

## BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE

### KILLING OF GEN. BOBRIKOFF.

Seems to Be Direct Result of Situation in Finland.

Bobrikoff, the governor general of Finland, who was assassinated last week, has been described as "a combination of a French farmer general of taxes in pre-revolutionary days and the chief of a band of modern Turkish brigands." The denunciation of his murder in the Russian official press and his so-called dying declaration prove nothing in his favor. They are evidence rather of the utter incapacity of the Russian bureaucracy to comprehend the true significance of the Finnish agitation.

While it may be that Bobrikoff was a proper instrument for the work in hand, that work itself was of the most abhorrent character in the present days of political development. It has been aptly said that he appeared like the spirit of the sixteenth century addressing the twentieth century, for that fairly represents the contrast between Russian tyranny and the Finnish aspiration for liberty. On the one side is a pure despotism bolstered up by an army and the ignorant loyalty of the Russian masses, on the other an enlightened people striving against oppression, a people whose progress impresses every visitor and whose struggles are not those of reckless incendiaries, but of sober patriots seeking to preserve their rights.

Since 1899 those rights have been denied one after another with an amazing disregard of sacred pledges. A conscription has been introduced which encroaches on old Finnish privileges, the senate has been made the creature of the governor general, the courts have been made the servants of his will, the press has been suppressed. Bobrikoff's attempt to show that only a factious minority of Swedes and young Finns was responsible for the opposition is a grotesque perversion of fact. The hostile movement is essentially popular. There has been a very remarkable resistance to the conscription, and as an indication of the general discontent we have only to point to the fact that since the denial of constitutional privileges the emigration has been unprecedented.

Hence, although one hesitates to commend even a political murder there



GEN. BOBRIKOFF

can be no question about the fullness of the provocation, and when all the circumstances are considered it is perhaps an inevitable expedient. It is the curse of Russia that she forces her victims to such acts of desperation by which her whole policy is condemned. The assassination of Bobrikoff is, in fact, eloquent of a misrule which repels the civilized world, and if Russian statesmen would understand why their country is so isolated they may learn much by reflecting on the causes of the tragedy at Helsingfors.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### LESSON IN BRAVE SPIRIT.

Also a Good Example of the American Temperament.

Men on the shady side of 50 may find profit in considering the spirit of David Lyon, who lost the work of fifty years in a recent fire. He is 71 years old. Now, let's see what this plucky, fine, American citizen did, and let him tell his own story.

"I went to the good wife I married forty-eight years ago. She put her arms about my neck and bade me be of good cheer, so here I am again, as if nothing had happened, traveling on the road and selling goods."

That man is bigger than his environments, superior to his condition. In his breast there is golden sunshine, and his manhood is of a type that defies fire, toil and even stays the hand of older Father Time and cries: "Wait a moment; for my work is not yet done."

The prosperity of this nation lies in the fact that it is a nation of optimists, brave men and women who look up, not down, and who never lose hope.

### Eloped and Married Twice.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hens of Washington have just been married a second time. In 1894 they eloped and were wedded in Rockville, Md. Six years later they disagreed and separated, a divorce following. Subsequently they saw a good deal of each other and just before last Christmas became engaged again. The young woman's father did not look with favor on this proceeding, so they eloped again a few days ago, going to Rockville, where they were reunited by the same preacher.

### Lecturer Justly Aggrieved.

When Dr. Eugene Wagner of Germany arrived at one of the St. Louis exposition halls to address the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art association he found just one person there. The rest had forgotten all about the doctor and adjourned for the day. "I do not understand this way of doing business," said that justly aggrieved German. "I have a written invitation to address the convention at 2 o'clock and I find the hall empty."

## AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

### EARL GREY SUCCEEDS. MINTO.

New Governor General of Canada Has Had Experience.

Earl Grey, who has been selected to succeed Lord Minto as governor general of Canada next fall, has been lord lieutenant of Northumberland since 1899. In 1896-97 he was administrator of Rhodesia. One of his sisters is Lady Minto, the wife of the present governor general of Canada. He is the fourth of the earls Grey, of whom the first was a distinguished



EARL GREY

English general in the American war of Independence.

