ATTACKING CRUISER SQUADRON

Dreams that become realities! Over and over again has the world witnessed such development, and no claim can be made for the future part which the submarine and the airship are to play in warfare, which seems impossible or improbable, although there are many military experts who smile at the idea that either the submarine or the airship will ever be much more than novel freaks in military equipment. But on the other hand the big world powers continue to buy and build the submarine and to experiment in air navigation and there is no telling what may not be accomplished in the years to come in perfecting these engines of war along practical lines.

The recent shipment from New York City of two submarines, destined for the Philippines, and the near approach of the extensive maneuvers which have been planned for the rest of the home fleet are again attracting attention to the type of craft which carries its load line over the hatch. In the discussions which have taken place relative to the merits of this type there is a notable difference of opinion. There are now upward of 200 of this type afloat, or perchance submerged, and it may be small exaggeration to say that there are as many divergent views concerning them. There is no naval power, great or small, but now has its submarines. The vast majority of these are merely variants of the Holland type. Having evolved the type, and having spent the best part of his life in perfecting it, Mr. Holland, of course, has implicit faith in his invention.

The following table shows that France now leads the world in this type of vessel, possessing 88, built and building.

Nation	Number Built	Number Building
France	31	47
Great Britain	21	24
United States	8	8
Germany	1	3
Japan	1	3
Russia	2	7
Italy	2	3
Austria	2	3
Holland	1	1
Sweden	1	1
Norway	1	1

This country has eight ready for service and eight under construction. The earlier boats of the class now in service have a length of 63 feet and a displacement, when afloat, of 195 tons, and when submerged of 120 tons. The four newer and larger ones—the Octopus, Cuttlefish, Tarantula, and Viper—are 105 feet in length and have a displacement of 209 tons. But the prevailing tendency toward increase in size has affected submarines as well as battleships, and the latest one to be authorized is to have a tonnage of 500. It is now realized that a seagoing submarine is impossible on a small displacement and that the operation of the moderate-sized boats are very restricted. Consequently either the size of the boats must be enlarged or else they must be relegated as substitutes for mine fields or for forts. Of the submarine as a substitute for forts very little has been said, but there seems to be something in the idea. It is conceivable that the presence of a submarine in a harbor

would be as likely to keep raiding cruisers at a distance as would a fort. Submarines are mobile while forts are not. But destroyers might be able to render them useless, which they certainly could not accomplish with forts. The Octopus and the other three of her type, which are to take part in the coming maneuvers off Newport are equipped with powerful engines, motors and improved mechanisms, but in general shape and the scheme of construction, with slight modifications, follows that of the earlier boats such as the Plunger, Shark and Porpoise. They are of greater structural strength, and said to be able to stand the pressure of being submerged 300 feet, though 200 is the official depth that was required at the Newport trials.

One of the many novel experiments that have been planned lies in the effort to determine whether the presence of dirigibles can be detected by means of balloons or by dirigibles. A scientist, soon after the Kingston earthquake, accidentally discovered that submerged bodies may be more readily detected from a balloon soaring at a great height than from a ship's rail. He had made an ascent in a balloon for the purpose of gaining a comprehensive view of the ruins and altered coast line, and then noted that the further he drew away from the water the clearer submerged objects became. In this way he was able to note the changes which had taken place in the sea bed.

His report gave a hint to our navy officers, and this knowledge is now to be applied to the detection of submarines—rather it is to be utilized for the purpose of determining whether submarines are as amenable to detection from balloons as are tropical sea beds.

The radius of action of the Octopus and her type is about 100 miles from base. These vessels are equipped for warfare with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. Submergence is accomplished through the filling of the various ballast tanks, which include the forward and after trimming tanks, a midship tank, main ballast tank and several auxiliary ballast tanks which are distributed in various parts of the boat. The Octopus carries very little reserve buoyancy, about 800 pounds, and submerges by pointing the bow down about eight degrees, using the horizontal rudder for this purpose. To maintain submergence after reaching the desired depth, the bow remains pointed down about three degrees, with slight variations in each boat.

To return to the surface the amidship tank is first blown. One of the features recently installed is a copper signal buoy, 15 inches in diameter, which is arranged to be readily released from the inside in case of danger while the boat is submerged. This rises immediately to the surface, indicating the exact position of the craft, and serving as a distress signal in case of an accident. The ball buoy and a reel of 200 feet of three-sixteenth-inch bronze wire are incased on the bridge, just in front of the conning tower, in a boxlike compartment.

