

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

DEWEY'S AIDE GOES BLIND



Rear-Admiral Benjamin Peffer Lambertson, who served as chief of staff to Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay, has gone blind. The trouble started within a few months of the great fight and the admiral's physician attributes the origin of the malady to the strain of that trying occasion. His sight is now irrecoverably gone, but, surrounded by his family, he is rounding out his days in his pretty Washington home and interesting himself in church work, keeping up his cheerful attitude toward the world, beloved by everybody and, except for his one affliction, in perfect health and in possession of all his faculties.

Admiral Lambertson held the rank of commander when, in the early part of 1898, he was ordered to take command of the Olympia, relieving Capt. Gridley. He arrived at Hong Kong just after the declaration of hostilities, but did not assume immediate command, owing to Gridley's request that he be permitted to round out his career with a fight.

Realizing that Lambertson, too, would want a chance, at the "Dons," Dewey created the position of chief of staff for his new flag captain and in that capacity Lambertson took part in the famous "May party," witnessing the engagement from the bridge of the flagship, where he stood with his command throughout the fight. He commanded the Olympia on her long journey home and at the Dewey celebration a year after the fight.

The Navy Register honors the old fighter with italics and a note which states that he was "advanced and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain." His appointment as captain came to him 11 days after the Manila battle. He was made a rear-admiral in 1903.

GREAT REFORMER MUST DIE



The most picturesque of all forms of execution has been revived in the Chinese capital and its first victim is to be the great ex-vice-roy, successor to Li Hung Chang as the leading politician of China, Yuan Shih Kai.

Yuan has been in disfavor with the present regime from its beginning. Organizer of the modern Chinese army, he was growing too powerful and popular to please the governing powers. They ordered his execution at the time he was removed from the office of vice-roy, but it was reported that at the intervention of Prince Ching and Chang Chih Tung the order was withdrawn.

Now it is reported that five messengers have taken the ex-vice-roy the yellow cord. Sent to an official by the emperor or, as in this case, the regent, the cord is an order for self-destruction. The victim is expected to use the cord to strangle himself.

It is said that Yuan is to have two months to put his house in order and he is then to pass out by his own hands.

At the time of the deaths of the emperor and dowager empress of China Yuan Shih Kai was accused of having poisoned the emperor, in a dispatch received from Shanghai at the New York branch of the Chinese Reform association. The communication is said to be as follows:

"Yuan Shih Kai poisoned the emperor.
Please cable to Peking to attack him."

It was declared at the Mott street headquarters of the association that identical dispatches had been sent to branches of the Reform association in all sections of the world and that demands would be made on Prince Chun, the new regent, to depose Yuan Shih Kai from power and "do away with him." It was asserted further that Prince Chun's failure to act upon these requests would make the prince himself the object of the association's attacks.

WOULD APPOINT JUDGES



Judge James G. Jenkins, former chief justice of the United States circuit court of appeals, declares that the judicial system of this country can never rise to a reasonable level until the whole method of naming our judges is changed.

Judge Jenkins would have no judges elected. From the highest national tribunal to the lowest local court all judges should be appointed. As he explained it in the address he has just delivered to a professional gathering in Chicago, all federal judges should be appointed by the president, all judges of state courts by the governor. Politics should cut no figure in the selections and all judges, after serving a long term, should be retired upon a pension. This plan would to a very great extent take the courts out of politics, although there would still be a possibility that a governor, for instance, with political ambitions of his own would probably see the importance of naming expert politicians from doubtful sections for fat judicial positions or in payment, sometimes, of political indebtedness.

Judge Jenkins is a Milwaukee resident, knows something about politics himself and was thrust into world prominence in 1893, when he issued the first of the sweeping-labor union injunctions which restrained Northern Pacific employees of all grades from striking against a cut in wages. The order was appealed and sustained. The labor leaders threatened to impeach the judge, but the threat was not carried into effect.

