

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

ARMORY BUILDING

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE BLUE GRASS STATE TO HOLD A BIG REUNION

FEDERAL HALL
ROWAN HOMESTEAD WHICH FURNISHED THE INSPIRATION FOR MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME AND IN WHICH EOSTER WROTE HIS FAMOUS SONG

STATUE OF STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER WHICH WILL BE UNVEILED ON FOSTER DAY

MISS LOUISE HILDENBACH WHO SUGGESTED HOME COMING WEEK

From every land and every clime Kentuckians will turn their steps and set their faces toward the old home for the week of June 13-17, when a grand reunion of all former residents of the Blue Grass State will be held under the auspices of the Louisville Commercial Club. Louisville will be the mecca of the pilgrims and it is conservatively estimated that 100,000 visitors will be in the metropolis of the Blue Grass State during Home-Coming week.

The suggestion of Home-Coming week, which came from Miss Louise Lee Hardin, of Denver, Colo., has led to one of the greatest gatherings ever held in the country. Though "Old Home Weeks" have been held in the New England States for many years, Kentucky is the first to invite all of its absent sons and daughters to return to one city at one time, and it is the first which has attempted to secure the name and address of every former resident of the state. How great this task was may be judged by the fact that there are now living in other states and territories over 600,000 native born Kentuckians. The Blue Grass State has given of her best citizenship to the upbuilding of other states. Especially in the central and western parts of the United States have Kentuckians gone in great numbers. Indiana has about 60,000, Missouri over 88,000, etc. In every walk of life, in politics, in law, in medicine, in business, Kentuckians have always been in the forefront. In Lincoln and in Davis, the state gave both to the North and to the South the war presidents.

To Missouri she has furnished one-half her governors and many of her congressmen and senators. The list might be extended indefinitely were all the Kentuckians who have taken high rank among the distinguished men of their day named. The Breckinridges, Clays, Crittendens, Marshalls and others have in every generation taken a prominent part in the affairs of the state and the nation.

The invitations to attend Home-Coming week have met with enthusiastic responses from former Kentuckians in every part of the world. Acceptances numbering about 50,000 have been received from every state in the Union and from fifteen foreign countries.

The preparations for the entertainment during Home-Coming week have been made on an elaborate scale. The citizens of Louisville are raising a fund of \$50,000 to be devoted exclusively to this purpose. Five parades, the unveiling of two statues, air-ship flights and many other features have been decided on. The programme for the four days has been arranged with a view to recalling in the most attractive and beautiful form the history of the state.

The first day, June 13, will be given over to welcoming and registering the guests. In the new armory building in Louisville, the second largest of its kind in the United States, which will be the general headquarters for Home-Coming week, headquarters for each of the 119 counties of Kentucky will be opened. These headquarters will be in charge of a hostess and a commissioner named from each county by Governor J. C. W. Beckham. Here the visitors will register and receive badges showing the county of their birth. The formal address of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, and the response will be made by the Hon. David R. Francis, formerly governor of Missouri, and the head of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Other distinguished Kentuckians who will be on the programme during the weeks are Associate Justice John M. Harlan from Washington, D. C., former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Springfield, Ill.; former United States Senators Wm. Lindsay and John G. Carlisle, of New York City; former Governor Thos. G. Crittenden, of Missouri; Governor E. W. Hoch, of Kansas; Senator S. H. Pyles, of Washington; Senator Shelby R. Culom, of Illinois; former governors of Kentucky Proctor Knott, Simon Bolivar Buckner, Wm. O. Bradley and Preston H. Leslie, who has also served Montana as chief executive in recent years. In the afternoon a magnificent floral parade of automobiles and carriages will be given and many handsome prizes will be awarded.

The ceremonies of the second day will be in honor of the memory of Stephen Collins Foster. A life size statue of the composer of Kentucky's cradle song, "My Old Kentucky Home," is now being made by J. L. Roop, the sculptor, and will be unveiled on that day. One of the hon-

ored guests will be Mrs. Marion Foster Walsh, of Allegheny, Pa., the only child of the famous composer. A chorus of a thousand voices will sing "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," and others of the most popular of Foster's songs. The bands of Louisville and those employed for Home-Coming week will be arranged as one and will together play the song that has done so much to attach every Kentuckian to his native state.