AN ELECTRIC SAFETY-VALVE

Aluminum Cell Arrester to Protect from Overvoltage.

The aluminum cell arrester, a recent development in devices to protect electrical apparatus from overvoltage due to lightning or other sources of disturbance, is described in the Inventive Age. Says this paper:

"It has long been known that an electrolytic cell, made of two plates, one aluminum and the other carbon, possessed the characteristic of letting the current flow freely in one direction, but not in the other. It occurred to scientists to make both plates of aluminum, thus forming a device with an action analogous to that of the safety-valve on a steam-boller, since little or no current would pass so long as the electrical pressure was low.

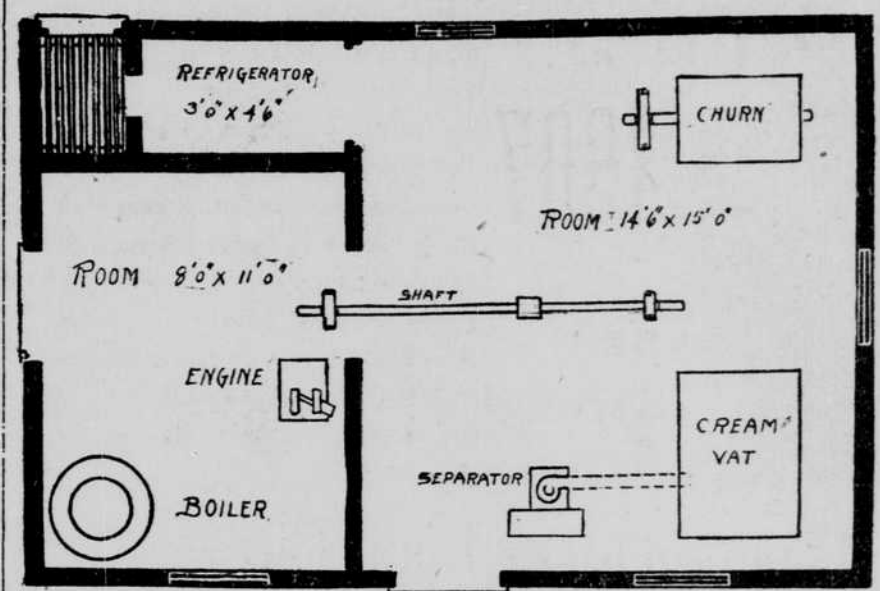
With a high pressure, a large current begins, which ceases as soon as the pressure resumes its original force. Such a characteristic is ideal for protecting electric circuits against overvoltage and its attendant dangers. The plates in the arrester are arranged in tray form, so that one rests within another, insulated from each other, but all containing an electrolyte. The whole is incased in a stoneware jar, and, if desired, one jar may be placed upon another, so as to increase the strength of the arrester. Arranged in this way, the electrolytic lightning-arrester has all of the qualities of a safety-valve as applied to electric circuits."

Vegetable Milk.

A curious vegetable milk used in Japan is described in a Japanese periodical. It is made from the Soja bean. The liquid is exactly like cow's milk in appearance, and in taste can hardly be distinguished from it. To make it the beans are first soaked and then boiled in water. Some sugar and phosphate of potassium are added, and it is boiled down till it has the consistency of condensed milk.

WHAT THE FARM DAIRY SHOULD BE TO SUCCEED

Arrange the Building Conveniently for Handling the Milk Product.



The accompanying plan for a farm dairy will give a general idea of the requirements for such a building. Accommodation is made for handling the milk of 20 cows and making butter. A cement floor is in every way superior to a wooden floor for a creamery. When properly put in, a cement floor will last indefinitely and can be kept clean and sanitary, whereas a wooden floor is short lived, rots quickly and is always a source of contamination.

AS TO LICE AND MITES

Don't Board Them.