### RECORD OF MR. CORTELYOU.

Statesman Has Been in Washington for Thirteen Years.

Thirteen years ago Mr. Cortelyou went to Washington as private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone. With the incoming of the second Cleveland administration, in 1893, he tendered his resignation, with the intention of accepting a railroad position in Iowa. He remained in the postoffice department, however, at the solicitation of the new fourth assistant, Mr. Maxwell. Though a republican, Mr. Cortelyou was advanced to the position of acting chief clerk of the postal bureau. In November, 1895, when Mr. Cleveland asked his cabinet advisers if they knew of a good stenographer Postmaster General Bissell suggested Mr. Cortelyou, whose good work had come to his favorable attention. This was the opportunity which led to Mr. Cortelyou's later success. He served in the white house sixteen months under Mr. Cleveland.

### LAWYER'S SCALE OF FEES.

According to This It Would Be Well to Keep Out of Litigation.

Judge Goode of Virginia tells of an interview he had with Judah P. Benjamin when the latter was confederate secretary of war. "You are a lawyer, are you not?" asked Mr. Benjamin. Mr. Goode answered in the affirmative, whereupon the secretary asked: "What do you consider a large fee?" "Well, up in the mountains, where I live, if a lawyer gets \$500 he thinks he has struck it rich," replied Goode. The secretary reflected a moment and then said: "Now, my practice has been this: If a client comes to my office I charge him a good retainer. If he comes around to bother me I charge him a refresher. If he comes to have some work done on the case I charge him a reminder and when the case is concluded I charge him a finisher."

### TOLD HE CANNOT RECOVER.

Ex-Gov. Nash of Ohio Is Given Up by His Physicians.

Ex-Gov. George K. Nash of Ohio, is at death's door, being kept alive only



GEORGE K. NASH

by powerful stimulants. He is conscious only at intervals. The physicians have informed Mr. Nash that he cannot recover.

### Oil Deposits in Trinidad.

For many years the oil deposits of Trinidad have attracted attention, but until recently explorations have been confined to the surface. Now three or four borings of considerable depth have been made and an attempt is being made to place the project on a commercial basis. Oil of first-rate quality, has been found, and it is said to contain a much larger portion of naphtha than the oils found exposed on the surface. A Canadian syndicate is now working this property.

### Candidate "in the Clouds."

This is how a candidate opened his speech when addressing the free and independent last week: "When the primordial, atomic, chimpanzee, up-country globules begin the agitation of the spheres and bedizened emanations, in the belief that they are working out the substratum of solid facts in connection with state politics, they but emphasize the declaration that great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand wisdom."



## AGRICULTURE

### Summer-Made Manure.

It used to be the custom to allow the manure pile to increase in size for half a year before using it on the fields. It was supposed that what it lost in volume it made up in quality and that the little well-rotted manure was worth more than the greater volume would have been if applied fresh. Not only was the winter manure kept till spring, but the manure that was made nightly in the barnyard was carefully piled each morning and a new pile allowed to grow till fall, and sometimes this pile was incorporated with the new pile that began to be made when the cows were taken out of the pastures and stabled for winter. But we have learned better now. We know that sun and air are constantly warring against the accumulated fertility and that the sooner it is brought under cover of the soil the better. The loss is especially large with the manure that accumulates in the barnyard in the summer, for the reason that the temperature is so high that all chemical changes are hastened and the moisture escaping helps to carry off the fertility, especially such as can change into gases. So the summer-made manure should be carted to the fields as soon as possible, at least once a week, unless there is a covered place that will protect it from both rain and very much air. In the barnyard if manure is to be kept in summer for any length of time it will pay to have a receptacle built up with planks on each side and which may be increased in height as the manure increases. In this way the air can get at it only on the top, and the fertility in the lower portion will be preserved. Certainly this is a better arrangement than having an open pile with all sides exposed to the currents of air. The fertility locked up in this manure is worth money, and it should be husbanded as carefully as money would be.

