

People Talked About

MRS. CLEVELAND'S IDEAL



"No woman can ask a greater interest than her children," said Mrs. Grover Cleveland at her summer home at Tamworth, N. H., just before her departure for Europe. "Other interests come into every woman's life, but that is the main one, I think. It has been my greatest interest for 18 years."

"I want my children to be in the country as much as possible during their childhood, out of the confusion of city life. Of course, we are in the country at our home in Princeton, but it is not like this."

"I am so glad that they are not public children any more," she added. "It is different with older people, I think. But both Mr. Cleveland and myself always were careful to guard our home life."

Mrs. Cleveland remarked that Mr. Cleveland always preferred that the pictures of the children should appear in print as seldom as possible. She explained one feature of her prejudice against publicity thus:

"Photographs of children always look to me like caricatures. In a picture you see just one expression, while you know that a child has hundreds of little moods and tempers. It does not seem to me as if a photograph was ever as beautiful as a child. I sometimes feel that way about my friends. It never seems as if their photographs do them justice."

"About our country life? Why, there is little to tell. We live out of doors. No not on the piazzas," she added, smiling, as her visitor involuntarily glanced out on the broad veranda that rimmed the western wing of the house. "Out doors, in fields, in pastures, everywhere."

"This is the first year that we have had an automobile here, and it seems as if we had been in it most of the time. We also go on long tramps through the country. With the White mountains only 50 miles away, there are beautiful walks here. Sometimes we go berrying. Nearly every year we climb one or two mountains, but this year we haven't found time."

"Yes, we like this country home because it is so quiet," Mrs. Cleveland continued. "We can look out on the mountains from nearly every window. It is like the sea, they seem to grow on us. We grew to love the sea when we were at Gray Gables, but the keen, bracing air of the hills seems to agree with the children better. It was on their account that we gave up our summer home at Buzzard's Bay. They are just as sturdy as can be, every one of them, and of course much tanned. I shall be sorry to leave here," she said with a sigh.

TITTMANN A POLE JUROR



Among the 12 men of world-wide standing who constitute the committee of the National Geographic society which is to pass on the Cook-Pearry north pole controversy is Dr. O. H. Tittmann of Washington. Dr. Tittmann is one of the founders of the Geographic society, is superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey and member of the Alaska boundary commission. Others on the commission are:

Henry Gannett, the chairman, who is chief geographer of the United States geological survey, vice-president and one of the founders of the Geographic society. He is the author of topographic surveying books, statistical atlases of the tenth and eleventh censuses, the dictionary of altitudes and other books and government reports.

O. P. Austin, chief of the government bureau of statistics and secretary of the Geographic society and author of books on territorial expansion.

Dr. L. A. Bauer, the director of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie institution, astronomer and magnetic computer of the coast and geodetic survey from 1887 to 1892.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, one of the best navigators in the naval service, former superintendent of the naval academy, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic squadron, superintendent of the naval observatory and chief of the hydrographic division of the navy.

Frederick V. Colville, botanist of the department of agriculture.

Dr. J. Howard Gore, formerly professor of mathematics in George Washington university.

Gilbert H. Grosvenor, editor of the National Geographic Magazine.

C. Willard Hayes, chief geologist of the United States geological survey and one of the pioneer explorers of Alaska.

Alfred J. Henry, professor of meteorology in the United States weather bureau.

W. H. Holmes, chief of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institution and one of the principal authorities on Indians and Eskimos.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the United States biological survey and member of the National Academy of Sciences.

MAN WHO STIRRED LONDON



Harry Gordon Selfridge, the Chicagoan who recently started a department store in London on the American plan and made John Bull sit up and take notice, visited his former home in Chicago recently. Mr. Selfridge wasn't very talkative about his great enterprise, but he let drop a few remarks to show how the store had made a hit. In his conversation with the Chicago reporters he declared the soda fountain, which has become a settled feature of all American department stores, proved one of the greatest surprises to the English and attracted their attention and pence from the beginning.

"Say, boys, I really haven't a thing to say," declared Mr. Selfridge to the newspaper men. "I wish I had a story to give you, but I haven't. I'm glad to be in Chicago again, of course. You can say that for me, but I don't know what else I can tell you."

"According to dispatches you talked to the New York reporters about advertising in London," it was suggested. "Didn't you say that you were about the only one who advertised to any great extent over there?"