EX-SENATOR NOW MAYOR



Joseph Simon, recently elected mayor of Portland, Ore., is the same Joseph Simon who was formerly United States senator from that state. He is a lawyer and has been prominent in Oregon politics for years, serving as Republican state chairman, national committeeman, president of the state senate for five sessions and finally going to the national senate. He served a full term and retired from the latter body in 1903.

But Simon is not the first ex-senator to become mayor of a city. In fact, Portland set the fashion in that respect. George H. Williams, United States senator from Oregon in 1865-71, later attorney-general in Gen. Grant's cabinet and named by that executive for chief justice of the United States supreme court, was elected mayor of Portland in 1902 and served until 1905. His selection for the supreme bench was not confirmed by the senate, which was at that time at loggerheads with the president.

NAMED SENATE CHAPLAIN



Rev. Dr. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, who has been named as chaplain of the United States senate in succession to the late Dr. Edward Everett Hale, is already known to the newspaper-reading public as "President Taft's pastor." In other words, he occupies the pulpit of All Souls' Unitarian church in Washington, in which the president occupies a pew upon most of the Sundays when he attends divine services.

Dr. Pierce was originally intended for a Baptist minister by his family and was educated at Hillsdale, Mich. While attending school there he helped pay his expenses by editorial work upon the local weekly paper. There, he says, he found that he had crossed the boundary line between Baptist orthodoxy and the liberal fold and his Unitarianism became a permanent and positive thing after his graduation from Harvard later. The late Dr. Hale was likewise a Unitarian.

PERILS OF A STEEPLEJACK



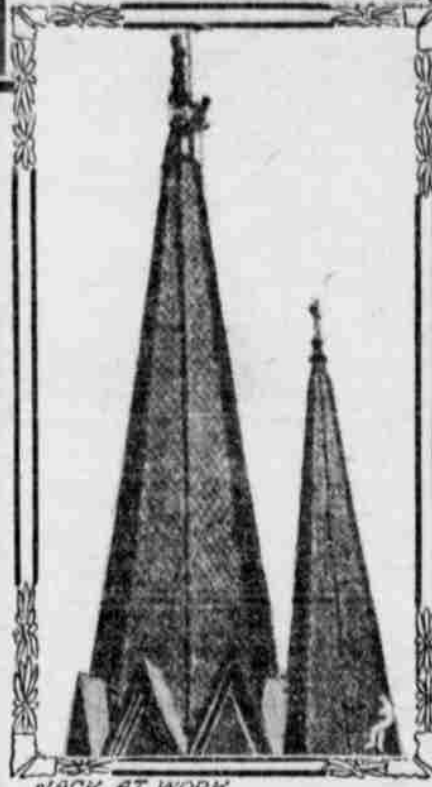
GILDING CROSSES

An object of unusual interest to residents and visitors in Troy, a "steeple Jack" has for several weeks past been swinging daily about the steeples of St. Joseph's Provincial seminary, the famous "Towers of Troy," as they have come to be called, occupied, with as much nonchalance as though on terra firma, in the task of making extensive repairs to those steeples and placing an eight-foot gilded cross on each of the four spires. The "Towers of Troy," from their elevated position on the crest of the hill overlooking the center of the city, form a landmark easily recognized for many miles in all directions, and like stalwart sentinels they have stood guard over the busy commercial section of the city below these 30 years or more.

Weakened by age, a high wind several months ago carried away the pinnacle of one of the spires and drew attention to a general weakening of the others, so the Sisters of St. Joseph, who hold the seminary property, recently awarded a contract for strengthening the steeples and placing a large gilded cross upon each. George Ferguson of Albany, a famous "steeple Jack," was selected for the hazardous undertaking, and for the last six weeks he has been engaged with two assistants in performing the work.