### Cabbages for Sheep.

There may be objections to feeding cabbages to milch cows on account of tainting the milk, but there is no such objection with feeding them to sheep. Cabbages can be easily grown, especially where the soil is a heavy but rich clay. In the discussion of this subject we have heard sheep men say that they could get more money out of their cabbages feeding them to sheep than in any other way. Of course that was in localities where markets were not easy to reach. Where the farmer lives near a railroad and can send his cabbages to Chicago and other big markets at little cost, that way of disposing of them will be more profitable than in feeding them to the sheep. But it must be remembered that where the sheep interests are largest there are few railroads. A large tonnage of cabbages can be grown per acre, and many of our shepherds are finding this a profitable use to make of the ground. The cabbage has this advantage over most of our other green feeds that it can be kept for months and even into the dead of winter if it is properly stored. This is quite an advantage over even rape. The Canadian farmers are taking advantage of this to lay in annually good supplies of cabbages to feed to their sheep during winter, thus keeping their sheep in perfect condition as to their digestive organs. Cabbages can be grown in almost all parts of the country, and they grow best in the cooler sections, where they are most needed for winter food. Their value cannot be figured out from the tables the chemists give us, for their succulence is a valuable thing in itself, but this has no value in the analysis of the chemist.

### Account With the Fields.

There are numerous account books especially arranged for keeping account of the cost and production of the various parts of the farm. They cost but little and will be found of value to the farmer provided he can make up his mind to use them and keep his mind made up to that effect. The greatest trouble with trying to keep account with each field is that the farmer neglects the items of expense and receipts, after a short time. In great and small business establishments particular persons are selected to have the matter of bookkeeping in hand. It is found quite impossible for the man that does the buying and selling or even for the general manager to keep the books. It is there made the work of one particular person or set of persons. This will be found to be also the best way on the farm. If there is a bright boy or girl that is interested in mathematics the farm accounts are likely to be kept. Otherwise they are about sure to be neglected. It is easy enough to advise the farmer to keep account of everything he buys and sells. It is quite another thing to point out to him any practical method of doing so, where he himself has to keep all the items of receipts and disbursements. Yet the farmer needs to know these things as certainly as the city merchant needs to know them. If the farmer himself has to keep his own accounts the only practical way for him is to carry always in his pocket a small blank book and put down all the items of sale and purchase as soon as they occur. This book can be later "written up" into a larger one. It pays to keep an account with the fields.

### Preparing for an Orchard.

Speaking of the best soil for an apple orchard, L. A. Goodman said: "In the preparation of the land and the distance of planting, we must be directed by the climate, the condition of the soil and the surrounding circumstances. I believe the virgin timber soil to be the best in every way. It has proven such in all my experience. Cutting this timber in August and September, burning up all the brush in October and November, plowing up the land in December and January, and cross-plowing again in March and April, have been the best courses we have ever pursued. It pays to prepare well the land where the trees are to stand, especially where the trees are to stand, for not for many a year, never during the life of that orchard, can that part be plowed again. Prepare well the land, therefore, before planting.

### Illinois Butter Exhibit at St. Louis.

The butter exhibits of Illinois at St. Louis will be in the agricultural building. Illinois dairymen or farmers intending to make an exhibit must ship their butter to Chicago on June 2. The dairy butter will be in three classifications: A, from 8 to 29 pounds of butter from milk of mixed herd; B, same amount from milk of one of one breed; C, not less than 3 one-pound prints made by exhibitor on his own farm. Address all communications to George A. Hunt, superintendent, Illinois dairy exhibits, Hebron, Ill., until May 28. After that date to Geo. A. Hunt, superintendent Illinois dairy exhibits, World's Fair, St. Louis.



