

Hurray for the man without a pain! If he is not the salt of the earth, then the earth must surely remain unseasoned. He feels no inward burning necessity of breaking into newspapers with constant declarations as to the badness of men and things. He is not full of suppressed resolutions as to the wickedness of everybody else, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He has no special yearning to ascend Chautauqua platforms and feed full the listening throngs with all the horrors of existence. In private life he is the citizen who looks after his family, who is regarded as a good neighbor and who gains and deserves the respect of all those who know him. In the business world he is the man who does his work without a lot of noise and wasted motion and thereby earns the gratitude of his associates or employers. In public life he is the man who sees that the business of government gets attended to and leaves to louder statesmen the honors of big headlines and Chautauqua lectureships. After hearing or reading the studied and laborious complaints of the other variety, the thought of him is like the murmur of pleasant waters. It cools, refreshes and strengthens the jaded spirit. It reminds one that everything is far from being lost, that the world's work is still being efficiently done, that the republic is safe, and that the sun is still shining.

A Boston restaurant keeper kept a green turtle on its back in his window and was tried on a charge of cruelty to animals. A Harvard university professor testified that the turtle was more nearly related to the birds than the fishes, but the defense took the ground that it was not an animal, but a fish, and the judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Whatever intellectual Boston may hold as to the status of the reptile, there is no good reason why the laws forbidding cruelty to animals should not be broad enough to cover more than warm-blooded animals.

An Oak Park professor is advocating the establishment of a school in which the art and science of courtship may be taught. Good heaven! Has the man no knowledge of human nature? As soon as courtship is made a thing that people will have to study and work at nobody will wish to indulge in it. The way to make courtship popular—which seems to be the Oak Park professor's object—is to enact a law prohibiting it.

The sick friend is serving useful purposes. He has long served as an excuse for the belated homefearer who has been sitting by his bedside. Now he is coming in handy for the speeding motorist who is hastening to his dying bed. It would be a great shock to his loving friends if by some mischance this convenient scapegoat should suddenly recover.

That Pennsylvania farmer who took a club and proceeded to batter up an automobile whose driver refused to stop when the farmer's cattle became frightened, possibly acted contrary to law, but his deed shows the dangerous state of mind engendered in the public by autoists who decline to act reasonably on the road or who ignore the rights of pedestrians.

A savings bank official reports that a strange number of bogus coins find their way into baby's bank. Playing a trick like that on a baby is more reprehensible than putting buttons in the contribution box.

A Harvard professor says Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" would be rejected if submitted to the editor of a modern magazine. Of course, its length would be against it at first sight.

The young Californian who sang, "I'd rather have fingers than toes" will be surprised to learn that a jury in Chicago has assessed the latter at exactly four times the value of the former.

An Ohio man beat his wife with a baseball bat because she had moved his bed during housecleaning time. She wouldn't have minded, perhaps, if he had got mad enough to beat a rug or two.

The Harvard professor who advises us to study Greek to take our minds off money making overlooks the fact that money making is all Greek to the youth who tucks his diploma under his arm and goes out to look for a job.

Philadelphians are searching in London for details of the early history of William Penn. In future ages Philadelphians will be writing biographies of Connie Mack.

What a splendid thing it would be if somebody could devise a scheme for the segregation of the joy-riders and the boat-rockers.

A Kentucky man went violently insane while riding in a Chicago taxicab. It is calculated to have that effect to watch the register shove up the cost. Furthermore, the result seems to have been a measure of economy since it evidently cut short the taxation of the taxi.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES.

City and State Face Tramp Question



NEW YORK—How can the Empire state and New York city solve its tramp problem? The vagrants now in the state would form the entire population of a city the size of Albany. The Empire state, and especially its metropolis, is the mecca for this vast army of derelicts. The jails, penitentiaries and almshouses are put to an expense of \$2,000,000 annually in endeavoring to cope with the problem which has arisen through the existence of this undesirable element. But far more serious than this is the loss caused by the destruction of property, robberies, fires and kindred misdemeanors, which costs the state, the railroads and other private interests over \$10,000,000 annually. The immense number of tramps trespassing on railroads and the fatalities which overtake many of them may be judged from the fact that in a period of five years actually 23,964 trespassers were killed and 25,236 injured in the United States while stealing rides. Most of them were tramps, and at least one-fifth of the accidents took place in this state. A large proportion of these vagrants are youths and young men whose ages range from sixteen to twenty-one. Bored in the cities their yearning for adventure, uncontrolled by proper home conditions, causes them to take the road. Though one-half of these finally quit the nomadic life and return home or settle down, the remaining half become inveterate tramps and gradually turn from vagrancy into a career of crime or semi-crime. A very large percentage, however, are adults and comprise every species, from men who will not or cannot work through chronic infirmity to those who are innocent victims of downright adversity. One solution proposed is to form a labor colony. A labor colony is, briefly, a state-owned colony for the detention, reformation and instruction in agriculture and other industrial occupations of persons committed by magistrates as tramps and vagrants.