Daniel Boone, the hardy pioneer, is chiefly responsible for the colonization of Kentucky, and who, when he first saw the dark and bloody ground, declared it to be a park and not a wilderness, will be honored on Friday, which will be known as Boone day. The exercises of the day will be typical of the period in which Boone lived. Following the unveiling of the statue of Boone, made by Miss Enid Vandell, and which has been presented to the city by one of her wealthy citizens, the visitors will gather in Cherokee Park, the most beautiful spot in the Falls City. Here a fort and stockade, modeled after Boonesboro, will be built and a mimic reproduction of an encounter between the settlers and the Indians will be given. The victory of the settlers will be celebrated with old fashioned games, apple parings, sewing bees and other simple amusements which the pioneers greatly enjoyed. A Virginia reel will be danced on a platform which shall be built to hold a thousand couples. At night an allegorical pageant, the theme of which will be the history of Kentucky, will be the center of interest. This pageant is expected to prove the most spectacular event of the week, and it is believed that it will surpass in gorgeousness the annual shows given during the Mardi Gras festivals in New Orleans. Immediately after the parade has covered the line of march the maskers will enter the new armory building, where Daniel Boone will be presented to one of the most beautiful of Kentucky's young women, who will represent the New Kentucky, and who, together with the pioneer, will lead off the grand march, which will open the ball. The ball itself will be the biggest of its kind ever held south of the Ohio river. The dancing floor in the new armory will accommodate between 8,000 and 10,000 persons.

Kentucky orators and poets will have their day on Saturday, which will be known as Greater Kentucky day. An old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue will be held in Shawnee park on the bank of the beautiful Ohio.

Until we meet again will be the spirit of Sunday, the closing day of the reunion. Following the Home-Coming week in Louisville County Home-Comings will be held by nearly every county in Kentucky. The business organizations of each county has appointed committees who, with the commissioners appointed by Governor Beckham, is preparing to take back from Louisville to each county all natives and former residents. The entertainment of the County Home-Comings will be simpler than that planned for Louisville, and with the exception of several formal orations and a large county picnic, it has been thought that the visitors would find the greatest enjoyment in seeing their relatives and friends, and spending the days visiting well remembered spots in the neighborhood of their former homes.

ALFRED WHITEHOUSE.
If You Would Be Plump.
Eat good nourishing food regularly three times a day and between meals drink a glass of cream. Take plenty of rest, if possible an hour's rest each afternoon. Be in the open air all you can without exercising too much. If you would massage the neck, chest and arms with massage cream it would help considerably. In the morning stand before an open window, clad in a loose garment. Inhale and exhale slowly for ten minutes. Bathe the chest and bust freely with cold water. Do this each morning for a month.

To Reduce Flesh.
Physical culture exercises, vibratory massage or vichy and kessigen salts taken alternate days, a tablespoonful in a half glass of water 15 minutes after each meal and on retiring, either one of these methods will reduce superfluous flesh.

Price on Head of Zulu Chief.
The Natal government will pay \$2,500 for the head of Bambata, the rebellious Zulu chief. It is stated that this handsome offer has made "even the lukewarm chiefs less indifferent."

WOMEN JURORS IN NORWAY

Responsibilities of Citizenship Are Taught as Well as Home Duties.

Students of female emancipation may be interested to learn from the report of the National Council of Women in Norway that that country has recognized the right of women to sit on a jury; that the storthing recently nominated a woman as the winner of the Nobel prize, and that a school has been started to instruct young girls in the responsibilities of citizenship as well as in the care of children. It is also learned that the number of women who voted for the separation of Norway from Sweden was greater than that of the men.

These and other facts of similar character were brought out at a recent meeting of the Women's Institute in London, where one of the speakers, a Mrs. Fitzgibbon, who claimed to belong to the race of Vikings of British North America, asserted that Canadian women were in a position to rule Canada owing to their advanced views and perfect organization the moment an entering wedge could be made by which they might gain the power of suffrage.

WEIGHING OF THE MAILS.

Computation by the Railroads in Order to Obtain Compensation for Transportation.

I obtained from the post office department a statement of the weighing of the mails between Quincy, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo., over the Burlington route, which runs through the dis-

IN MINING COMMUNITIES.

The Observance of Law and Order Is as Earnest as in Eastern Towns.