A few minutes of observation of the painstaking, methodical movements of the "steeple Jack" is sufficient to convince the observer that his is no easy task. Beside being a sort of mechanical engineer, the "steeple Jack," to be a success, must be a master of several trades. To observe a man seated in his boatswain's chair anchored against the side of a spire may give the impression that the work is easy, but imagine standing in a loop of rope and sawing off a section of tower above one's head weighing nearly half a ton. Yet that was what was done on these towers. The old final ornaments, placed at the top of the spires when the building was erected back in the '70's as a Methodist university, were each 14 feet high and nearly four feet in diameter, and in their decayed condition considerable skill was required to prevent them falling the wrong way and causing damage to the building.

Mr. Ferguson declares that the only part of the work which may be called easy is the actual climbing. This is accomplished in a novel manner, for the steeples, rising 75 or more feet in the



JACK AT WORK

air, present nothing upon which a hold may be secured, and yet he climbs without scaffolding. Patiently — it may seem tediously — the steeple is climbed by means of two ropes securely wound around the tower, leaving a loop to slip over the body. Alternating from the lower to the upper loop, similar to hitching up a pole, the "steeple Jack" gradually works up to the very top, carrying tackle and swing-chair, from which he proceeds to repair or paint as required.

Mr. Ferguson inherited his profession of steeple-climbing from his father, who followed that business for more than 32 years, climbing the highest spires throughout the eastern states and finally meeting his end by a fall of 30 feet at the Albany penitentiary building in 1891. A decayed wall, capped by stone, gave way while he was painting it, and he was killed instantly. The son was serving at the time as an apprentice in the navy, a calling which presents some similar situations, and when he received his discharge in 1892 he succeeded to his father's business. Of modest but jovial disposition, he credits the fact that he has had no accidents to his athletic build and temperate habits, for, as he strongly declares, drinking intoxicants and steeple-climbing "do not mix."

The illustration gives an idea of the size of the crosses being gilded before placed.

RURAL AUCTIONEER DREADED CHARACTER

Last Act of Tragedy Is Where He Plays the Leading Part—Novel Sights on the Day of the Sale as Old Farm Is Delivered Into the Hands of Strangers.

The most conspicuous character in the last act of the humble tragedy of the abandoned farm is very often the rural auctioneer, says Collier's. He is who rings the curtain down with careless glib and boisterous jest. Perhaps his burly presence has been menacing the household through long years of gripping struggle with adversity. The land has been becoming poorer, the ambitious men of the family have gone away to seek their fortunes elsewhere, and on the heels of misfortune has followed the chattel mortgage. Unsung heroism, incredible economies, toil unceasing, have not sufficed to check the steady decadence of the farm and its affairs. Some day, when the ultimate disaster can no longer be held at arm's length, a printed bill, announcing the sale at auction of stock, tools, and household, is posted in the village store and the postoffice.

The idlers scan the bill with curious interest, but with no marked symptoms of surprise. The auction has been a foregone conclusion for some time. The storekeeper remarks to his leisurely customers:

"Old Jonathan Woodman has been livin' alone on the farm for years and years. He's the last of 'em. All petered out, ain't they? He's going to live with his grand-daughter in Newmarket, so they tell me. Hung on longer than I expected, the old man did. Too old to do much farming and no money to hire help."

On the morning of the sale the roads leading toward the Woodman place are populous with vehicles more serviceable than elegant—concocted, lemo-crates, buggies, carry-alls and rattling wagons. An auction is a diver-

sion, a mild excitement, and the women folk forsake their spicery kitchens to enjoy a day's outing, with the bulging dinner basket tucked under the front seat. Long before the auctioneer is ready to begin his task the Woodman house, dooryard and barn are overrun by a curious, shrewdly calculating crowd discussing the family history and the values of its goods and chattels.

The Day They Celebrate.

Offbeats of the Mississippi band have regularly each year since 1863 celebrated their acceptance of the White Earth reservation in western Minnesota.

Within the limits of its boundaries in northern Minnesota these people have come out of barbarism into an advanced stage of civilization. From being American wards and helpless children they are now citizens and owners of the land, with deeds duly signed with their own signatures proving their claims.

