



### HOW LOVING-CUP ORIGINATED

Interesting Story Telling How Powerful King of Ancient Taught Ignorant Lesson.

The so-called "loving-cup" is common nowadays and we see it everywhere. But many years ago there were no such things as these queer three-handled affairs, and the following story tells how they first happened to be made:

Once upon a time, centuries before us there lived a great and powerful king who was extremely fond of hunting. He was one day in a huge forest pursuing a stag, but it was so fleet and clever that it eluded him and his band of followers, and led them entirely out of their way. After wandering about in a hopeless fashion they finally came upon a little hut and the king himself dismounted and rapped smartly upon the door.

A young girl answered his knock and soon showed the men the right path. The king was about to go when he saw a well near the house and at the sight of the clear water immediately felt thirsty, and going back, asked the girl for a drink. Without hesitation she went into the house and came out with an earthen jug filled with the well water. But, instead of offering his royal majesty the handle, as most people would, she held that herself and handed him the cup the wrong way.

The king said nothing, thanked the girl, and he and his band soon found their way out of the woods.

But when he reached his palace, he determined to reward the girl for giving him the water and at the same time to teach her a lesson in politeness.

Sending to his jeweler, he bade him make a silver cup with two handles and deliver it to the young girl without a word from whence it came.

Perhaps a month after this the king again hunted in that same forest, sought the little hut, and asked the girl for another drink of water.

This time she entered the house and came out with a beautiful silver cup full of sparkling water.

"Now," thought the king, "she has certainly learned a lesson." But never was he more mistaken, for the poor, ignorant girl took a handle in each hand and for the second time offered her liege lord nothing but the side of the cup.

The king rode away deeply perplexed. He was still resolved to teach the girl the polite way to hand a cup without directly rebuking her, and many were the hours he spent in cudgeling his brains for some way in which to do it. At last a bright idea struck him, and he sent for his jeweler a second time.

"Make me," said he to the man, "a silver cup, heavily chased, and with my royal crest and put three handles on it."

The jeweler much surprised (for remember no such thing had ever been heard of up to this time), did as he was told, and soon the mug was finished. As before, the king had it privately sent to the girl who lived in the little hut.

One day not long after this for the third time he rode into that forest, and taking the now well known path soon reached the cottage. Dismounting he knocked at the door and asked humbly for a drink of clear water.

The girl immediately came out with the beautiful three-handled cup and taking two of the handles in her hands she offered him the third.

So the king rode away, well pleased with his strategy, and reaching home, ordered three-handled cups to be made in every sort of ware, and they became so popular that we now have them in all our shops and stores.

### POPULAR GAME OF "CUTTING"

Always Finds Favor With Boys and Girls—Simple Prizes Given to Winners.

A game of "cutting" always finds favor with boys and girls. Provide each person with an old magazine, a pair of scissors, a small cup of home-made paste and a brush made by folding a piece of paper many times and then finely slashing one end. Besides these things give to each player several sheets of plain paper a little larger than a magazine page. Each person is to cut out any picture or parts of pictures he chooses and mount them on the plain paper to make new pictures. After half an hour all of the pictures should be placed where they may be seen. Simple prizes should be given to those making the prettiest, the most comical or the most original sheets.

### BETTY'S CAKE-WALK.

When Betty saw a cake-walk, She laughed at all the fun, And thought it was the strangest thing She'd seen beneath the sun. The bowing and the dipping, She taught her dolls next day, Though it was quite ridiculous To walk that silly way.

When Betty takes a cake-walk There's something at the end; She doesn't learn to scrape and bow, And turn and twist and bend. But onward like a soldier She marches to the fore; The end of Betty's cake-walk Is at the pantry door.



"Oh dear! It's raining hard," said Puss. "I feel it on my nose. We need our rubber over-shoes, And I'd like some rubber hose!" "I'd love to have the over-shoes," Said little Fluffy Toes. "But excuse me dear if I observe, We do not need the hose!"

### INTERESTING FACTS OF TOPS

Whip-Top Is Very Old, It Having Been Used in Remote Time by Grecian Boys.

Many tops are of modern invention, but the Whip-top is very old, it having been used in remote time by the Grecian boys. It was well known in



Humming Top.

England as early at least as the fourteenth century, when its form was the same as it is now.

Today boys play with the Humming-top. This is hollow, having at its crown a peg, round which is wound a string; this being pulled through a kind of fork, gives motion to the top and sets it spinning—the fork and the



Peg Top.

string being left in the spinner's hand. In spinning the top, care should be taken to wind the string firmly and evenly on the peg, and when it is pulled out, neither too much nor too little force should be used, and a firm and steady hand should be employed, while the top should be held in a perpendicular position. The string should be drawn with a steadily increasing force, or the top will not hum properly.