Alaska City Center of Queer Things

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—If you should happen to drop into a town where a newsboy scorns your nickel and asks you 25 cents for a newspaper, where ordinary meals at lunch counter restaurants are a dollar a throw, where the only communication with the balance of the world is by wireless, where ice is plentiful but you've got to pay to skate, and steam pipes are laid alongside the water pipes to keep them from freezing, you'd think you had struck a queer place, wouldn't you? Yet such a place is Fairbanks. You might well expect a town that's 2,500 miles north of Seattle, Wash., to be in perpetual zero weather, but you wouldn't expect a city located this far up in the ice belt to be so rich that it could afford a water system, not to mention the luxury of steam heat, which, while not only providing warmth for private homes of the city, is made to swaddle the fire plugs and keep them thawed out and ready for use during the long winter. Seven months of the year are "dark" in Fairbanks, and during one of these months electric lights are burned on the streets 24 hours a day. If you want to read your morning newspaper at breakfast it must be by the aid of the electric bulb, and in what would be your noonday glare you have got to carry a lantern in order to distinguish the neighbor you meet in the street. A common laborer gets \$5 a day and board in Fairbanks, and board is a factor worth considering. It is estimated that it costs about \$2.25 to supply three meals a day here, so the laborer is making the handsome sum of \$2.25 per day, or \$43.50 per week. Even under these conditions laborers are scarce. Fairbanks is as cosmopolitan as any mining camp in the west. A steam railroad connects Fairbanks with all of the mines within a radius of 50 miles, and trains are run several times daily and from various points. Fairbanks proper has a population of 5,000, which includes two banks, two hospitals, numerous hotels, four automobiles, an electric lighting plant and other accessories of civilization. The population of the district outside of the city consists of about 5,000 people. From October to April of each year Fairbanks is wrapped in a heavy sheet of ice and snow and the thermometer varies from 20 to 50 degrees below zero.



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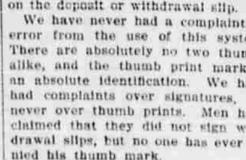
Bank Uses Thumb Print Signatures



CHICAGO—Chicago has a bank which identifies its depositors by means of the thumb print mark. When a customer who cannot write his name opens an account or deposits money or withdraws it he makes a thumb mark on the slip, and is sufficiently identified. According to the cashier of this peculiar bank, there has never been an error in the Bertillon system of identification. When we began business six years ago, he says, not more than one in three of our customers could sign his name in English. We would not accept signatures in Jewish writing. We were confronted by a serious problem. The use of the thumb print was suggested, and it has worked out to perfect satisfaction. When a man comes in to open an account and we find he cannot sign his name we fill in the identification card for him, just as we would for any other depositor. Then we write his name and witness his mark. Then we give him an ordinary rubber stamp pad with red ink on it, and he presses first one thumb and then the other on the pad and makes a careful, clear impression of each on the corners of his card. When the depositor comes back to add to his account or to withdraw money the bank attendant makes out the slip for him and writes in his name. Then the depositor makes his thumb print on the slip and presents it at the teller's window. The teller turns to the card index and finds the card, just as he would for any other depositor. In place of looking at the signature he looks at the thumb prints and compares them with the marks on the deposit or withdrawal slip. We have never had a complaint or error from the use of this system. There are absolutely no two thumbs alike, and the thumb print mark is an absolute identification. We have had complaints over signatures, but never over thumb prints. Men have claimed that they did not sign withdrawal slips, but no one has ever denied his thumb mark.

