

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Burial Place of Gen. Grant

Mayor William R. Grace's Story of the Way in Which New York City Was Selected.

For a number of years after the decision was reached that the permanent burial place of Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Grant should be Riverdale, New York city, subscriptions to the projected monument to be erected over the sarcophagus lagged. Then Gen. Horace Porter organized a committee which speedily secured the fund needed. It was about the time of the dedication of the monument that William R. Grace, twice mayor of New York city, narrated to me this hitherto unpublished story of the manner in which New York was selected as the burial place of the great commander.

street. He was, in fact, one of the first to suggest that Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street would be an ideal location for a big hotel. Today one of the world's most famous hotels is located there.

"I also knew, when I learned definitely that Grant was in his last illness, that efforts would undoubtedly be made to persuade his family that his burial place should be either in the national cemetery at Arlington, or at West Point, Galena, or Chicago. But I said to myself that Grant's burial place should be New York, the city which he had selected as the one in which to spend his closing years and which, I knew beyond peradventure of a doubt, he loved. I made up my mind that I would do all that I could to have New York named as his burial place.

Therefore, while Grant yet lived, I organized privately and quietly a competent body of men to work in behalf of New York city after the general was dead; I was of the opinion—subsequently sustained—that no systematic attempt would be made to secure the burial elsewhere until some time after the general had died. It was not an easy matter to organize my committee; still I accomplished the task in time, and because I did not feel justified in calling upon anybody—let alone the city—to stand any of the expenses incidental to creating the organization, I paid them gladly out of my own pocket.

"The result of this secret preparatory work was that immediately after the death of General Grant we had a thoroughly well organized body of men ready to take the necessary public steps without a moment's delay to secure his burial in the city. On the

advice of this secret body, I called a public meeting for the expressed purpose of organizing a permanent public committee to work for the burial of General Grant in New York city. This permanent grant monument commission was the first organization of its kind in the field and through its work convinced the American people, generally, I am sure, that New York was the proper burial city for the great general. At any rate, I finally had the satisfaction of knowing that New York had been definitely and irrevocably selected, and I was happy.

"And do you know," Mr. Grace continued after a thoughtful pause, "I have always believed that the presence of a colored man on the permanent commission as its secretary did a great deal to convince the country at large of the sincerity and earnestness of the desire of the people of New York, regardless of race or class, that General Grant should be buried here. That colored man was Professor Greene. He was a graduate of Harvard and a brilliant scholar of his day. I had known him for some years, and when I began casting about for just the right man to be secretary of the permanent commission, I chanced to think of Greene. I had every confidence in his ability to fill creditably the executive office of the commission, and then there was the other thought, that the presence of a colored man on the commission would go a long way to showing the nation that all manner of New Yorkers were working together to have their city named as Grant's permanent burial place. So, at my request, Greene was appointed secretary and I have every reason to believe that the effect of his appointment on the mind of the public was just what I thought it would be.

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Randall's Moment of Suspense

How He Barely Averted a Fierce Personal Encounter Between Sparks of Missouri and General Weaver.

In December of 1851, a short time after General J. Warren Keifer of Ohio had succeeded the late Samuel J. Randall as speaker of the house of representatives, I spent an evening with the great Democrat of western Pennsylvania at his home a few blocks distant from the national capitol. Mr. Randall lived in a little two and one-half story brick house, in a quiet and somewhat obscure corner of Washington, and it represented practically his entire savings while a member of congress, of which he was speaker from 1846 until a change of party elevated Mr. Keifer in his stead.

I was received by Mr. Randall in his study, a little rear room on the second floor. It was one mass of documents, books, reports and the various printed paraphernalia of legislation. The conversation led up to Mr. Randall's great work in 1874, when, by leading a filibuster of forty-eight hours' duration, he defeated the obnoxious "force bill" of that year. I remarked that he must have been under a great strain while leading the filibuster, which today stands as one of the greatest triumphs of filibustering our house of congress has ever known.

"Well," was the reply, "it is true that during the forty-eight hours preceding the final adjournment of congress I was present in my seat practically every moment of that time, in order to see that by legislative strategy the vote on the bill was delayed until it was time for congress to adjourn. It was a task that involved constant watchfulness and it occasioned great physical strain. Yet from its effects I recovered completely after a good night's sleep, while from the effects of a moment's mental strain I underwent while I was speaker I did not fully recover until more than a day later.