There are various kinds of peg-tops and they also vary in shape, some being much rounder than others. Those are the best which are shaped like a pear. There is also great variety as regards the shape and size of the peg, which in some tops is short and thick, in others long and tapering. Again, tops are made of different kinds of wood, some being made of deal, others of elm, some of yew-tree and others of boxwood. These last are the Boxers so highly prized. Some of the very best tops are made of lignum vitae, with long, handsome pegs.

### MOUSE TRAP IS VERY USEFUL

Easily Made by Placing Piece of Stout Paper Over Top of Earthenware Jar.

If you have no cat and find the mice in your house getting altogether too bold for comfort, or if you would like to keep some mice for pets, a home-made trap will catch them.

Over the top of an earthenware jar fasten a piece of writing paper, tightly binding it with a string or elastic band. In the center of the paper cut a cross. Set the jar in the closet, and suspend by a string a piece of cheese over the center of the jar, and lean something against the jar so that the mice can reach the top. If there are any mice in the closet the bait will attract them, but just as soon as the first mouse reaches the center of the paper he will drop into the jar and the paper will fly back into place again, ready for the next comer. A trap arranged in the same manner can be used for the capture of field and harvest mice, which make odd and amusing pets.

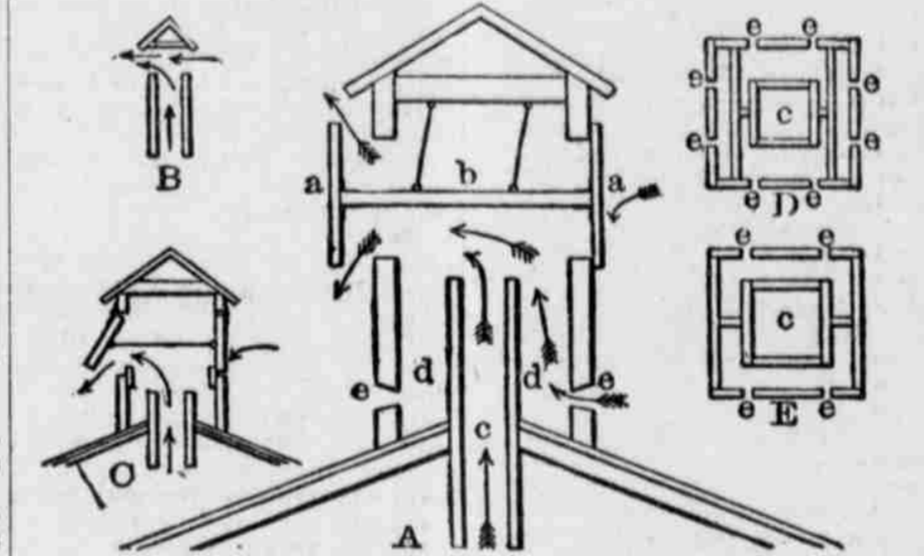
A barrel covered with stiff brown paper can be used for common rats, but they will gnaw out unless the barrel be partly filled with water.

The Usual Crop. "Are you trying to raise anything on your suburban place?" "Yes; a mortgage."

## IMPROVED AND ADEQUATE VENTILATION FOR STABLE

Illustration Shows How Air Is Pumped From Building at All Times, Regardless of Direction in Which Wind Is Blowing

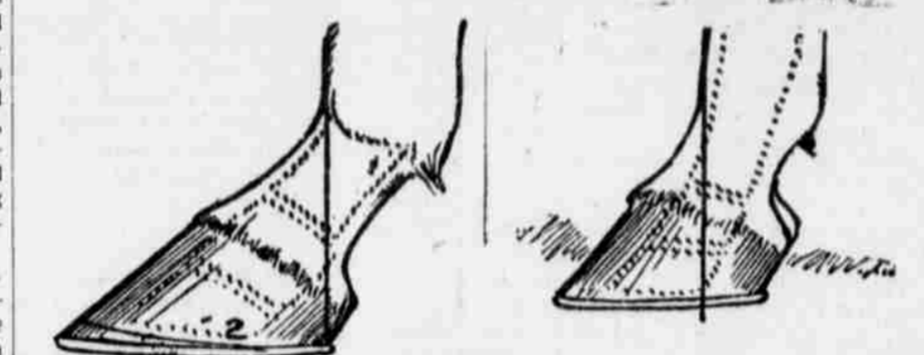
The usual method of stable ventilation is to place flues with outlets terminating in a shaft through the roof and surmounted by a plain cupola or cover with a cap a foot or so above the opening. The idea in the latter case is that the wind will blow between the cap and the top of the shaft as shown at B in the illustration herewith, says American Agriculturist. This method tends to increase the flow of vitiated air from the stable and thus aid the ventilation, pure air coming in from inlets placed at somewhat remote points from the outlets. Whether this method is fully satisfactory is not certain, for at times when the wind is gusty the vitiated air is forced back into the stable instead of being drawn out, and often snow and sleet are drawn down the shaft. To overcome the uncertain working of this kind of shaft, as well as other disadvantages of the plain cupola, the style of cupola shown at C with sides opening in the direction