It is often difficult to persuade our eastern cousins, says the Sunset Magazine, that life and property among the miners of the far west is as safe as in any part of Massachusetts; nevertheless, statistics will show that it is actually the case. "The eastern idea of lawlessness among our miners is the result of the reading of sensational fiction which describes the gold miner as ready on all occasions to 'shoot at the drop of the hat,' and that makes stage robbing an almost everyday occurrence. In truth, these novels are far less reliable, in their local color, than the so-called 'historical novels' of the present day. There are still in California and some of the other states communities and towns of several thousand souls wholly dependent on mining, where the miner can be observed on his native heath, and all his peculiarities observed and chronicled. Several of these towns have excellent governments, with all the accessories of a highly civilized existence—high schools, churches, concrete sidewalks and electric lighting. In even the largest of these towns it will be found that the police courts have next to nothing to do. Take, as an example, the cities of Nevada and Grass Valley, in Nevada county, each having a population of several thousand. The records of the police court in both cities for the past year show less than one arrest a month, even including those for the most trivial misdemeanors. Can this be equalled anywhere else in the world?"

GREAT CHEMIST KILLED IN ACCIDENT.

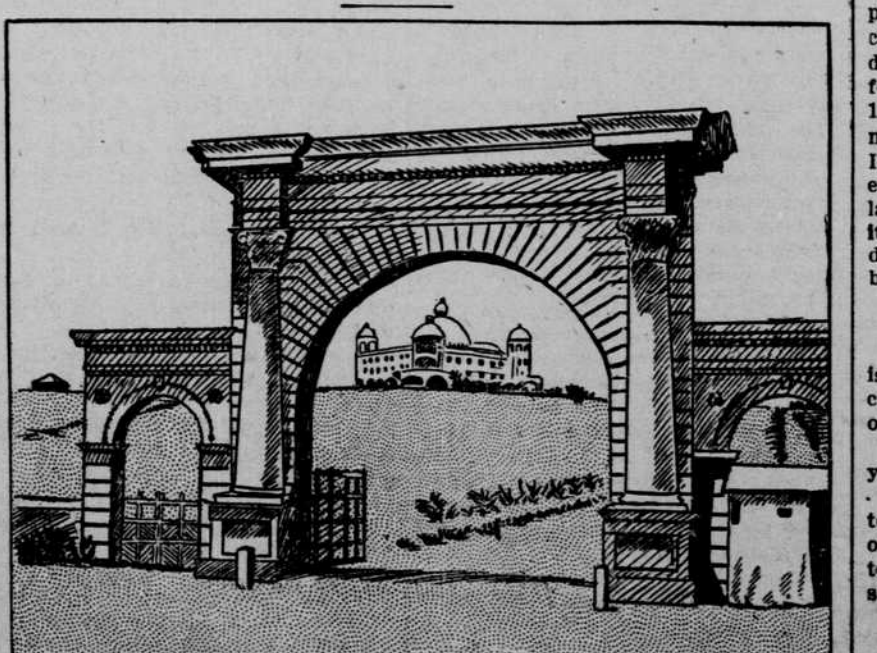


Prof. Pierre Curie, who, with his wife, discovered radium, was run over and killed by a wagon in Paris.

mail to be weighed for 60 consecutive days—that there was sent out an aggregate amount of mail from Quincy, starting toward St. Joseph, of 811,000 pounds. Now, there was put on at West Quincy, which is the first station after leaving Quincy, 1,360 pounds in the 60 days. In order to obtain the compensation, they multiply that 811,000 pounds by the distance between Quincy and West Quincy, which is two and a half miles. Then they add the 1,360 pounds which was put on at West Quincy. That serves as a basis for computation between West Quincy and the next station, which is Palmyra. Then multiply that sum by the number of miles which intervene between West Quincy and Palmyra. That determines the weight for that distance. At Palmyra there was a very large amount of mail put on and some mail taken off. They find the difference between the two and add that to the amount of mail that was carried between West Quincy and Palmyra. They keep up the process to the end. The same course is pursued on incoming mail. Then they add these several sums together, incoming and outgoing, and divide it by the whole distance, or 206 miles, between Quincy and St. Joseph, Mo.

Put to Sleep by Wheel.
An ingenious inventor has produced a mesmeric machine which he expects to be of considerable service to those who are unable to sleep. The instrument is composed of irregularly placed and curiously shaped "paddlers" attached to a slowly revolving wheel. It is sufficient to look at this fixedly when the instrument is in motion quickly to be "mesmerized," a word which in this instance means merely to be made drowsy and sent to sleep.

HEADQUARTERS OF THEOSOPHISTS IN AMERICA.



"The School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity" has been instituted by Mrs. Tingley. It is situated at Port Loma, San Diego, California.