"Oh, no," rejoined the former Chicagoan hastily. "I said that there was possibly not so much attention paid to department store advertising as in America, but along certain lines advertising is extremely well perfected in London. We advertise quite a bit, of course, but what I meant to say was that one doesn't see many great full-page 'ads,' and that sort of thing. Considerable attention, however, is paid to advertising certain individual articles which are on the market."

WHITE HOUSE POSSIBILITY



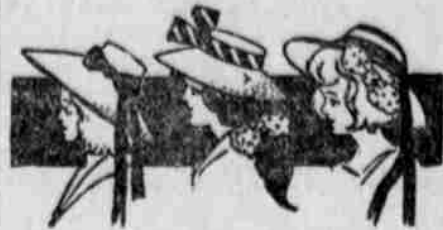
The National Monthly, edited by Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic national committee, recently printed an article by Judson Harmon, governor of Ohio, bitterly assailing the Republican administration at Washington on account of the new tariff bill.

Gov. Harmon was the principal speaker on "Democratic day" at the Texas state fair at Dallas, October 16, and his address there, taken in connection with his article in Chairman Mack's National Monthly, has given rise to the statement in political quarters in close relation with Mr. Mack, that the chairman has dropped Bryan as a presidential possibility and is now grooming Gov. Harmon for the Democratic presidential nomination.

It is too early to assert that Gov. Harmon is to be regarded as the political heir of the late Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, in a national sense, but unquestionably it makes the Ohio executive stand out more prominently in the political arena.



LITTLE MAIDENS.



Happy little maidens,
Like the flowers rare,
And we love to see them
About us everywhere.

Pretty little maidens
To a party go;
Some are dressed in pink and white,
Some are dressed in blue.

RIGHT WAY TO MAKE FUDGE

Recipe for Making Candy—Excellent Method of Spending Stormy Afternoon in the House.

First be sure that it isn't going to bother any one to have you in the kitchen. Unless mother or cook is more than willing to have you try this recipe the fudge may not turn out well. Friday evening or a stormy Saturday afternoon is conducive to good fudge-making.

Butter two tin or agate pie plates. Take a saucepan which will hold about three quarts. Put in the saucepan, before you put it on the stove, three even cups of granulated sugar, one cup of sweet milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and two squares of unsweetened chocolate. Two heaping tablespoonsful of cocoa will do in place of the chocolate. Stir this mixture all together and put it on over a moderate fire. Stir it occasionally, especially after it begins to boil. Boil ten minutes from the time when it first boils up hard. It will then have begun to sugar around the edge

TAMING LITTLE CANARY BIRD

Can Be Done by Constantly Talking and Feeding Dainty Morsels—Requires Much Patience.

No creature is more jealous or sensitive than a bird. It is easy, however, to win the heart of almost any bird, and that without starving him or making him think he has mastered you. Simply talk to him a good deal.

Place his cage near you on your desk or work table, and retain his choicest dainty to give to him with your own fingers. Let him know that he can never have that particular thing unless he takes it from you, and he will soon learn, if you are patient, and do not disconcert him by fixing your eyes upon him.

After this he will more readily take it from your lips; and then when you let him out of his cage, after the first excitement is over, he will come to you, especially if you have a call to which you have accustomed him, and accept the dainty from you while free.

As soon as he becomes really convinced that you will not hurt him, or try to catch him, or interfere in any way with his liberty, he will give way to his boundless curiosity about you; he will pull your hair, pick at your eyes, and give you as much of his company as you desire.

PIGEON MAKES LONG FLIGHT

Bird Finds Way from Arctic Regions to Its Home at Christiania After Absence of Months.

One day a wonderful bird tapped at the window of Mrs. Nansen's (wife of the famous Arctic explorer) home at Christiania. Instantly the window was opened, and in another moment she covered the little messenger with kisses and caresses, says Truth. The carrier pigeon had been away from the cottage 30 long months, but it had not forgotten the way home. It brought a note from Nansen stating that all was going well with him and his expedition in the polar region. Nansen had fastened a message to the bird and turned it loose. The frailest courier darted out into the blizzard.

DEHORNING OF CATTLE IS EASILY PERFORMED

Satisfactorily Done Without Other Apparatus or Instruments Than Strong Clothes-Line and a Sharp Meat Saw.



Method of Dehorning.

