

WILL LAST FOREVER.

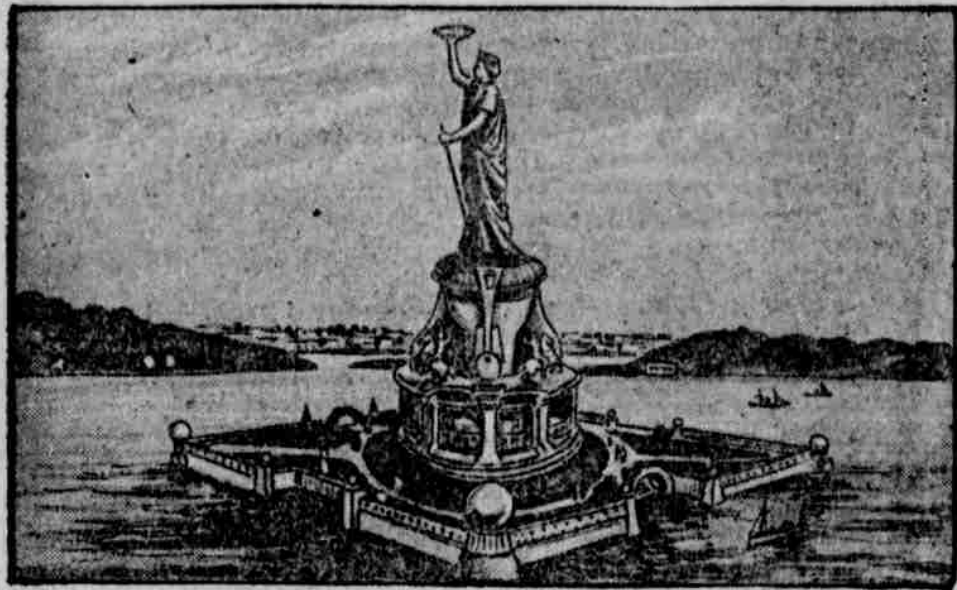
Australia, Latest Arrival in the Family of Nations.

Its Government is Based on the Principle of Equal Rights for All and is Destined to Endure for All Time.

THE most important twentieth century event up to the present time is the starting of the political machinery of the new commonwealth of Australia, which occurred in the city of Melbourne on May 9, 1901, in the presence of the duke of Cornwall and York, heir to the British throne, and a gathering of distinguished English visitors and Australian statesmen.

The commonwealth of Australia, as now constituted, consists of the five colonies of New Wales, West Australia, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, containing a total population of 4,500,000 and a territorial area of 2,973,000 square miles, or only 629,000 square miles less than the United States. While, numerically, the Australian commonwealth is comparatively weak, yet on account of its vast agricultural and mineral resources and its isolated situation in the South Pacific it must henceforth be reckoned among the great nations of the world.

To the foreign observer the growth of Australia's wealth must always seem a marvel; but those familiar with the country can explain it most logically and readily. The continent was, in the first place, settled by a hardy race which with industry combined an all-conquering spirit of enterprise. Inventions of every kind



STATUE OF AUSTRALIA FACING THE DAWN.

were put to practical use in cities and towns while European municipalities still wrangled over their probable usefulness. Labor-seeking machinery was introduced in mines and on farms and ranches; and within a period of 40 years the five colonies gave to the world over \$2,000,000,000 in gold, copper, coal and tin. Each year the country supplies Europe with 225,000,000 pounds of mutton; 45,000,000 pounds of tinned meats and about 700,000,000 pounds of wool; and its shipping has reached an annual total of 20,000,000 tons.

A land blessed with such phenomenal resources could withstand the onslaughts of the mightiest nation, even if it had no financial standing whatever. But here again Australia leads the world. Its revenues for the current year will reach a total of \$150,000,000; and its savings bank deposits amount to over \$750,000,000, a per capita average of \$150 for each and every white inhabitant. In addition to all this, the commonwealth owns miles of railways.

The consciousness of being citizens of the most affluent country in the world is calculated to arouse the highest form of patriotism among people who are accustomed to labor and who are not yet familiar with the vices which undermine older communities. Yet the Australians are intensely loyal to Great Britain, and unless the London government commits most grievous blunders England can forever depend on Australia in times of need for both money and men. Parent governments are not always sensible, however; and to provide against any unwelcome encroachments upon their rights the federated Australians have adopted a constitution and a government which makes them virtually an independent nation.