IS MOVING WESTWARD

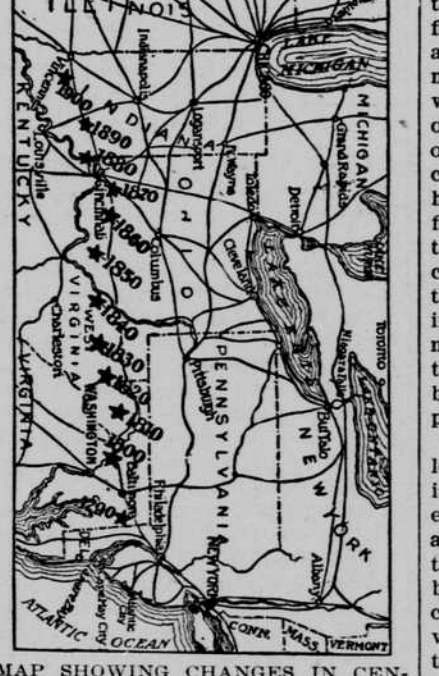
HOW CENTER OF POPULATION IN AMERICA TRAVELS.

Census Statistics Show That Progress for Over Hundred Years Has Been Remarkably Regular as to Distance and Direction.

New York.—The center of population in the United States has been moving steadily westward for more than a century with remarkable regularity, both as regards distance and direction. Since the year 1790 the exact location of this mythical point has been calculated officially at Washington for every ten years of the nation's history. When these points are plotted upon the map and connected a remarkable line of progress is obtained, in which may be read at a glance much of the country's history.

In the year 1790, when the center of population was first calculated, it was found to be at a point 23 miles east of Baltimore. In making this estimate the entire population of the United States of that period was of course considered. It was the population center of a strip extending from Maine to Florida. And since the frontier population of that early day was inconsiderable the center of population was practically the same as the geographical center. To-day the geographical center of the country is of course considerably west of the Mississippi. In more than a century these two theoretical points have become widely separated. The center of population in the United States is at present six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.

The regularity of this line is the more remarkable when it is considered that the United States has grown



MAP SHOWING CHANGES IN CENTER OF POPULATION IN 110 YEARS.

geographically, by leaps and bounds. The development of the country has not been a steady growth westward as regards its acquisition of territory. The Louisiana Purchase, for example, by adding millions of acres to the United States, at one time would presumably have had the effect of drawing this line of progress sharply to the southwest.

By reference to the accompanying map it will be seen that the digressions of this line either to the north or south have been somewhat less than 50 miles in a full century. These figures apply, however, only until the end of the last century. Since 1890 the line has shown a tendency to move southward, while at the same time its rate of progress has been abruptly checked. In other words, while the movement of the line was at the rate of about 40 miles every ten years, its movement during the decade from 1890 to 1900 was but 14 miles, a startling contrast with previous decades for a century. This abrupt check to its movement, and its southward tendency indicate, of course, a rapid increase of the population in the south.

The first movement recorded, that between 1790 and 1800, was from a point 23 miles east of Baltimore to a point 18 miles west of that city, a total movement of 41 miles. Ten years later it was located 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, having moved 36 miles in the decade. By the year 1820 it had reached a point 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va., having traveled an even 50 miles. In the following decade it left the state of Virginia, coming to rest in the present state of West Virginia, 19 miles west-southwest of Moorfield, a distance of 39 miles. It next traveled to a point 16 miles south of Clarkburg, in the same state, 55 miles. The next decade carried it to a point 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, repeating the same distance of the previous decade, 55 miles. In 1860 it moved into Ohio, to a point 20 miles south of Chillicothe, having traveled 81 miles, the longest movement in its history.

Ten years later it had reached a point eight miles northeast of Cincinnati, 58 miles. The southern tendency then became obvious, for in the following ten years, between 1870 and 1880, it traveled to a point eight miles west by south of Cincinnati. It next moved to a point 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind., and in the last ten years, in 1900, it had reached its present resting place. The total distance traveled in 110 years has been exactly 519 miles.

Symptomatic.
Mrs. Sharpe—My dear, our daughter is thinking of marrying that impecunious Mr. Nocoyno, who calls on her occasionally.

Mr. Sharpe—Gee whiz! Did she tell you so?