The dehorning of cattle can be very satisfactorily performed without other apparatus or instruments than a good strong clothesline and a sharp meat saw, or miter saw with a rigid back. The method of controlling the animal with the clothesline is shown in one of the illustrations. The heavy line is passed around the upper part of the neck and tied in a knot that will not slip, otherwise it will choke the animal. The free end of the rope is carried between the horns, through the stanchion to the front, up over the horizontal stanchion rail, then down underneath the neck and up and over the top of the stanchion rail to an assistant, who should hold it firmly. The stanchion is then opened, allowing the animal to withdraw its head, and the rope held tightly is passed once around the muzzle, up over the stanchion rail and through to the front again to the hands of the assistant. This effectually restrains the animal and the dehorning operation can be commenced. If the stanchion rail is too wide to permit of properly securing the lower part as well as the upper part of the animal's head, the turn

of the rope round the muzzle may be omitted and the last lap of the rope carried around the stanchion rail to the front and to the hands of the assistant. Care should be taken that the rope pass each time over the neck of the animal between the horns in such a way as not to interfere with the work of the saw. The rope must be held by an assistant instead of being tied, so that should the animal throw itself off its feet during the operation it can be promptly slackened. This, however, is rarely necessary, for as soon as the head is secured, the operator should be ready, standing at the right shoulder of the animal, to saw off first the right and then the left horn.

The horn should be severed from a quarter to half an inch below where the skin joins the base of the horn, cutting from the back toward the front. If the cut is made too high, an irregular, gnarly growth of horn is very apt to follow.

The worry, pain and cruelty often inflicted by cattle upon their mates before being deprived of their horns is much more to be considered than the pain of the dehorning operation.

WEEDS SHOW SOIL FERTILITY

Cause the Farmers Greater Loss Than Any Other Factor by Reducing Yields—By Harry Snyder.

The weed crop indicates the condition of the soil as to fertility and previous methods of farming, and is indeed an index of the farming that has been practiced. Where grain crops have been grown extensively weeds, as mustard and wild oats, take such firm possession of the land as to seriously decrease both the yield and quality of the grain. Where crops have been rotated and the conditions have been less favorable for the development of weeds, larger yields have been secured.

Weeds take from the soil a much larger amount of fertility than is generally conceded. A light grain crop and a heavier weed crop remove from the soil more fertility than a heavy grain crop. The stronger feeding powers of weeds enable them to secure from the soil plant food which would otherwise go to the support of grain crops, the weak feeding cereals being unable to compete with the strong feeding weeds. The best use that can be made of a weed crop, is to plow it under for green manure and make it produce humus, of which many of our soils stand much in need. In this way weeds can be made to add fertility to the land through the indirect action of the vegetable matter upon the soil.

At the Minnesota experiment station analyses have been made of many of the more common weeds and it was shown that in some grain fields from 20 to 40 pounds and more of nitrogen, 15 to 25 pounds of phosphoric acid and 30 to 50 pounds of potash had been removed from an acre of land by the weeds. This is as much as is removed in a grain crop. The produc-

tion of weeds is a heavier draft upon the land than the production of heavy grain crops. A weedy farm will get out of condition and run down in fertility faster than a farm that is thoroughly cultivated and upon which large crops are produced.

Ventilating Stables.
Horses and cows are in the stable at night for rest. When the weather is warm the atmosphere in close confinement becomes very warm and oppressive, so much so that the animals become very uncomfortable and hence fall to get proper rest. The horse that does not get proper rest is not in a good condition for heavy work the following day, and the cow that does not sleep in a cool, restful place in hot weather will not give a full flow of milk. The temperature of the working or producing animal must be kept normal to give the best results. If there are no windows in your stables, cut out a number now and let light and fresh air come for the health and comfort of the animals.

Sheep Need Good Care in Fall.
If the sheep are left out in the chilly fall rains, coughs and colds may result.

Many an otherwise good shepherd forgets that his sheep relish salt in winter the same as in any other season.

Market some of the older sheep, and retain part of the choice lambs for the improvement of your own flock. The best in your flock will be none too good. A poor sheep is as difficult to shape up and fatten as any other poor farm animal. Furnish plenty of proper rations and start the sheep through the winter in good shape. It will pay.

Sheep on Farm.
Farming conditions would be improved if more sheep were kept, as they help to exterminate weeds. But dogs and other objectionable features appear to have driven sheep from most of our farms.

Flower Fancies

QUAKER LADY FLOWERS.

Quaker Ladies in the wood,
Holding Q u a k e r
Slightly, as Quakers
should,
All their psalms repeating.

Dressed in gowns of
bluish gray,
I can see them
kneeling,
As softly in their
hearts they pray
For a kindly feeling.
In their meeting house
of brown,
Sweet earth, so still
and shady,
Be sure a blessing will
fall down
For every Quaker
Lady.