## HORTICULTURE

### Mark Grafting Wood.

Why will farmers keep worthless apple trees on their farms when it is perfectly easy to have all good. In an orchard of a hundred trees of mixed varieties, some will be very good and some will be very poor. Yet we have seen such orchards stand and for twenty years bear the same old kinds of fruit with which they started. The trees that bore only cider apples at first continued to bear cider apples. Why do not farmers offer graft their best varieties of fruit onto the trees bearing the poorer varieties? Is it because they do not think about it or because they never get around to doing what they know should be done? By grafting we can in a few years have all the trees in an orchard bearing good fruit. During the summer months is the time to mark grafting wood, for it is altogether probable that the quality of the fruit on different branches of trees varies and that the fruitful bough, if made up into grafts, will give better returns in fruit than the unfruitful bough. This is the claim of some that have made a study of the subject, though it must be acknowledged that no one has as yet probed very deeply into the matter. Some of the varieties, like the Gano, have been propagated by merely selecting certain boughs that bore apples of a certain color and form. It would therefore be well to mark all wood that is to be used for grafting next year so that the orchardist may be sure to have his scions from wood that has the habit of fruit bearing. In this way some of the worthless fruit trees that are now taking up room without returning any rent for it will become valuable.

### Silkworm Culture.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is investigating the possibilities of silkworm culture in the United States. It is hoped that it may in time be developed to such an extent as to prove of benefit to those members of families whose time is not altogether occupied in other ways, and also to other persons in a small way as a side issue. To persons wishing to experiment, and who can furnish proper food for the worms, the Department is distributing free of charge a small quantity of silkworm eggs and also a manual of instructions. The proper food for silkworms consists of leaves from the different varieties of white mulberry tree and the Osage orange. The paper mulberry (with the fuzzy leaves) is not suitable, nor is the common red mulberry. As the season is now open, applications for the eggs should be made at once, and must be accompanied by a statement as to the number and kind of mulberry trees or the amount of Osage orange which the applicant possesses; otherwise the eggs will not be sent. If the variety of mulberry is not known to the applicant, a sample of large leaves should be sent to the Department. The Department of Agriculture buys the cocoons which the worms spin, paying for them (after they have been dried (75 cents to \$1 a pound, according to their quality). The work will prove an interesting pastime for women and children who can devote to it odd minutes during the day.

### High-Grade Fertilizers Best.

The wise farmer will buy only high-grade fertilizers and will not be caught by the cry of cheapness. If one brand of a certain kind of fertilizer sells for half what another brand sells for it is almost certain that it contains less than half of the fertilizing elements to be found in the other. The manufacturers would as soon sell the high-grade as the low-grade, but are compelled to put a cheap brand on the market to hold their trade against competition. There are a great many people in every walk of life that are caught by the idea of cheapness. They seldom look into the merits of an article. They set it down as truth that the man that is charging the high price is trying to swindle them, and that the man that sells the cheap article is the honest and friendly fellow. If people will persist in looking at things in this way, they must expect to get a bad bargain in almost every case. Especially is this so with fertilizers, which have to pay the cost of transporting and of handling. The useless material that is put in to cheapen the whole product costs the farmer something, though it is of no value to his land. It costs something to mix it with the high-grade material, and it costs, as we have said, the transportation charges. The high-priced goods are generally the cheaper goods. When a farmer buys fertilizers he should pay no attention at all to the cost per ton, but should figure out how many pounds of phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen he is getting. Then he should get as little waste material with it as possible, that he may save on the carrying charges.

### Interior of a Tent.

Two Staten Island Thomas cats were settling their difficulties the other day in the manner approved among Thomas cats, while the cause of the disagreement sat on a neighboring doorstep washing her face and disinterestedly watching the fray. In the next yard a third Thomas lurked behind a tree, taking in the contest from a safe distance. Finally the smaller of the combatants was worsted, and with a last desperate yowl, broke away from his enemy and darted for the back of the yard. The victor was not yet satisfied with glory, however, and immediately put out after his late rival. A tree in a neighboring yard was evidently the destination of the fleeing cat, but so intent was he on reaching his intent that he was on reaching him, that they both failed to observe a large white bulldog slumbering under the tree. The first cat landed full on him,

## Philanthropists Seek to Save Poor Children of Great City

A tent hospital for tuberculous children has been opened at Sea Breeze, Poncey Island, New York. It is under the management of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, being a part of their summer colony of homes. It is the first hospital in America to be maintained in winter as well as in summer for the exclusive purpose of seaside treatment of the non-pulmonary forms of the disease, such as scrofula and tuberculosis of the bones, joints and lymph lobes.