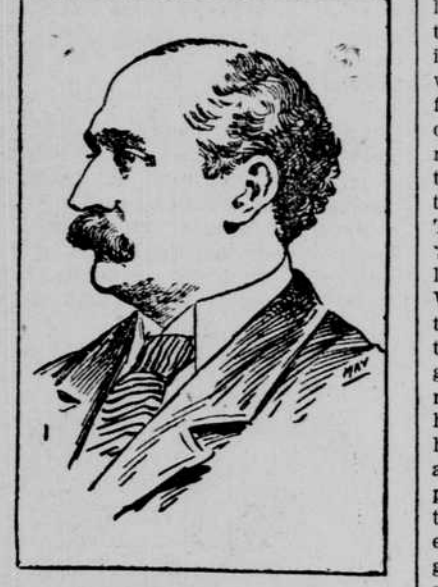
Mrs. Sharpe—No, but she told me to-day that she thought she could be of so much help to me if she learned to cook and wash and iron and darn socks.—Cleveland Leader.

Easily Explained.
Her Friend—You seem to be dreadfully hoarse this morning, my dear.

IS CELEBRATED AERONAUT.

Count Henri De La Vaulx Here to Instruct American Balloonists in Fascinating Sport.

New York.—Count Henri de la Vaulx, premier aeronaut of the world, has come to America to show the newly formed Aero club, of New York, the delights of soaring above the clouds. Ballooning, he says, is destined to be the sport of men of wealth and daring. The eagerness with which the idea is being taken up in New York is evidence that the smart set believes it has found something expensive enough and reckless enough to insure them against the annoying imitation of the vulgar herd.



COUNT DE LA VAULX. (Noted Aeronaut Who Will Instruct Aero Club in Art of Ballooning.)

Count de la Vaulx, who is only 32 years of age, has made the longest trip on record, from Paris to Kieff, in Little Russia, a distance of 1,250 miles. He has remained aloft longer than any other aeronaut. He was the first to cross the English channel in a balloon from the south. One of the most thrilling episodes of his career was in passing, with one companion, over the blazing furnaces of the city of Liege, at night. Far below they could see tiny pigmies, like devils, hammering and working among the flames. All the world seemed afire, the heat grew intense and the air became so rarified it seemed to draw their balloon down towards the roaring fires by suction. Terrified and almost overcome, they threw out everything and succeeded in keeping the balloon in the air until they had passed the city.

Before he became interested in ballooning the count's adventurous spirit led him to spend three years in an exploration tour of Siam, China, Japan and Siberia. He spent two years in the wilds of Patagonia and brought back nine tons of fossils and other curiosities which to-day form the most valuable collection of Patagonian antiquities in the world.

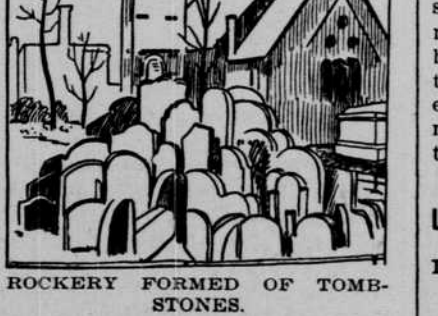
ROCKERY OF TOMBSTONES

Old English Churchyard Turned Into Playground—Monuments Made Use Of.

London.—The cry of the Londoner is always for more open spaces, more parks, more playgrounds for the children of the great city's poorer members. Recently, in order to provide a playground for the neighboring juveniles, old St. Pancras churchyard was converted into a species of recreation ground.

The place formerly tenanted by the remains of deceased citizens of St. Pancras now rings with the merry laughter of their descendants.

It was decided to form an ornamental rockery with the superannuated



ROCKERY FORMED OF TOMBSTONES.

ed monuments. The work has been very tastefully carried out, and the eye of the stranger and sojourner dwells approvingly on this little rocky ere, composed of tombstones once the pride of the local monumental mason.

Phonograph Becomes Scientist.
The phonograph is touring the world as a scientist. Several years ago a commission was appointed by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna to collect phonographic records to be preserved for scientific study. Some results were obtained by expeditions to Croatia, Slavonia and Lesbos. From North Tyrol and Vorarlberg 57 specimens of German dialects have been obtained for the archives and another 57 from Corinthia. From New Guinea have been sent 32 phonographs recording the language and music of the natives with especially interesting war songs and the accompanying drum music. From India have been received valuable records of old Sanskrit songs. An expedition which was sent out to Australia is now on its way back and another party is about to start for Greenland.

Instead.
An old woman was telling her domestic trials to her clergyman and enlarging upon the unkindness of "her ole man." The pastor, counselling patience and kindness on her part, asked:

"Have you tried 'heaping coals of fire on his head'?"

"To which there came the proud response: 'No, mister, but I've tried hot water.'"—Cassell's Journal.

TRUTH ABOUT THE TRAPPER

Not a Picturesque Figure, But a Cruel and Ruthless Destroyer of Game.