Even to this year the days of June 15 and 16 are celebrated instead of July 4, though it is possible that hereafter the Americans' Independence day will be accepted as their own time of rejoicing.—Fur News.

Alarmed.

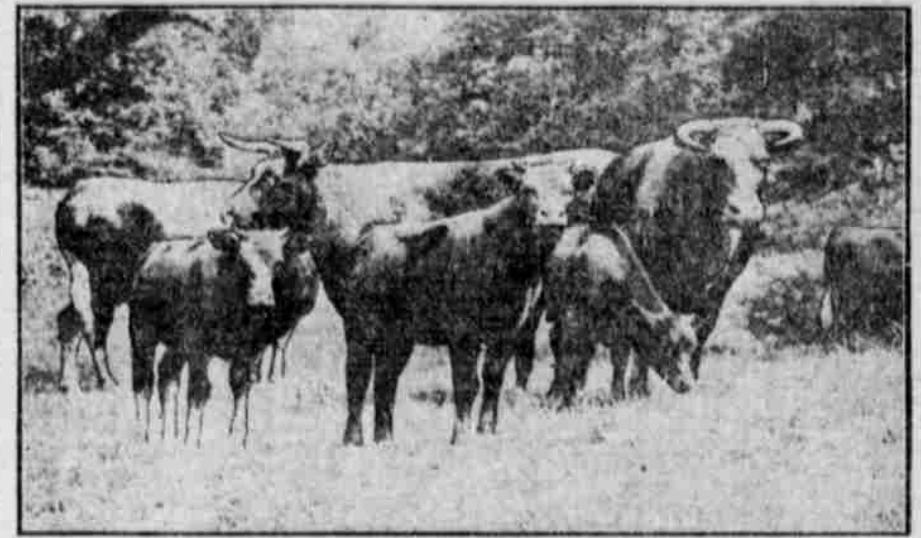
Suddenly there was a great commotion in space and Mars was observed to be whirling away from the earth at top speed.

"What's the trouble?" queried the astronomers on the earth. "Afraid we want to steal your canals?"

"No," signaled the Martians, "we just heard that that man Castro was about to pay us a visit."

RAISING BEEF IN CORN BELT FOR THE MARKET

Greatest Discretion Must Be Exercised in Selection of Stock and Proper Combinations of Feeds.
—By J. B. Burris.



A Herd of Fat Stock Ready for Market.

The present era of high prices for all forms of feeding products makes it imperative to exercise the greatest discretion in feeding beef cattle for market. This condition must give emphasis to the three fundamentals of beef production, viz: The selection of the feeding steer, the proper combination of feeds, the feeding period and conserving the manure, writes J. B. Burris in the Orange Judd Farmer. I believe that on \$100 per acre land in the corn belt that feeding cattle cannot be practiced at a profit unless one has a well-bred herd of milking shorthorns and has a good, reliable market for the surplus milk. Then also must the calf lose none of its milk fat, but be pushed to a finish as baby beef, and never carried through more than one winter.

It costs on high-priced land about \$24 to keep a cow a year, and to this

near the place of finishing so much the better. One of the most serious problems in this regard is to obtain cattle of good quality.

Those districts which are not essentially dairy regions have such a mixture of varying degrees of worthlessness that it is almost an impossibility to obtain a fair grade of feeding cattle. This necessitates going to Kansas City or other western markets for feeders. A steer in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, and known in market parlance as a native, would be my choice. As to breeds I should not be especially partial. Any one of the three recognized beef types will give good returns if selected carefully. Cattle of this kind if put in the feed lot the last half of November can be made into good beef in from 120 to 150 days. Corn, clover hay, silage, shredded stover and cottonseed meal should be used. The cattle should be made to consume as much roughage as possible from the point of economy, and thus utilize all the corn plant. If the feed lot is covered, and it should be by all means, the amount of manure saved will be quite an item on the credit side of the transaction.