It has been shown in France, England and other countries that this peculiar form of tuberculosis can be cured by sea air. In France, where there are the most successful tent hospitals, girls and boys suffering from tuberculosis are kept as near the water as possible, some living on ships anchored out at sea, while in other cases ambulances are employed to carry the children to the ocean edge every day.

The tent hospital, though the idea of scientific men, is partially the outgrowth of the intuition of nurses. A large number of tuberculous children have been coming to the Sea Breeze colony every year, and the effect of the salt air upon them so impressed the attendants that they recommended an ocean hospital, to be kept open the year around. Some \$15,000 was appropriated in February and the work started. Other help has been given, and the sanitarium is now completed. The institution is not an exact copy of any European beach hospital, but represents the best ideas of all sanitariums of its type.

The camps are as picturesque as they are useful. Built on a gigantic octagonal plan, the ocean home seems a veritable nest of tents. Each separate rise from a point of the central platform, and is devoted to a special purpose. The platform is generous and comfortable, and encircles an open space of sand. The whole is just above high water mark. One tent is the office, another the

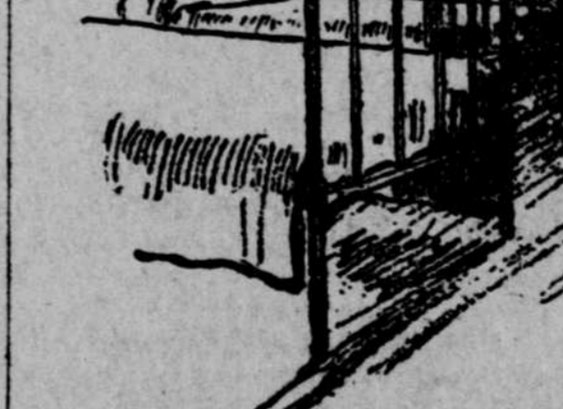
living room, a third is devoted to recreation, and the rest are dormitories. The furnishings are not only scientific but dainty as well, white being the prevailing color. Over the canvas tops and sides is stretched waterproof khaki. Instead of glass windows there are wire screenings, letting in plenty of air and at the same time keeping out all insect life. The doors are of glass. Over the platform canvas and khaki are stretched, so that the little patients may have their outings even on rainy days. The very delicate will be carried or wheeled about.



Sketch of Tent Hospital.

All sorts of ingenious things have been done in the way of ventilation, have been carried through the winter by our workers. We will then take in convalescents from other sources who would in the general run of things have to go back to sweltering tenements and perhaps undo all the good they had received at the sanitarium.

"The tent hospital is the climax of our fresh air work for tenement children. In the tents they will practically be living outdoors. There is very little hope of recovery for a tuberculous child who is obliged to sleep in an overcrowded tenement house when the temperature is at 100 degrees. Quiet and nourishment are also two items to be taken into consideration.



Interior of a Tent.

The superintendent, Miss Higgenbotham, is one of the most successful trained nurses among crippled children. She has made a life study of their ailments and needs, and besides the scientific knowledge necessary, possesses a sympathetic nature that binds the little folks to her. They have all possible faith in their recovery if she says so. Special supplies have been furnished for these patients. They include flannel coats, trousers or petticoats, sweaters, woolen bathing clothes and elderdown capes. The treatment will include special exercises. A novel set of

## Made Friends by Danger

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Hospital For the Treatment of Pulmonary Diseases Established on the Sea Shore—Has Been of Incalculable Benefit in Short Time.