Other foes of little chicks are external parasites, lice and mites. We frequently find lice even among winter brooder chicks. Lice on the head are most troublesome. They fasten themselves to the back of the chick's head, near the base of the brain and gradually kill the chick. It is a pitiful sight to see the little chick scratching the back of its head trying to dislodge the pest. Good results are usually obtained by greasing the head of each chick with five per cent. carbonated vaseline. Kerosene and lard, equal parts, prove equally effective. The chicks can be rapidly treated and should be attended to as soon as there is any suspicion of head lice. The louse may be seen readily by means of a small magnifying glass. It can also be detected with the naked eye if one is very careful to examine the right place, although one must look carefully to see it.

To kill mites, clean all coops and brooders perfectly, then apply thoroughly, either whitewash, kerosene oil, or some of the prepared insecticides. Be sure to fill all the cracks and crevices as these are the places where mites will be found hiding during the day. Burn all the litter and add new. A spray pump may be used for applying the insecticide, as it drives the liquid into the cracks and crevices better than can be done with a brush. Whitewash can be applied with a pump and then smoothed over with a brush, doing rapid and effective work. Mites differ from body lice in that they suck the blood from the fowls' bodies, while lice have biting mouthparts and live on the skin and feathers, causing intense itching and annoyance. Mites live on the fowls' body at night only, hiding in cracks and crevices during the day. They appear red when gorged with blood, or white when there is little blood in their bodies.

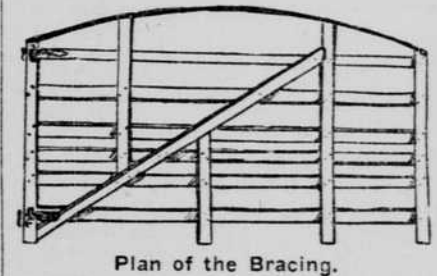
To kill the lice we must treat the hen's or chick's body, as the lice live there practically all the time. There are several kinds of these lice, but they all yield to the same treatment, namely, a good dusting. The dust fills up the breathing pores in their bodies, and thus suffocates them. A good insect powder may be made from equal parts of fine ground tobacco and powdered sulphur. Snuff is also used. There are a number of insect

powders on the market and most of them prove very satisfactory. The essential thing is a finely pulverized substance that will go through the feathers.

Having carefully dusted the chicks (and hens, if the chicks are running with them) clean the houses and remove to clean ground. A good dust bath should be arranged so that the hens and chicks may help keep themselves clean. An excellent dust bath is made by drawing a load of "chip-dirt" and dumping it in the yard where the little fellows may have ready access to it. For winter use a box partly filled with fine sand, road dust, land plaster or coal or wood ashes answers very well. A mixture of sand and land plaster seems to please them more than either alone. Some use wood ashes alone, but a mixture of wood ashes and road dust, or fine sand, makes a heavier bath and therefore more effective in cleaning the lice out of the feathers.

BRACE UP THERE THE GATE NEEDS IT

Gates that are not supported at both ends have a tendency to sag after a time. To prevent this and to increase the strength of the gate arrange braces as shown in the illustration.



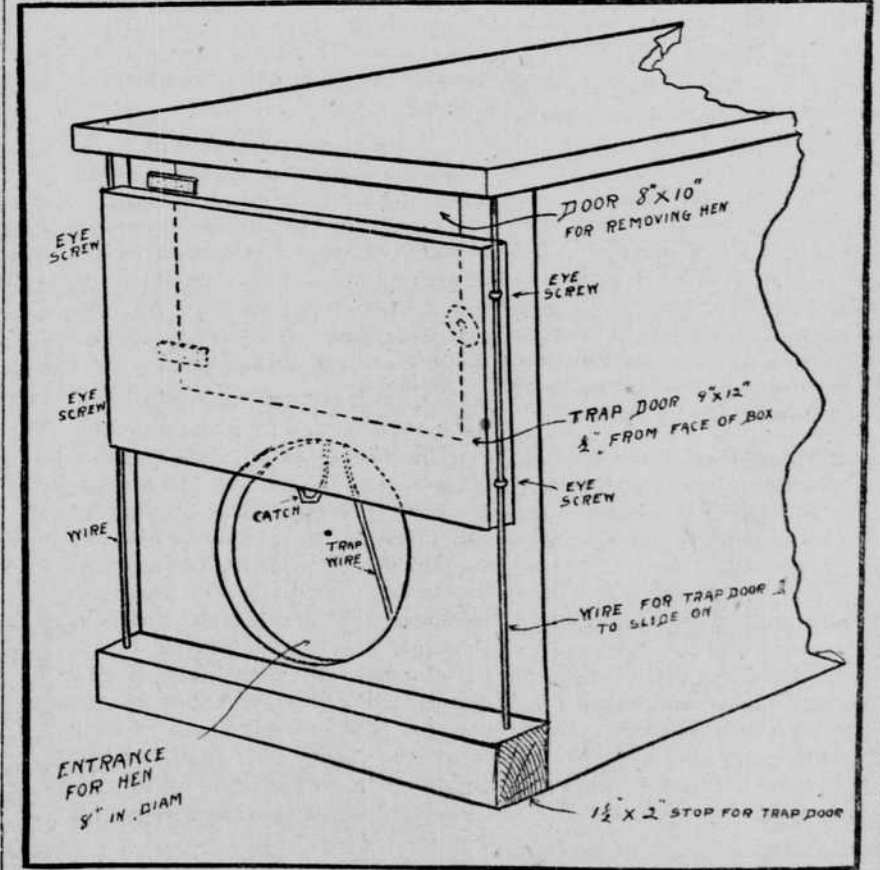
Plan of the Bracing.