Police Chief to Stop Boys Smoking

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—The small boys of this city now have an official father to watch them and prevent their smoking cigarettes. Henry T. Zimmer, chief of police, has undertaken to vigorously enforce the Kansas law which forbids minors to smoke. The police are confiscating all tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette papers and pipes found in possession of youths. It's back to the corn silk and the grapevine for the boys. They cannot legally smoke until they reach the proper age. This law is of the 1909 vintage, but little attention was paid to it and the Kansas City boys who wanted to "roll one" went ahead and rolled it and smoked without official interference. There were some complaints to the city officials, however, and finally Chief Zimmer ordered the patrolmen to stop juvenile smoking. The chief has seven boys and he knew something about how to stop smoking. Patrolmen visited the confectionery and drug stores where boys congregated before and after school hours. Boys who were smoking were taken to the police station. Their tobacco and cigarette papers were taken away from them. The chief lectured the boys and permitted them to go home. A large number went through this experience. The smokers' supplies the police confiscate are burned at the police headquarters. Every few days the smoke from the city hall chimney bears the tobacco-laden odor of a levee barroom. It is simply a few more sacks of tobacco and a few more bunches of papers passing beyond the reach of the boys. Good Reason. Little Ethel—"Papa, here's a picture of the old woman who lived in a shoe and had so many children she didn't know what to do. Why did she live in a shoe?" Papa—"She lived in a shoe because she couldn't get a flat with all those children."

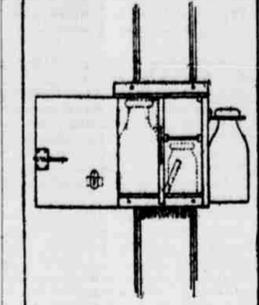


TO RESTORE CHAIRS. To clean and restore the elasticity of cane bottom chairs, turn the chair and wash with water and a sponge saturating the cane work thoroughly. If the chair is dirty use soap. Afterward set the chair to dry out of doors and the seat will be as taut as when new. For Celebration of the Fourth. In the interest of a "sane" Fourth of July a Chicagoan has invented an instrument to produce noise by bursting paper between the mouth of a rubber bulb and a perforated handle. Tobacco Trust in China. The tobacco consumption of China is very large and is mostly home-grown. The finer grade of leaf comes from the Philippines, but the whole situation is controlled by the tobacco trust. Keeping Cows Clean. Keep the flank and udder of the cows clipped. It is much easier than to clean the parts before milking. It helps to keep dirt out of the milk. To clip the cows all over once or twice a year will do them good.

The DAIRY

NEW SAFE FOR MILK BOTTLE

It took two Michigan men to devise the milk bottle safe shown here, but between them they contrived a most ingenious apparatus that is designed to balk the petty thieves that steal milk bottles from doorsteps. The safe is a box just big enough to hold two bottles, side by side, and is divided into two vertical compartments. The door has a spring lock and the key is held by the householder, the milkman not requiring any. In the fact that the milkman needs no key lies the feature of the device. In the bottom of one compartment is a trapdoor that strikes the lock on the front door as it is pushed up and opens the latter. When a bottle is placed on the trapdoor, however, and a sliding bar adjusted just above the bottle to prevent its being raised, the milkman can close the front door of the safe with the assurance that no thief can enter. At the side of the box is a hook to hold any extra bottles.



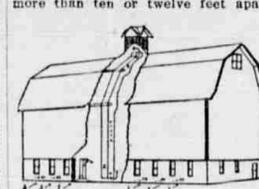
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VENTILATION IN DAIRY BARN

Some of Essential Points in Securing Proper Amount of Fresh Air in Cow Stables.

The essential points in securing sufficient and satisfactory ventilation in stables are, according to the King system of ventilation, as follows: Stable walls and ceilings should be practically air tight and non-conductors of heat and cold. Doors and windows should fit well. Fresh air intakes should be not more than ten or twelve feet apart. Foul air fuses should be air tight and non-conductors of heat and cold. They should have their lower opening about one foot above the floor level, and with as few bands as possible, pass upward to a height of at least twenty-five feet, and should always be two or three feet above the ridge of the roof or of any near-by roof. In building these fuses around a girt or plate they must be enlarged in proportion to the size of the obstruction passed.



King Ventilating System.

They should have the outside opening at least three feet below the inside opening, with the inside opening at the ceiling, provided with a valve or shutter. Foul air fuses should be air tight and non-conductors of heat and cold. They should have their lower opening about one foot above the floor level, and with as few bands as possible, pass upward to a height of at least twenty-five feet, and should always be two or three feet above the ridge of the roof or of any near-by roof. In building these fuses around a girt or plate they must be enlarged in proportion to the size of the obstruction passed.