The unification of Australia is to be commemorated by the erection of buildings and statues in various cities, the most ambitious of these plans being one advocated by E. W. O'Sullivan, minister for public works for the colony of New South Wales, who proposes the construction of a colossal statue to be placed in Sydney harbor, on a scale similar to that of the famous Bartholdi statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

The statue is to be placed on a small island in the harbor. A maiden holding a staff in her hand, as though prepared for a long journey, is intended to represent Australia facing the dawn. Aloft she will hold a halo of stars, one for each of the federal

states. The height is to be 230 feet over all, including the base, the figure itself being 100 feet in height. Important events in the development of Australia—from the landing of Capt. Cook in Botany bay in 1770 to the recent opening of the first federal parliament—are to be pictured on bronze friezes around the pedestal of the statue.

Americans have reason to congratulate themselves and the new nation. Themselves, because this system of government has proved so successful that the Australians have adopted it almost in toto. The Australians, because they had the wisdom to recognize that stability depends on a liberal recognition of the God-given right of equality.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

TRICKS OF MONKEY TRAINER.

Chicago Dealer in the Animals Tells How His Imitators Come to Grief.

"I had a couple of imitators last fall," said a Chicagoan who made a business of furnishing monkey aerobats for country fairs and street shows, reports the Chronicle, "but they came to grief, and as a result the monkey market is pretty stiff. These fellows lessened the visible supply by a considerable number of the simians, who lost their lives by dropping from a perilous height. The secret of my business is the naturalness with which the monkey hangs to the trapeze-bar of the balloon or parachute attached to it.

"Last summer I explained that the trick was easy, that the monkey would never let go a nut in his hand and as long as he gripped it with the hand thrust through a manacle attached to the bar he maintained an acrobatic attitude. I said the other arm was

held down by a bandage and the monkey could not reach the nut with his other hand. A few slick fellows got some monkeys and started in opposition."

"Why should not the trick work for them?" inquired a listener.

"They forgot that the monkey's feet are as serviceable as his hands, and as I had not enlightened anyone on the care of that part of the simian's anatomy they lost some high-priced animals."

A COSTLY COFFIN.

It Took Seven Months to Make, and the Carving on It Alone Cost \$500.

A very beautiful burial casket, and one about as costly, too, as is ever made even in these days of lavish expenditure is one shown in the warehouses of a big manufacturing concern in this city, says the New York Sun. This casket is of mahogany of a deep, dark red, its coloring like that of some fine specimen of old mahogany furniture. The corners of the casket itself and the corners of the casket lid and the escutcheon upon the top of the lid and the handrails along the sides and upon the ends of the casket are richly carved.

The carving upon this casket occupied the entire time of an expert for nearly four months; there was paid out for the carving alone within less than \$15 of \$500. In the getting out and preparing of the material of which the casket is made, in the cabinet work upon it, and in the various details of its construction there have been employed upon it from first to last, half a dozen or more men, and the total time occupied in its construction was seven months.

It is an admirable specimen of workmanship, the price of which is \$2,500.

Both Won and Lost.

"My wife and I tossed up last night to see whether she'd get a new bonnet or I'd get a new suit."

"Who won?"

"I did."

"What kind are you going to get?"

"Well, she hasn't decided yet whether to have it trimmed with flowers or feathers."—Harper's Bazar.

One on the Count.

"Mr. Dubrau, how did you avert a duel with the near-sighted count?"

"Easy enough. I sent him a porous plaster with a note explaining that it was my target practice at fifty yards. He did not care to stand up before such a dead shot."—Chicago Daily News.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

They Are of the Daintiest and Most Delightful Nature.

New Skirt is Graceful in Its Lines and Universally Becoming—Blouses Trimmed in Laces and Embroidery.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

AS FAR as it is possible to judge at the present moment, there seems to be every reason to believe that the fashions of the immediate future will be of the daintiest and most delightful description. The weather this spring has been so cold and generally disagreeable that really smart clothes have been in very little demand, in consequence whereof modistes have had a much longer period of rest than is usually the case, and they seem to have employed their leisure to the greatest possible advantage in the designing of charming gowns suitable for both early and mid-summer wear, which are far prettier and more generally becoming than anything which has been seen for many seasons. To be sure, some of the main features that marked the spring styles are carried out in the summer modes, but all are changed and improved upon to such a degree as to be hardly recognizable.