The braces will keep the framework from warping and may be put on old gates as well as new.

Good Alfalfa Field.—I have a two-year-old field of alfalfa from which I cut last year on June 30 3½ tons per acre, on August 1 1½ ton per acre, and on October 24 over a ton. It also gave five weeks' pasture before the snow fell. I do not irrigate my alfalfa, as it is only 12 to 20 feet to water.

The Cowpea.—The cowpea and soy bean should be given a conspicuous place in the rotation. They furnish the nitrogenous feed so much needed, and at the same time improve the soil.

Trap Nest of Simple Construction



The construction of this style of trap nest is as follows: The front of the nest box should be 14 inches wide and 20 inches high; two inches from the bottom a circular hole eight inches in diameter is cut. A door is placed at the top eight by ten inches square by which the hen is removed. The trap consists of a board ten inches square, with an eye screw on each side. The door slides up and down on a No. 9 wire passing through the screw eyes of the trap door. A nail bent in the shape of an "L" and filed flat on the bottom side is driven into the center of the bottom of the trap door with the bottom

part of the "L" projecting toward the inside of the box. About one inch above the middle of the entrance a hole is bored large enough to admit a No. 9 wire that is bent as shown. The top side of the best piece of wire upon which the nail of the trap door rests is also filed flat, and the trap is set by placing the "L" shaped nail of the trap door on the wire, as illustrated. The wire hangs on the inside of the nest box, as shown. The hen in passing through the entrance on either side of the wire moves it enough to release the trap door and lock herself in. The length of this nest may be from 16 to 20 inches.

LIKE THE ORDINARY MORTAL.

High Church Dignitary Had Name to Sign to Check.

A comical story is told of the archbishop of York, who is an ardent fisherman. Not long ago he betook himself for a few days to a little Yorkshire village, which boasted a good trout stream, and put up at a clean but modest hotel.

His grace on his arrival informed the landlord who he was, and on leaving wrote a check for his bill and handed it to his host.

The landlord closely scanned the signature and asked: "What name is this?"

"W. Ebor," answered his grace. "Ah," said the landlord, as he pocketed the check, "I thought you were telling me a falsehood when you told me you were the archbishop of York."

The man evidently did not know that an archbishop has a name like an ordinary person.

LEAP YEAR, AGAIN.



Heavy Lady—Aky, for four years I have waited for this chance. Be mine, and have all the comforts of a home.

Self-Denial.

Margie is six years old and her family are Presbyterians. Some of Margie's little friends are Episcopalians, and Margie was much impressed with their Lenten sacrifices. On Ash Wednesday she announced that she would eat no candy for 40 days. A few hours later saw Margie with a large peppermint stick.

"Why, Margie," said her friend, "I thought you had given up candy for Lent."

"I did mean to," admitted Margie, "but I've changed my mind. I'm giving up profane language."—Montreal Herald.

Meeting the Unusual.

Mr. Sinc—Do you see those three people walking together down there?

Mrs. Getup—Yes; who are they?

Mr. Sinc—One is a somnambulist, one is a kleptomaniac and one is a plagiarist.

Mr. Sinc—Law sakes! I never dreamed we were going to meet so many brainy people in a bunch.—Baltimore American.

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