REGULAR TIME FOR MILKING

Job Should Not Be Performed by Tired, Dirty Farm Hands, Just in From Field.

There is much loss in milking because of having this work done by tired and dirty milkers, but the men doing the work are not to blame for being in this condition, says a writer in the Kimball's Dairy Farmer. They come from the fields with their clothes covered with dust and perspiration, and as soon as they have their supper commence the milking. Is it any wonder that it is often only half done? If farmers would make it a rule not to compel the help to do milking out of seasonable working hours they would experience much less trouble in securing help. The milking should be made a part of the day's work and not an addition to it. Many farmers, especially where only ten or fifteen cows are kept, look upon this job as a side issue; that is, the milking can be done when they can't do anything else. The milking is as important as any part of the work, and whether you are plowing or harvesting, make your plans so that when the time comes to milk it can be done without any delay. Again, the best results cannot be had from cows unless they are milked at regular hours.

Avoiding Dust at Milking Time.

The cows should not be fed their roughage, nor the bedding be stirred up before milking, and as far as possible the barn should be opened and aired before milking time, so that the foul air which taints milk so readily may escape.

DAIRY NOTES

Bad cream will not make good butter. Dairying is the most prominent branch of farming. A little laxative feed should be given at the time of freshening. Milk cows must have an abundance of water or they will fall off in milk. A cow that milks for only five or six months is seldom a profitable cow. Irregularity and too much generosity in feeding the calf are often dangerous. When your cows do not pay for their feed, it's time to change the feed—or the cows. Selling the products of the field to the cows and hogs is delivering them to the best market known. If there is a noticeable falling off in the milk, see if a change in the ration cannot bring back the flow. The silo enables the dairyman to keep more livestock on the same number of acres and at less cost in feed and labor. Never take a very young calf away from its mother and put it on skim-milk. Taper it off from whole milk to skim-milk gradually.

White Specks in Butter.

White specks in butter are sometimes simply fine particles of milk curd, resulting from lack of care in skimming. Sometimes they are small specks of dried cream having been scraped from the sides of the pan and being too dry to thoroughly soften and mix with the rest.

Keeping Cows Clean.

Keep the flank and udder of the cows clipped. It is much easier than to clean the parts before milking. It helps to keep dirt out of the milk. To clip the cows all over once or twice a year will do them good.

GREEN RYE FOR MILK COWS

May Be Fed When It Heads Out and There is More Nourishment in It at That Time.

Green rye may be fed as soon as it heads out; there is then the most nourishment in the stalks. Cut when free of dew, and let it wilt a few hours before feeding. Feed small quantities at first. A half forkful may be given to each cow after the hay has been eaten. When fed thus there is no danger of bloat orhoven. The feeding of green feed to cattle should be in the hands of a careful man, and not given to boys or a careless hand. Attention to this rule will frequently save the life of a valuable cow. Horses at work should not be given green feed, as it is liable to produce colic. Cows should not be turned out to pasture too early. Wait until the grass has made some growth, and there is some nourishment in the grass. Before turning out to grass give the cows a feed of hay or straw first. After the hay is eaten they are turned on the pasture. For the first day or two let them graze, one or two hours. When the cows are accustomed to the change they may remain out all day. Experienced dairymen feed a small grain ration throughout the grazing season. If you are getting 16 cents per gallon for milk, it will pay to do this.

EXCELLENT QUALITY OF MILK

Jersey Cow is Unsurpassed for Beauty, Utility, Profit and Superiority of Product.

The milk of the Jersey cow will always be in great demand with the critical consumer, because it contains far greater proportion of nourishing solids and rich, highly flavored, butter fat than the milk of other breeds. The man who investigates the advantage of the Jersey cow cover the dairy breeds will generally invest his money in a Jersey cow, and the profits will demonstrate his wisdom. The Jersey cow yields as much profit as two or more ordinary cows. She is healthy, vigorous, and costs no more to keep than an inferior cow.

Prize Winning Jersey Heifer.

The milk from the Jersey cow is 30 per cent. richer than the average cow. The Jersey cow is unsurpassed for beauty, utility, profit and excellent quality of product.