By a judicious combination of the above-mentioned feeds there is no reason why a price cannot be obtained for the feed consumed equivalent to that obtained on the market. But this may not appear as profit. The average corn belt farmer can feed the products of his farm as cheaply as to haul them to market. If these products are fed on concrete floors under shelter fully three-fourths of their plant food value can be returned to the farm. Even if only the market value of the feeds is obtained and the feeder did not receive any net profit from the feeding proposition as far as the cattle are concerned, there would still be a profit. Besides the feeding farmer is gradually but surely adding to the material value of his farm. The conservation of soil fertility is unquestionably the greatest consideration in American agriculture.



Prize-Winning Youngsters.

must be added the cost and keep of a sire, quite an expense in itself, in order to produce a calf that could be bought in the open market for \$20. From this evidence I am inclined to believe that for the most part feeding cattle of any age having fair quality can be purchased more cheaply than when grown on the corn belt farm. If cattle can be purchased

PIN MONEY FOR FARMER'S WIFE

Various Ways for the Women to Earn a Penny.

In advising a farmer's wife or daughter to earn money most people will say "hens," "garden truck" or "bees." Now, if you live on a farm, you know that hens and garden truck don't thrive to a very great extent on the same farm. And if they did the family and hired help would play hobb with the profits of either, for the first will uniformly go to pay the grocer, and the second fill the inner man. But I believe bees can be profitably kept if you know how and are not afraid of them. Now, I don't know and am afraid of them, so will leave that to some abler pen to explain, says the Agricultural Epitomist.

One way to earn a penny is to start tomatoes and cabbage plants in the house early; put only one plant in each tin can that is unsoldered and tied together with a string; keep them growing, and if they are ready to blossom by the time all danger of frost is past, so much the better. Dig a hole where you want to set them, wet the dirt in the can thoroughly, untie your string, slip a knife around the can and slip your tomato into the hole; press the dirt around it and it will never know it has been transplanted, and you can sell tomatoes at 15 cents a dozen before your neighbors' vines are in bloom.

Cabbage and melons and cucumbers can be treated the same way, and are all a paying crop, while lettuce and radishes can be grown ready for market in the bay window or upstairs if your house is reasonably warm.

Shelter for Geese.

Old geese thrive in all kinds of weather if given a shed shelter closed on the windward side. Better a shed to themselves than the cow barn, because they are safe from being stepped on. A pasture too poor for other stock will still do for geese.

Every year in which the garden is fertilized and the ground worked it becomes richer and more capable of growing crops.

ORCHARD MADE HOG PASTURE

Must Be Done in Reasonable and Judicious Manner.

The most ardent advocates of poison sprays to rid our orchards of diseases and insects, are at the same time the most willing to use all other available means to the same end, says Home-stead. It is found that the destruction of the early fallen fruit is of prime importance, and this is accomplished by making a hog pasture of the orchard. Some who are averse to spraying go so far as to say that when this is done spraying is unnecessary. But, while not admitting such an extreme view, the evidence in favor of hog pasturing is so strong that it is to be advised whenever practicable. But this pasturing must be done in a reasonable and judicious manner. The orchard must not be made a hog pasture for the entire season. Rather it should be used as an annex, for a temporary convenience. And caution must be used not to overdo it. Ten or fifteen hogs to the acre, for a few weeks when the wormy apples are falling, will be about right.

There are thousands of farms where by a little extra fencing, the orchard may be so utilized, to the mutual advantage of the hogs and the orchard. If it is desirable to gather windfalls the hogs may be kept out in the morning until this work is done, and then turned in to eat the refuse. A little rooting of the ground will do no harm, and while there is plenty of other feed the hogs will not injure the trees. If they begin to do so, it shows that you have the ground overstocked, and they should be kept out. It is not advised that this be done as a substitute for spraying, but in cases where spraying is not done, do this as the next best thing. If this course is followed persistently for several years, a wonderful improvement in the fruit will be noted. Cows are sometimes used as cull eaters, but the objection to them is that they reach to high and devour all the fruit. Where trees are very straight and tops upright, the cows may be admitted.