"On the whole," continued Mr. Randall after a moment's pause, "I think that was the most trying and exhausting experience in my entire career as speaker. It occurred during the closing weeks of the session of 1851. The house was in committee of the whole, with Mr. Covett, who represented the Eastern Long Island district, in the chair. When the house is in committee of the whole, you know, the speaker has some opportunity for relaxation. He goes upon the floor and meets and chats with his friends; it is something like a recess for him. I was thus chatting with a group of friends in the rear of the house when of a sudden I seemed to realize intuitively that a change had taken

place in the atmosphere of the house and a desperate situation had arisen. I glanced down towards the speaker's desk, and though no one had yet taken a belligerent attitude, I felt that there was grave danger of a personal encounter between two members.

"How I reached the speaker's desk I don't know. Nor have I any recollection of pushing Mr. Covett to one side and seizing the gavel. But I do recall most vividly that as I began to pound with all my might with the gavel, I beheld directly before me the most portentous scene that I ever saw in the house. In front of the clerk's desk stood Mr. Sparks, representing a Missouri district, with an uplifted chair as a weapon, and directly across the aisle from him, and awaiting the attack in a spirit of defiance, was General James B. Weaver, the Greenback party's presidential candidate of the year before. And it seemed to me that I had never seen such malignant passion upon men's faces. It was the very spirit that leads to murder—and at once the awful thought shot into my mind: The eternal disgrace of a murder taking place on the floor of the house of representatives!

"It was a thought—a situation—that made me desperate. I pounded like a madman with my gavel. I summoned the sergeant-at-arms to get the mace. I put all the energy, both mental and physical, that I possessed in the effort to secure a temporary adjournment on the part of either man to advance to the attack. And, thank God, there was a momentary hesitation—just sufficient to enable several members to recover their startled senses and rush between the angry adversaries.

"As soon as I saw others rush between the two men I knew that danger of a personal encounter was over—and the next instant I sank back into my chair completely exhausted. So great had been the strain, brief though it was, that I felt as though I would collapse; still, I presume the house did not observe my true condition owing to the excitement."

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Why He Went to Congress

"Little Giant" Became Representative for Purpose of Having Remitted an Old Fine Imposed on General Jackson.

In 1838, when he was 25 years of age, Stephen A. Douglas ran unsuccessfully for congress. Three years later he took a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state of Illinois. Yet another two years and he had resigned his judgeship to go to Washington as a member of the house of representatives. Connected with his second race for congressional honors is the anecdote I am about to tell.

After he had become a supreme court judge, the "Little Giant's" friends were of the opinion that he had given up all of his youthful desire to sit in the lower house of the federal legislature, and they stood ready to do all they could to keep him on the supreme court bench indefinitely. But he had been interpreting the laws less than two years when he made known to his friends that he desired greatly to be nominated again for congress. Some of his friends remonstrated; why, they asked, did he want to give up a high judgeship for a position in congress and thus remove himself from Illinois as an important public figure? This was Mr. Douglas' reply, substantially:

"Since I have been on the bench I have met a southern Democrat who was not only a political follower but is also a strong personal friend of Andrew Jackson. He has told me many interesting things about Jackson, and from him I first learned of the fine that was imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans when he put that city under martial law in 1814, preparatory to preparing it against attack by the British in the War of 1812. At that time General Jackson caused the arrest of a Judge Hall and for this act was fined \$1,000 for contempt. Then he went in and won the battle of New Orleans, but to this day the fine stands against him. Gentlemen, I have thought much about this incident—about the inconceivable wrong that was done General Jackson at that time, and I want to go to congress to right it. I want to do all I can to see to it that this old fine is remitted with compound interest. I therefore very much want you to support me for a congressional nomination."

Nominated and elected to congress in due course, one of the first official acts of Representative Stephen A. Douglas was to introduce a resolution authorizing the return, with compound interest, of the fine of \$10 years before to the victor of New Orleans, and it was passed.