L. Horton, one of the biggest retailers of milk in New York state, is charging twenty cents a quart for some of the milk he sells. The milk is produced by the owner of a farm at Newburgh, N. Y., and cleanliness is insisted on to an extent almost unbelievable. The cows are washed and wiped with spotless flens, and when the milk is obtained it is handled as though it were champagne. The milk is sold to the "glided rich" in New York city.

Works Up Big Business. An Oregon grocer in a dairy community has worked up a big business by delivering goods to his customers within a radius of five miles at the same time he gathers up the cream from the farm. Orders for goods pour in to him by telephone every morning before he starts out.

Carlotta's Good Record. Carlotta, the Missouri cow that produced \$270 worth of butter in one year is nine years old, has had seven calves and was never sick in her life. Her grain ration is corn chopped, bran, oats, gluten meal and linseed meal. She gets at least three of these ingredients every time she is fed.

Treatment for Cramps of Muscles. It often happens that the dairy cow suffers from cramps of the muscles, especially of the neck and sometimes of the hind legs. This can be overcome by giving an ounce of bromide of potassium in the bran mash twice each day for ten days.

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JULY 4TH



OR many weeks plans for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence as a great civic festival have been in preparation. Varied and extensive entertainment should be supplied so as to make the day assume the character of a community festival. But the reckless use of dangerous explosives by children, too young to realize their own peril, is not necessary to the nation's expression of gratitude that it is free and independent. This sentiment has at last crystallized into a movement for a sane Fourth, and throughout the country various cities have made arrangements by which it is hoped child life will be better protected than it has in preceding years. It was on the third of July, 1776, that John Adams wrote to his wife, Abigail, the letter, since often quoted as a prophecy, concerning the future celebration of this period as a national festival. Despite the fact that he was one of the most important figures in the stirring events of that historic time, he wrote two letters to her on that day. In one he said: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was nor

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View From Chestnut Street Side of the Historic Building.

will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting voice, that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states." In the other letter he wrote: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illumination from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

The resolution for independence was, as these letters show, really adopted July 2. But the formal Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, and copies of this declaration, prepared by a committee of five headed by Thomas Jefferson, were then sent to the states. The resolution adopted July 2 was presented to congress by Richard Henry Lee of the Virginia delegation, June 7, 1776. It read: "Resolved, That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Prompt action in so serious a matter was not to be expected and congress put it off until July 2, when the resolution, much to the joy of Adams, who seconded Lee's motion, was adopted. In the meanwhile Lee, the mover of the resolution, was called home by the illness of his wife. Otherwise he would probably have been made chairman of the committee of five appointed to prepare a formal statement. This committee was composed of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. It is usually

side July 4, 1850. It was a very hot day. President Taylor, who was present, was exposed to the heat of the sun for three hours. On his return to the White House he drank freely of ice water and iced milk and also partook of some cherries. Shortly afterward he was taken ill and died July 9. Benjamin Franklin, the oldest signer, was seventy. Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, the youngest, was twenty-seven; Jefferson was thirty-three. The average age was forty-three years three months. Many occupations were represented, but lawyers, of whom there were thirty, were in the majority.

The first public celebration of the event was that of Pennsylvania, July 8. On July 9 Washington, commander in chief, announced in general orders, "The honorable Continental congress, impelled by the dictates of duty, policy, and necessity, having been pleased to dissolve the connection between this country and Great Britain and to declare the United Colonies of America free and independent states, the several brigades are to be drawn up this evening on their respective parades at 6 o'clock, when the declaration of congress, showing the grounds and reasons of this measure, is to be read in an audible voice. The general hopes this important event will serve as fresh incentive to every officer and soldier to act with fidelity and courage, as knowing now that the peace and safety of his country depends, under God, solely on the success of our arms. And state possessed of sufficient power to reward his merit and advance him to the highest honors of a free country."

Mean. "He took a mean advantage." "In what way?" "When she sued him for divorce he got the judge to give him the custody of her lapdog."—Judge.

The Slow Luncheon. Mistress—Why have you been so long, Marie? I told you we wanted the lobster for lunch, and it is now past one o'clock. Maid—It's on account of your hobble skirt you gave me, madam.—Pelle Mele.

Worried. "I'm afraid my wife is going into a decline." "Don't worry about that, old man. She'll come out all right." "Yes, but what if she shouldn't? I've got all arrangements made to send her east for the summer."