W. H. Wright, the noted grizzly bear hunter, tells about "The Trapper's Real Character" in World's Work. He declares that the trapper of to-day lacks every characteristic which romance has interwoven with his name. He says: "People who have not seen can form no idea of the suffering trappers cause, nor of their ruthless destruction of game. Nothing escapes them; even the squirrels are sacrificed to bait traps for marten and fisher, and not only the squirrels, but all kinds of birds, whether game or song birds. In trapping mink, otter, beaver, and a few other fur-bearing animals, the trap is nearly always set near the water, where the animal when caught can drown itself, thus ending its suffering. But with bear, marten and fisher it is different. The bear must drag a heavy clog about until it catches in some root or bush. There he must wait until the trapper comes to kill him, and this in some cases is not for days. The bones of the leg are almost invariably broken by the trap, and the leg swells to incredible size." Mr. Wright gives many examples of the trappers' brutality. He writes: "One trapper in one day shot 19 large blue grouse, merely to try a new Colt's rifle. The birds were nesting; he had no use for them, and not one did he even bring to camp. Three years ago, in British Columbia, an old trapper camped near our bear-hunting party. He shot everything he could find, even little ducks and marmots. A goat he killed fell over a cliff; and as it was harder to recover it than to shoot another, he shot another. He was trapping beaver out of season, and boasted of having caught one that was about to become a mother. I have seen the spot where a bear, fast in a trap, had been caught for more than a week in a thicket through which it was impossible to drag the trap and clog. I once knew an old French trapper who shot 73 moose and elk in one winter, for bear bait for the spring catch. I asked why he killed so many. He said that he wanted a 'big stink' in the spring so as to bring the bears around. All of the animals he had slaughtered for a spring 'stink' were shot with a revolver, for they were snowbound and could not escape. He told me that he dropped five big elk in one pile. This frightful destruction by trappers has exterminated the game."

UNDERSEA COLD STORAGE.

Experiment of the English Admiralty Being Carried On at Portsmouth.

Important experiments are being carried out by the naval authorities at Portsmouth dockyard to ascertain to what extent the steaming properties of the Welsh coal used in the British navy are improved by storage in the sea.

Eighteen months ago iron crates each containing two tons of coal, were sunk in the big basin, and at the same time a similar quantity of coal was carefully stored in the open air at the coaling point and sheltered from the weather beneath tarpaulins. At intervals of six months two-ton samples from each storage have been taken out and carefully burned, and the results of the experiments have shown conclusively that by submerging storage of coal its calorific value steadily increases, while by storage in the open air a decided decrease is shown.

At the naval coaling stations in the tropics this decrease in calorific value is very great, the sun's heat drawing all the light volatile oils out of the coal. The admiralty, having satisfied themselves of the physical and financial advantages of the storage of coal in the sea, have now directed that experiments be made to ascertain its practicability on a large scale.

The difficulty is that the submerged coal has to be dried before use, to remove the superficial moisture, which otherwise in the close confines of a warship's bunker would soon set up spontaneous combustion. The only method of drying so far attempted is by spreading the coal on iron trays in the open air, a process satisfactory enough for experimental purposes, but not feasible for quantities that amount to thousands of tons.

LEFT EAR IN TELEPHONING

Is Brought Into Use for Reasons Which at a Glance Are Understandable.

Everybody puts the telephone receiver to the left ear. No one, in using the telephone, ever listens with the right ear. It is always the left.

"Do we hear better with the left ear? Is that, why we always use it in telephoning?" a man asked.

"No," the pretty telephone girl replied. "But the receiver, you see, is hung on the left side of the phone. Hence you have to use the left ear in talking, unless you want to inconvenience yourself."

"But why is it hung on the left side?" she went on. "Was it hung there originally because the left ear had been found acuter than the right? Ah, no. The receiver was hung at the left, so that the left hand could manage it. The right hand, in the early days of telephoning, had all it could do to turn the crank—round and round and round—ding-a-ling-a-ling-a-ling—don't you remember?"

"Now, the right hand is idle in telephoning. Therefore, for anyone desiring it, it would be possible to hold the receiver to the right ear. The companies should take this fact into consideration, and they should hang the receiver, not on the left or right of the instrument, but directly in front of it. Then we could use, in telephoning, which ever ear we preferred to."

Time Enough.
Teacher—Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography.

Johnny—No, mum. I heard pa say the map of the world was changin' every day, an' I thought I'd wait a few years till things get settled.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.