The new skirt continues to fit with glove-like snugness about the hips, and with the same wonderful amount of flare at the bottom as heretofore. The jaunty little bolero is to be seen on every other gown as of yore, while the old, yet ever new, blouse-bodice still reigns supreme; but, somehow, by a bold contrast of color, an extra sash to the rever of the bolero or a deft twist to the pouched bodice, the clever modiste has managed to give an air of extreme novelty to these summer gowns that is both pleasing and fascinating.

Every device and trick known to the trade is employed to produce the graceful fullness at the bottom of the approved skirt, and according to the decree of Dame Fashion it must show either tucks, platings or one or more graceful flounces as its most distinctive feature. A taffeta foundation, matching in color the goods, adds much elegance to this new skirt, especially when the material chosen happens to be crepe de chine or the all-conquering nun's veiling. Satin-faced foulard promises to be among the favorite materials for smart afternoon frocks. The fancy of the moment is to trim these silken gowns with one or more accordion-plaited ruffles, made of black point de esprit over one of white taffeta silk. Another fad, and a very pretty one, too, is to have a little cloth bolero matching the prevailing color in the silk. For instance, a lavender and white foulard was finished with a smart-looking bolero fashioned of lavender cloth and

though they be, are exceedingly beautiful, and so closely resemble the most lustrous silk as to make them quite admirably suited for any but the most dressy wear. Within the week I have seen some very swell-looking tailor-gowns fashioned of both these materials, those of cheviot being particularly fetching. All were as carefully tailored, even down to the smallest detail, as though made of the finest broadcloth. Some showed to particular advantage with their short Eton coats tucked both back and front, while the skirt was treated in a similar manner, then finished with a deep yoke of yellow lace. Others again have their seams finely strapped, and to be strictly up-to-date these strapings should be either of silk or cloth.

The blouse and the shirt waist again show a tendency toward much fine handwork and incrustations of lace and embroidery. The very prettiest are of finely-tucked lawn or batiste, and their beauty is further enhanced by the wise introduction of fine lace insertions. The sleeves are tight at the top but become fuller toward the



CREPE DE CHINE GOWN.

wrist, and like the remainder of the waist seem to be an intricate mass of tiny tucks and fine lace.

Some of the prettiest plain lace and crepe de chine blouses have deep collars of embroidered lawn. These collars are worn low on the shoulder and give rather a sloping effect, with an inner vest of tucked lawn and lace to correspond. The popularity of the lace blouse seems rather to wax than wane, and just now it is the proper caper to have it made of handsome Maltese lace. I am bound to tell you, however, that this lace used in the making of the approved blouse, in which much fine handwork must appear, would run the price of the garment up to a figure that would place it quite beyond the reach of the average purse.

The newest and very smartest shade in millinery is a lovely nut brown, and is dividing the honors with an equally exquisite shade known as "flame pink." Soft straws in this latter shade are particularly popular with milliners just now, who



DAINTY BLOUSES FOR SUMMER WEAR.

trimmed with narrow silver and white braid and tiny silver buttons. Another gown in which this idea was very prettily carried out was in a lovely shade of rose pink lightly patterned in black and white. The chic bodice was rendered doubly so by means of a jaunty white cloth bolero, cut very short in the back to show a folded girdle of turquoise blue panne velvet. I know the intermingling of rose pink and turquoise blue sounds rather daring, but in this particular instance the combination was introduced by the artistic fingers of a master hand, with results that were simply stunning.

The extreme daintiness of the new cotton fabrics cannot but appeal in the strongest manner to the love of the beautiful innate in womankind. Cool-looking dimities and French lawns are to be reckoned among the most attractive materials now on exhibition, while the silk gingham and embroidered cotton batistes are lovely enough to tempt the unwary into rank extravagance. They come in white, pale blue, light green and all the pretty new shades of pink. Some of the silk gingham have a double border of silk woven on the edge, which is meant to be used as a trimming in connection with much lace and yards upon yards of the ever-popular Persian ribbon. Many of the new mercerized ducks and chevots, cotton

veil them with tulle and generally trim them with flowers in dead tones, sometimes mixed with old lace.

One of the most lovely new models in headgear I have seen was a nut-brown straw toque, trimmed with soft pink roses, with some old patterned coffee lace placed to droop low over the brim. Shapes are very flat and wide just now, and very often they are curved at the side. Flowers will be immensely popular later in the season. Many of the new hats are worn tilted off the face, and cut up the back to show the new low coiffure, the brims being lined with some controlling color. Some are quite square in front, the entire crowns being garlanded in flowers. The wide boat shape is kept flat and simply trimmed with foliage. I rather doubt whether this new flat style of headgear will prove becoming to many, but it is a change; and so we welcome it for its air of novelty if not for its beauty and general becomingness. KATE GARDNER.