GUESS THE RIDDLE.

I know a little robin—
But it never, never
sings;
And, unlike other rob-
ins,
It hasn't any wings.
It never in the
springtime
Builds a cozy nest;
You'll find it has no
feathers,
Nor yet a scarlet
breast.

You couldn't guess the
riddle,
If you tried for
hours;
It's the little Ragged
Robin,
One of grandma's
flowers.

LIGHTING THE CANDLES.

Each little rose, when day is done,
Folds its petals, one by one.
Each little bird and outdoor thing
Rests, at last, its tired wing.
Each little child, with drowsy head,
Climbs into its trundle bed.
Then, when all have closed their eyes,
God lights the Candles in the Skies!

of the saucepan, take it off the stove, add a scant half teaspoon of vanilla and stir briskly for about two minutes; then pour it out on the buttered plates. Be careful not to stir it so long that it stiffens before it is poured out, nor so short a time that it will not be creamy. Proper fudge is never hard nor brittle, but will melt in the mouth.

It flew like an arrow over a thousand miles of ocean and plains and forests and one morning entered the window of the waiting mistress and delivered the message which she had been awaiting so anxiously.

AMUSING TONGUE-TWISTERS

Some Prize-Winning Combinations Contributed to a London Publication Are Quite Amusing.

A London paper recently offered a series of prizes for the best "tongue-twisting" sentences. Most boys and girls will find the prize-winning contributions quite amusing. Here they are:

A growing gleam growing green.
The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms.

Two toads totally tired tried to trot to Tedbury.

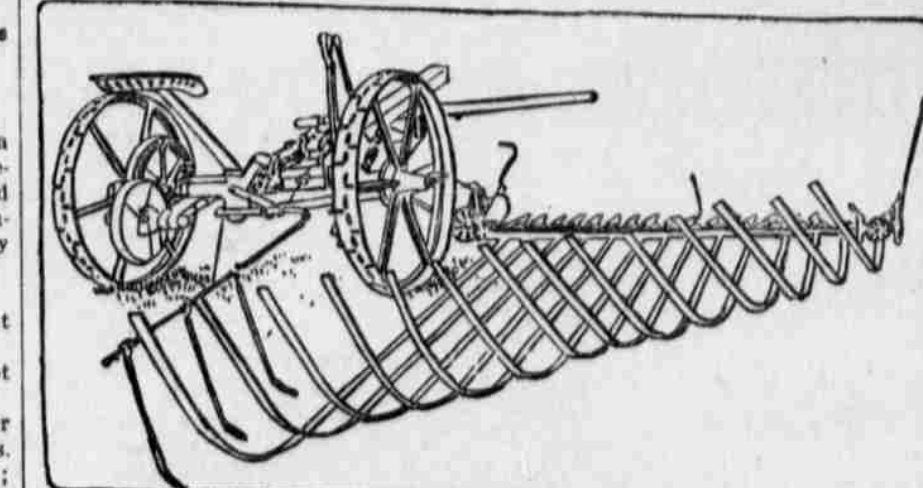
Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared sleekly six sickly silky snakes. Susan shineth shoes and socks; socks and shoes shines Susan. She ceaseeth shining shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.

A haddock, a haddock, a black spotted haddock; a black spot on the black back of a black spotted haddock.

Oliver Oglethorpe ogled an owl and an oyster. Did Oliver Oglethorpe ogled an owl and an oyster, where are the owl and oyster Oliver Oglethorpe ogled?

If you can get through that exercise without tying your tongue into a quintuple bowknot, you will deserve a greater prize than the London paper offered in this unique contest.

BUNCHING AND LAYING CLOVER



A Clover Buncher.

Clover seed will be a high, light crop this year owing to the dry weather. Good heavy seed will be scarce and high in price next year. Those having a good stand of clover that will yield one bushel of seed to the acre would do well to save it. One hundred pounds of plaster spread to the acre will be a help in increasing the growth of the clover. Those having a mowing machine and a reaper platform can easily and cheaply save the seed. A light platform of

sheet iron may be made to fit the mower. Bolt the platform to the cutter bar, letting the rear end drag on the ground. A man should walk behind the mower with rake to draw the clover on the platform and when full it is pulled off into windrows.

If there is a large growth of clover and little seed, cut when seed is hard and cure as for hay.

The illustration shows a finger-like attachment for bunching and laying the clover out of the way of the horses.