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County With One Jail

Ireland is altogether a law-abiding place. There is only one jail, and that rarely ever has more than two people in it. This is to be largely accounted for by the fact that there is not a distillery nor a brewery in all Ireland. Some liquors are imported from Scotland, Norway and Denmark, but these will be an end to this in the year 1912, when the prohibitory law passed by parliament on July 29, 1909, will go into effect. An acute legal gentleman of Scotland who has examined it says that "it is hard and fast at every point"—a well-made law. The Good Templars have taken a very active part in securing this law, and they are preparing the way for its enforcement.—Mrs. W. F. Crafts, in The Christian Herald.

A Tasty Judge

Lord Ellenborough, showing some impatience at a barrister's speech, the gentleman paused and said: "is it the pleasure of the court that I should proceed with my statement?" "Please, sir, has been out of the question for a long time, but you may proceed."—From Leigh's Anecdotes.

Seeking One That Stayed at Home.

"Have you been away this summer?" "Yes."

"That's too bad. I'm looking for a friend to borrow money from."—Detroit Free Press.

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A Success

"They say that new doctor is a failure. How did his instant cure for your wife's sore throat work?" "Excellent."

"Then it cured her really?" "No; but she can't speak above a whisper."

Tales of Sea Charming

They Always Have Been Popular Because of the Fascination Exercised by the Deep.

Almost from the beginning of time the sea itself has exercised over man a fascination at once mysterious and terrifying. This vigorous influence of the uncharted main drove men down to the sea in ships that were little more than cockle-shells. During the gray depths of the mist, the biting teeth of the winter's gale, the ripping claws of the half-stricken reef and all the other chances and happenings of a tumultuous element, men have set sail, each little crew of Argonauts in search of its own particular fleece of gold.

Thus, the cause of the popularity of the sea story is not hard to understand. The adventures of that bold soldier-mariner of Greece, the crafty Ulysses, form one of the most interesting chronicles of the world's literature. The voyage of Jason and his

The Thing

"I understand that helress Jobbins married was rather old. What was her age?"

"I guess as far as Jobbins was concerned, it was heritage."

Irish Proverb

The man who won't open his purse will open his mouth.

Remodeled Hat



HATS with wide, or moderately wide brims, have been much the same as to their brim outlines for several seasons, but variations have been evident in crowns. The possessor of a good velvet hat feels that it should do service for two or even three seasons and last year's hat with a graceful brim and a new up-to-date crown gives as much satisfaction, if not a little more, to the home economist, as spick and span new millinery.

The cleverness of the milliner is put to the test, to either replace the old crown with a new one, or put the trimming on the hat so that the outline of the old crown is concealed or changed. As it happens the task is not so difficult this season because puffed crowns are much favored, that is, crowns made of puffs of silk or velvet. Furthermore, trimming pieces, especially fancy feathers, are large and they conceal the top of the hat almost entirely.

An example of what may be done with a velvet hat, having a wide brim and small crown, is shown here. Two lengths of velvet, in two colors, each three-fourths of a yard long, are shirred on silk thread at each end. The thread matches the velvet in color and there are four rows of shirring. A lining of crinoline supports each piece. They are then mounted on the shape as shown in the picture and sewed down securely to it with stitches as nearly invisible as possible.

An ornament and a fancy feather, or ostrich plumes if preferred, make a charming finish. This is a matter of choice with the wearer.

The home milliner should find no difficulty in remodeling her last year's hat by this method.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

ONE OF THE LATEST MODELS

Dainty Dress in White Cotton Voile, With Rose Design Printed on Material.

This is very dainty, and is made up in white cotton voile, with a large mauve rose printed on it.

The skirt is gathered in at the waist, then a band of lace is taken round skirt at about the knees, this draws the fullness in. The material is cut



away at the back, and a strip of mauve silk is used to line the lace.

The bodice has a round yoke of silk-lined lace to which the material is arranged in either tucks or small folds. A band of lace trims the bodice above the waist-band, which is of mauve silk.

Evening Wraps

Many of the new evening wraps, particularly the broadcloth ones, are almost in Louis XV. style, with a rather tight belt around the waist and long slashed sleeves with lace ruffles. Empire wraps are also seen, mostly in chiffon and linen and matching the frock, or else in black. Mauve is another general favorite. Glided evening coats of corded silk are a pretty novelty, and so is pink crepe, lined with black chiffon, or soft silk.