Features of Stable Construction.

of the prevailing winds and covered with doors hinged at the top but swinging freely, has been used with success. When there is no wind the doors hang so that the cupola is partly open on each side, but as shown in the illustration, when the wind blows from the right, the door on that side is closed by the force of the wind. The other side, however, is open and there is always a chance for the stable air to pass out and no chance for rain or snow to blow down the shaft. If desired, doors can be placed on all four sides of the cupola. Though this arrangement is satisfactory so far as removing outdoor influences from the interior system of

## PERFECTING HOOF OF HORSE



A foot with too much growth on fore part of hoof, which is apt to cause elbow hitting, is shown in the illustration. The remedy is to pare off as indicated by line and fit a leather pad under rear part of hoof. A foot of correct proportions is shown in the second illustration. A line drawn from front part of leg strikes a little distance behind the center. The bones are at the proper angle affording strength and free action in traveling.

## CHANGE SHEEP PASTURE OFTEN

Breeders Must Practice Method of Dividing into Small Lots if Ewes and Lambs Kept Healthy.

(By W. M. KELLEY.) The more I study the sheep business and the more carefully I note the results of my own experience and observation, the more I am coming to appreciate the frequent change of pastures for the ewes and lambs. It costs money to change our system of pasturing sheep and divide our pastures up into small lots, but we must practise this method if we succeed in keeping our sheep and lambs free from stomach worms. We know that these worms come from the sheep to the lambs through the grass that is eaten. We know that it takes a certain time for the germs when dropped on the grass to develop enough to get to the lambs. That time is estimated to be from eight to 12 days. We know that the lambs are born free from parasites. We know that it is possible to keep the mothers quite free from parasites before the lambs are dropped. By putting what facts we know together we can readily see that if we change pastures frequently, say every eight to 12 days, we will lessen the danger of the lambs becoming infected with these germs through the grass that they consume. Some of

the highest authorities advise allowing the lambs to run ahead of the ewes and moving the ewes one pasture ahead each week, thus the ewes and lambs are changed every week.

Pasteurizing Milk. To pasteurize milk or cream is simply to heat the same to about 160 degrees, then rapidly cook the liquid. By this process the lactic germs or germs which cause milk to sour are destroyed, but the germs which cause milk to become putrid are not destroyed. Experts claim the danger is that dirty milk may be pasteurized, hence the operation may be dangerous or, at least, disappointing from the reason that one cannot tell just when putrefaction may take place. The latter cannot be detected until it reaches an advanced age, as pasteurized milk or cream may never grow sour, yet may contain germs fraught with danger. Many physicians also claim that pasteurization reduces the digestibility of the milk or cream.

Currants and Gooseberries. A Hittinger is an extensive grower of currants and gooseberries. He lives five miles from Boston. Every plant is propagated on the farm. He has a beautiful nursery of currants, the plants being very thrifty and vigorous. Both of these fruits root readily from hardwood cuttings. They should be cut in the fall, stored in a moist cellar or buried and planted as soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring.

## WHO'S WHO AND WHY

### LONELIEST ENGLISH DUCHESS



The loneliest and loveliest duchess in all England is our own Consuela Vanaderbilt. Daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, she was only eighteen years old when in 1895 she married the Duke of Marlborough. Her splendid fortune was used in part to pay the debts of the young duke and to rehabilitate his mansions and estates and for a time the union was a happy one. King Edward was much impressed by the charm of the American girl and her position in British society was assured. But the duke failed to appreciate the kindness of fortune in giving him so sweet and accomplished a wife and placing so many millions at his disposal. He neglected the duchess and the couple became estranged, though no divorce followed. English society, backed by King Edward, gladly would have shown its sympathy with the beautiful American and she might have queened it in the most exclusive circles, but, while making no complaint, her grace has preferred a life of semi-seclusion, devoting herself largely to philanthropy.

Tall, graceful, with a refined beauty which would be noticeable in any gathering and with limitless wealth at her command—with all her natural and worldly endowments the duchess of Marlborough never gives the outside world the appearance of happiness. It may be part of her petite beauty that some faintly traceable expression of sadness should cling to her face; it may be that her face is but the index to her heart.