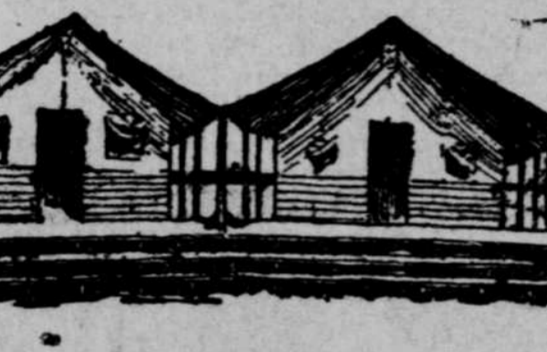
Dr. Herman Biggs of the health department estimates that some 3,000 or 4,000 children under fifteen years of age suffer from it.



At Play.

There were bad cases. An item was to present bells so that members of the household suffering from it would not have to sleep with well ones. Quarters were changed from darkened places to those where there was plenty of sun. We furnished woolen clothing and nourishing food and increased the heating arrangements. In one branch of the work we added a corps of disinfectors to our staff. These trained visitors went directly to the homes of diseased children, cleaned every room, disinfected all furniture and clothing, and gave little talks to members of the family on how to prevent the spread of the disease.

"Our tent hospital will first of all try to cure the little patients who



home by the day parties to the neighbors who can't get a vacation. For the boys there is nothing like baseball. Teams are gotten up by the youngsters, and called after all the colleges, the boys even assuming the names of the big players. The children dance on the piazza, and the mothers rock back and forth, humming and crooning in their willow chairs.

Other fresh air societies are watching the work being done by the association in its tent hospital, and no doubt ere the season passes by plans will be made to dot the ocean front with tents for the isolation and cure of tuberculous cases among the poor children of the Greater City.—New York Times.

### The Light Over There.

Forevermore when sorrow came thorny-crowned and star-unfurred. When the black storms hid the heavens, and an' the light along the way. We hear him singing—singing in valleys of despair: "The bells—the bells are ringing—the light is over there!"

The deep voiced Dark walled round us, and not a star unfurred. Like a lost soul sent from heaven back to a homeless world! But still that singing—singing, sweet as a Love thrilled prayer: "The bells—the bells are ringing—the light is over there!"

And the weary world low list'ning took heart and courage strong. And blest him for that ray of light that glimmered in his song. And an echo to his singing came from dim vales and drear: "The bells—the bells are ringing—the light is over there!" —Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

### Status of the Sun.

"The sun should be regarded as an incipient binary star," says Prof. Bigelow in the Weather Review. Recent scientific work in investigating the circulation of the solar atmosphere in accordance with the laws governing the convective and radiative action of a large mass of matter contracting by its own gravitation, have led Prof. Bigelow to the hypothesis that "the single fiery envelope conceals two disks," a series of observations extending over many years on the period of solar rotation at various points in the surface shows that "the same meridian of the sun is seen twice in a single rotation of the entire mass, first as the Eastern limb, and second, thirteen days later, as the Western limb." Therefore the sun has a dumb-bell figure of rotation.

### Max Muller Fund.

The final balance sheet of the Max Muller memorial fund shows that the total receipts amounted to \$11,600. The fund is applied "to the promotion of learning and research in all matters relating to the history and archaeology, the languages, literatures and religion of ancient India." King Edward VII, the German emperor, the king of Sweden and Norway and the crown prince of Siam were among the contributors.

### Praise for Gen. Kuroki.

Speaking of Gen. Kuroki, the London Times says: "After the appalling incompetence that some modern campaigns have introduced to our notice it is a pleasure to the soldier, whatever it may be to the humanitarian, to see the sword once more wielded by a master of fence."

### Fishermen in Canada.

The fisheries of Canada are among the most extensive in the world. There were engaged in the various branches of the industry during the season of 1903, 77,801 men, using fishing gear and fixtures representing a capital of \$11,205,958.