These last-named capes are usually draped in one of the charming fashions which have the advantage to the home dressmaker of being simplicity as well as beauty itself.

Novel Tunic Effect

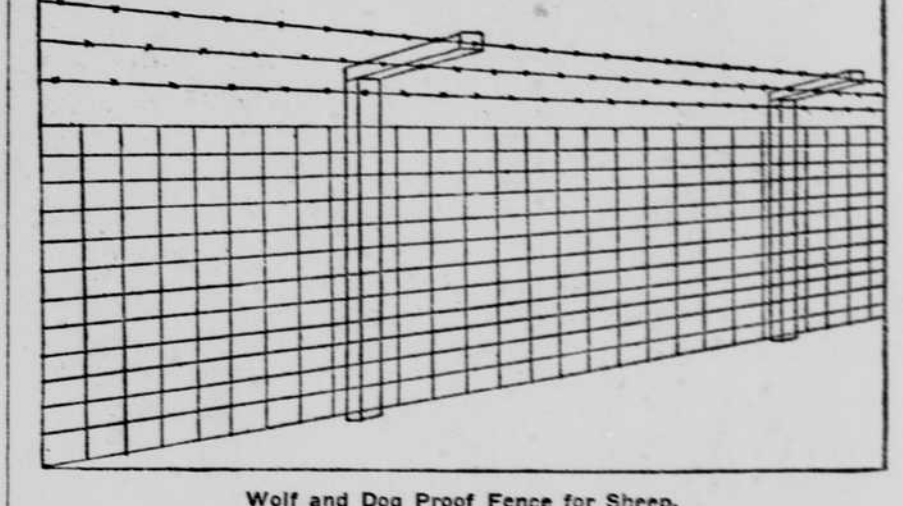
A pretty idea for the finishing of a tunic, especially one of velvet or other soft material, is to slash the tunic in front, like an overskirt, and knot it loosely at each side, drawing it away so as to show a great part of the underskirt up to the knees. The knots are made about halfway from the hem and the tunic falls loosely over. Of course, it is caught

FENCE PREVENTS WOLVES FROM DEVOURING SHEEP

Best Protection Against Destructive Beasts Is Woven Wire Fence With Barb Wire Stretched Across the Top.

In answering a query as to the best method of preventing wolves from devouring a sheep flock, the Wisconsin Agriculturist publishes the following:

Many bells on a flock of sheep will no doubt do good service toward keeping wolves off though they would not be proof against attacks from the bolder animals. A few well trained shepherd dogs would serve the purpose



spiked to the tops of all the posts projecting outward from the field enclosing a sheep flock, the Wisconsin Agriculturist publishes the following:

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Wolf and Dog Proof Fence for Sheep.

pose better and would make very serviceable animals in other respects in helping to attend to large flocks. The best protection against wolves for the flocks, however, would be wolf-tight woven wire fence, with barb wire stretched at the top so as to prevent the wolves from getting over and into the sheep pastures. Such a fence must also be built close to the ground to present the wolves from digging their way through underneath. A barb wire stretched tightly along the ground line will be very serviceable in this respect. The woven wire fence should be at least as high as any farm fence ordinarily in use is, and pieces of 2x4's should be nailed or

COMFORT FOR FARM STOCK

Should Be Fed at Regular Times and Never Roughly Handled by Being Chased by Dog or Left in Cold.

(By A. D. WILSON, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

One of our good dairy farmers, living in Carlton county, who is also a Farmers' Institute lecturer, Mr. F. B. McLeran, in talking on "Care of Dairy Cattle," always emphasizes the importance of making the stock comfortable. He says that if they are made uncomfortable by being fed at irregular times, so that they spend a great deal of their time expecting to be fed, the discomfort shows in lower production. If they are made uncomfortable by having a poor bed, by being roughly handled, by having a dog set on them, or by being left out in the cold or allowed to go thirsty, these conditions result in decreased production. He emphasizes the fact that one of the great advantages of weighing the milk every day, from each cow, is that it gives one a quick check on any condition that brings about discomfort to his animals. If any cow shows a dropping off of her milk flow, as a rule a little observation will show that she has been made uncomfortable in some of the ways mentioned above; and, knowing these facts, the farmer is able to check these unfavorable conditions quickly.