Whichever the case, her grace never suggests to those who see her from time to time that she is happy. She is rarely known to smile. Wearing her \$50,000 chinchilla cloak, she has sat through a Platonic lecture unmoved, by the playful fancies of a favorite society lecturer; standing at the top of the giant stairs of Sunderland house, she has, in a Paquin gown of silk, received the guests of a charitable gathering—smilingly, it is true, but not in the happy way.

The loneliest duchess in London one might call her—lonely, with all her friends, lonely in that great house of hers, with its fine pictures and tapestries and wonderfully carved ceilings and innumerable powdered flunkies, lonely with all her diamonds and ropes of pearls and sables and chinchillas.

### HEADS MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY



President Harry Burns Hutchins of the University of Michigan, is sixty-four years of age. He was born in Lisbon, N. H., and prepared himself for college at the Conference seminary at Tilton and at the Vermont Conference seminary at Newbury.

He entered Wesleyan university at Middletown at the age of nineteen, but on account of poor health was unable to complete the year. Later, however, he took up the studies of physiology and surgery at Vermont university. In 1867 his parents having moved to Michigan, he entered Ann Arbor. Here he kept at the head of his class, was its valedictorian and commencement orator, and in 1871 graduated with honors and with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. After his graduation he went to Owosso and was placed in charge of the public schools there. The next year Professor Hutchins returned to the state university at Ann Arbor and was made instructor in rhetoric and history, being advanced to the position of assistant professor the following year. He continued in this capacity for over three years, when he entered the legal profession, and in partnership with his father-in-law was in active practise for several years, when he again became connected with the university as professor of law. He afterward went to Ithaca and organized a department of law in Cornell. Michigan got him back again in 1875, he was made dean of the department in which he had previously been instructor, and during the years when President Angell was absent as minister to Turkey he was the acting president of the university.

For a dozen years he has been dean of the law department and has made a record as an advocate of more dignity in undergraduate life, keeping the scholastic requirements in the department always at the highest standards. The regents of the university feel that in President Hutchins they have a man who combines both a high degree of scholarship and a genius for administration, qualities very necessary in this important position.

### PEARSONS WOULD DIE POOR



D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, who has given six million dollars to small colleges, expects to give away the rest of his money this year and to retire into a sanitarium to await the end of a very long life. Dr. Pearsons is over ninety years old and afflicted with rheumatism. He will sell his home and spend the balance of his days in the sanitarium. He praises his own wisdom in disposing of his wealth before his death, and says he knows where it has gone and has prevented any contest after he is gone.

April 14, his next birthday anniversary, Dr. Pearsons plans to make his last bequests to his colleges, which will be the last of his fortune. He will then rest content waiting for the end.

"A man is his own best executor," said Dr. Pearsons, "and I intend to be mine. I will sell my home and use the money to pay my debts." Dr. Pearsons always speaks of his conditional pledges as his "debts." "I will make no more presents until my next birthday," he said. "Then I will dispose of everything."

All is in readiness at the Pearsons home for a new tenant. Thomas, the Pearsons butler and general factotum, has been packing things for several weeks.

"As soon as the house is sold I shall go to the sanitarium," said he, "and prepare for the final distribution. For twenty-four years I have lived in the old mansion. Twenty-one of the years I have been giving. I have given something like \$6,000,000 to twenty-nine colleges and institutions in twenty-four states. My debts, yes, that is what I call them. You see, I have promised Berea college \$100,000 if \$400,000 additional is raised.

"That is one debt I must meet April 14. Then there are other conditional debts that I must meet. You know, I investigate every college or institution I aid, and as I am getting pretty well along in years I think I would rather get rid of everything right away.

"When my house is sold and my debts met I shall have been my own executor and shall have closed the estate entirely.

### THE FOUNDER OF ESPERANTO



Considerable interest was manifested in the sixth international congress of Esperanto, the universal language, which convened in Washington recently and was in session a week. The delegates numbered 500, coming from 40 nations, and among them was Dr. L. L. Zamenhof of Warsaw, Poland, the author of the new language, whose portrait is here presented.

At some of the meetings the only language spoken was Esperanto and the play "As You Like It" was presented in that tongue.

Esperanto is said to be making considerable progress in the United States and has been taken up by scientists, linguists, teachers, public men and commercial houses. At its last session the Maryland legislature passed a law permitting the study of Esperanto in the public schools. At the congress in Washington the teaching of Esperanto in the public schools of this country and in other lands was discussed and advocated.

Esperanto is not intended to supersede any other tongue, but is meant to be supplementary to other languages, aiding in promoting an interchange of ideas between the peoples of different countries where other forms of oral speech are lacking. It is claimed for it that its adoption would tend to bind nations more closely together and to dispel the doubts and mistrust with which races now regard one another.