Excellent at That.

"Are they good to eat?" asked the visitor, looking at the pet raccoons.

"That's about all they are good for, miss," replied the young man who owned the animals. "It costs me mighty near half a dollar a day to feed 'em."—Chicago Tribune.

USES OF THE SILO.

It Helps to Make the Farm Richer, Allows You to Work It Harder and Saves Feed Bills.

Yes, build a silo. You are in farming as a business. Why not act accordingly? It will fit into the whole operation of your farming, and if you make dairying a specialty it will, without a hint of a doubt, fit into your cow keeping.

It does not matter what fellows who never had silos say. Nor does the experience of the man who had a bad silo and consequently bad silage count against the good silo and the good silage. Those fellows don't know. Better take evidence from a competent witness. Go ask some one who does know and who can reinforce his knowledge with increased live stock, better kept and more profitable—the man who has proven the pudding by having eaten of it. There has been no plant discovered from which we American farmers can produce as much good food for our cows as from our corn, and up to this time no way has been found by which so much of the feeding value and the palatability can be saved as in a good silo. There is no other feed that I have found more relished by my cows than silage. A great deal of the starch that goes in with the corn comes out sugar in the silage, and when it has gone into the mouth of a good cow it comes out milk in the bucket.

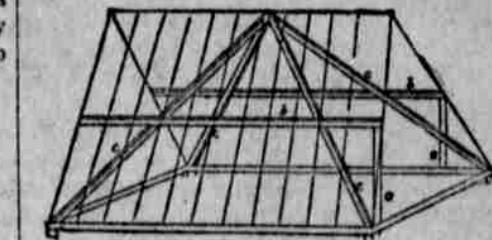
In corn we produce food value more cheaply than in any other growth and in the silo we preserve it more cheaply than by any other method.

The silo is not omnipotent; it does not hold the balance of power between success and failure for the careless, lazy farmer. But it is like a good wife, it can assist mightily. It is like religion, one must have it to know what a good thing it is and only the good kind is worth having. Not only are the corns and the clovers and the beans put into the silo, but the sweet greenness and the odors of summer as well, and the winter dairy tastes the corn fields from the silo. Yes, built a silo. It helps the dairy, and the young stock. It helps you make your farm richer and allows you to work it harder. It saves you feed bill and fertilizer bills. It eases up prosperity a little.—W. F. McSparran, an Ohio Farmer.

A BARN ROOF PLAN.

Although Unsupported by Posts Its Construction is Strong Enough to Stand Any Strain.

This plan of barn roof is without posts in mow to support the roof. The roof is supported by four braces (a c c c), which extend from each corner of the barn to the center of the roof at the top; they are 4x12 and fit at top ends on a 4x4 block, 12 long. On top of the four braces, a 2x8 piece is spiked



BARN ROOF WITHOUT POSTS.

to prevent braces springing sideways. The purlin plates (b b), are spiked to the four braces so that the tops of the plates will be even with tops of braces, so that the rafters will lay on plates and braces alike and be spiked fast to them. All the supports required are (a a) at each end of the purlin plates. A hay fork can be arranged to work from either end of the barn. The braces can be made larger or smaller to suit the barn being built; the size given is for barn 36x40, and can be used on barns 60 feet long, but would prefer two or three sets of braces for long barns.—W. A. Sharp, in Farm and Home.

Bones and Bone Cutters.

Bone for poultry is usually purchased from local butchers, the price depending upon the locality; sometimes it is given away. Bones may be kept a long time by subjecting them to sulphur fumes for half an hour in a suitable box having a lid. An old trunk serves well. Put the bones in, light a sulphur candle or a tablespoonful of sulphur, and close the lid. A bone cutter is almost indispensable to success, as bones greatly assist in making hens lay. It is not known which is the best cutter, as each has claims in its favor; but that a bone cutter will soon repay its cost is conceded by all poultrymen who are enterprising.—Farm and Fireside.

Horses Thrive on Dainties.

Succulent food should be provided in sufficient quantities to give the horse a ration at least once a week. Carrots are a favorite food for horses, as they tone the digestion and improve the appearance of coat. Horses will soon learn to eat potatoes, sugar beets, cabbage and rutabagas. If roots cannot be obtained, ensilage will be found a good substitute, especially if made from clover, or soy beans, to balance the winter rations. If roots or ensilage cannot be obtained, then a good bran mash should be substituted once a week.—Rural World.