HOW ENGLISH RUN DAIRIES

Cows Are Not Soiled to Any Great Extent but Pasture Is Depended Upon for Entire Summer Feed.

In England cows are not soiled to any great extent but pasture is depended upon for the entire summer feed. They say over there that it takes two acres to keep a cow going as she should.

Early in August the cows are turned on the aftermath of the meadows and later changed back and forth between the pastures and the meadow.

When taken off the pastures in late summer the cows are fed a little cotton seed cake but they do not get much grain at any time.

In the winter they are fed roots—40 to 70 pounds per day, about 15 pounds of straw, half as much hay and about eight pounds of meal and oil cake mixed.

The barn yards are paved with cobble stones to keep the cows out of the mud and the manure is saved under sheds. Not a thing is wasted.

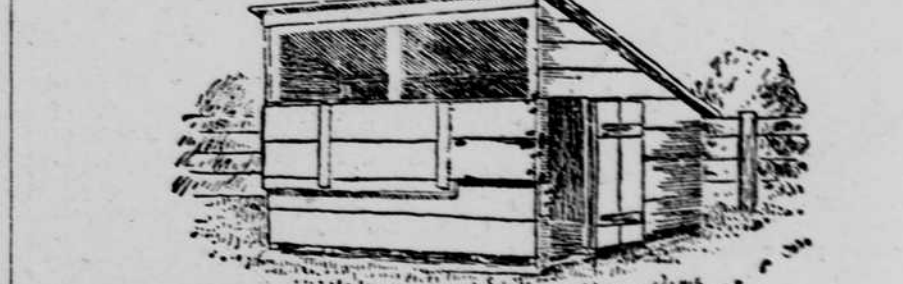
There are very few creameries in England and the butter on the market is all farm butter but it is of fine quality, generally a great deal better than our farmers make.

The prices for milk for the year averages about \$1.50 per 100 pounds, after the freight is paid.

Many Goats in Country.

It is estimated that there are over 2,000,000 goats in this country and all are practically free from tuberculosis. Thousands of them are milk goats and are used regularly for this purpose.

COMFORTABLE FARROWING PEN



The brood sows must have dry and reasonably warm quarters. The accompanying illustration gives us a fairly good idea of one style of a litter pen. It is roomy and its long panel doors when opened admit of plenty of light and air. This style of a pen is handier for the attendant than are the triangular shaped sheds. These pens can be more easily cleaned and bedded.

Helping the Hay Crop

Wheat corn and other crops are no more improved by rotation than hay. The Minnesota experiment station shows that a plot continuously cut for hay the past 15 years has given an average yield of 1.73 tons per acre, while on a plot under a three years rotation of wheat, clover and corn hay has yielded the past ten years an average of 2.9 tons per acre. In a five-year rotation of wheat, timothy and clover, pasture, oat and corn, the hay has yielded an average of 3.9 tons per acre since 1900. Eight tons of manure per acre were applied once in five years on the five-year rotation plots. There is money in manure.

Autos on the Farm

Some people have an idea that the farmer will not be able to properly care for his machine, but my experience has been that the farmers who have called for licenses have been fully conversant with the workings of their machines—in fact, many farmers are better informed on mechanics, gasoline engines and the like than the average city man who applies for a

License

There is another view held by many city people which is wrong, and that is that the farmer will be content with a small horsepower motor car, says a writer in Baltimore American. As a matter of fact, when a farmer gets a car he wants it so constructed that he can use it for pleasure and for business, and that is the reason that they generally want their cars to have 40 horsepower or better. Time and help are the two things now at a premium on the Ohio farm, and, as an auto saves both, there is an increasing interest in the subject. I feel certain that the present fall and spring will be by far the best selling time for farm autos ever seen.

Over Service

Many good boars are injured by over-service. This means small litters sure, and probably weak pigs. No boar should serve more than two sows a day and each sow should be served but once. A fully matured boar, if fed well and given exercise, can easily serve from fifty to sixty sows in a season.