

FAULT OF AMERICANS ABROAD

Native Mannerisms Exaggerated and Seemingly Held in Derision of Foreign Opinion.

It is a curious but inevitable irony that the American temperament, so notorious for its overweening confidence and self-esteem, should be of all temperaments least reflective, and for all its self-consciousness, should know itself so ill. When criticised, it is either perplexed or amused; when challenged, apologetically boastful, and seemingly delights in misconception and misrepresentation. A striking instance of this singular trait is the way Americans abroad exaggerate their native mannerisms and become veritable caricatures of themselves in good-natured mimicry of the national type. In its extreme form the tendency might be characterized as living up to a libel to save the trouble and expense of legal proceedings. Whether this be due to a sort of mistaken chivalry or to mere childish irresponsibility is as hard to determine as it is unnecessary—either is reprehensible. There is in this something of a native shrewdness for judging others by their opinion of one's self, but much more is to be attributed to an instinctive aversion from the pangs of introspection and a childish capacity for using other people as mirrors. No other nation, perhaps, has played so sensational a role, but no other nation has stood so in need of its audience. The histrionic demeanor of Americans abroad, at times so very like the behavior of actors off the stage, exacting a calcium duty of the sun, is a real clue to the national temperament. If only by the reactions of others do we achieve any definite notion of what we ourselves are, it is small wonder that we have cultivated the actor's manner and practice his arts, only it is a strange art for an otherwise artistic nation, a curious dependence for a free people.—Alain Locke, in the North American Review.

Morgan's Protege Stricken.

Blindness has smitten the baby eyes that so attracted the attention of J. Pierpont Morgan that he caused their owner to be elected a life member of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. It was learned the other night on the eve of beautiful Virginia Barie Burdick's third birthday that a cataract had grown completely over the child's right eye and that the other is rapidly becoming dimmed. The child is too young to be successfully operated upon now. When six months old little Virginia was taken in arms by her mother to a Metropolitan exhibition and Mr. Morgan, pleased with the babe's looks and at the unique incident of her appearance amongst the distinguished crowd present, paid the \$5,000 fee required of life members.

Rough on the Turtles.

Creek Indians in the vicinity of Wetumka, Okla., are resorting to ancient tribal customs in an attempt to obtain a rainfall. One of their customs, which has been widely followed during the past few days, is to stake mud-turtles on the edge of a stream just far enough away from the water so that they cannot reach it. It is the Indians' belief that the turtles despairing in their attempts to reach the water, invoke the aid of the great spirit to send rain so that the stream will be raised and brought near them. Since the turtles were first staked out, several rains have fallen. The Indians believe their prayers are being answered and they are fastening up more turtles to pray for a greater rainfall.

Substitute for Platinum.

It has been suggested that, in the prevailing scarcity of platinum, the metal palladium might be a practicable substitute. It belongs to the platinum group, and has many of the qualities of platinum, although in some respects it resembles silver. Among its valuable characteristics are hardness, ductility and malleability. It is also decidedly non-corroding. It occurs, along with nickel, copper, silver, gold, platinum, iridium and rhodium, in the ores of the nickel mines in Ontario. Out of 390,000 tons of these ores about 3,000 ounces of palladium are annually produced.

Woman Has Unique Distinction.

The first woman in the world to take a stitch on a sewing machine, Miss Elizabeth M. Killbourne, has just passed her eighty-first birthday at her home at Winsted. In the early fifties Miss Killbourne was a school teacher in New Hartford when Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, had a shop there. One day, while calling on Howe, the inventor invited her to use the machine he was working, and she did so.

Origin of Bedlam.

Bedlam is a name derived from Bethlehem hospital in London, which was used as early as the first years of the sixteenth century for the reception of distracted persons, had very limited resources, and frequently discharged patients who were not yet cured.

A Sure Cure.

Police Chief—You say your doctor recommended that you get a place on the force. What is your affliction? Applicant—Insomnia.—Judge.

A Technical Mind.

"What is the name of common sense are you arresting me for?" asked the motorist who had accidentally violated a regulation. "I ain't arrestin' you in the name of common sense," replied the rustic sheriff. "I'm arrestin' you in the name of the law."

She Admits It.

"Mrybelle, it must be delightful to be as beautiful as a Greek god dem." "K'ee."

CARCASS OF WHALE MADE ROYAL FEAST

Saved Lives of Scientists in the Arctic

Thrilling Experiences of Museum Agents in the Country Where Even the Polar Bears Have Chills and Where Letters Written in March Lie in the Mail Bag Until July Before They Are Started Toward Civilization.



By the authority of Dr. Rudolph N. Anderson, whose word is as good as a first mortgage bond in the world of science, the three-year-old carcass of a bowhead, while slightly acid and a bit mussy, is certainly filling. The doctor knows because he ate a few double portion slices. It was bowhead or nothing. As the doctor had had plenty of the latter he welcomed the bowhead.

It was in that forlorn country, where even the polar bears have chills, 4,000 miles to the west and more than 1,000 north, and then some, that he made the choice, relates the New York World. He and V. Stefansson, as representatives of the American Museum of Natural History, were up there staring death in the face looking for specimens. They are now returning, after two years' absence. Stories of their hardships have got here first. Catching the mails is no joke up there. To get a letter in the letter box at MacPherson in time for the July delivery Mr. Stefansson wrote on March 13. If a letter is carried around in one's pocket over night the folks at home have to wait another six months for news.

Mr. Stefansson and Dr. Anderson left New York on April 5, 1908. They made their way by railroad to Edmonton, Canada, the furthest point to which human ingenuity and daring had been able to push the steel rails, the advance agents of progress. From Edmonton the two explorers made their way to Athabasca, at the headwaters of the Mackenzie, where the river being free from ice, they would find sturdy little steamers ready to carry them one step further into the wilderness of ice and snow. The moment they left the deck of the little boat that had served their purpose to the best of its ability the two adventurers plunged into the terrible futility of the great silent north.

Two Years in the Ice. For almost two years the great sweeps of snow and ice hid the two men from the rest of the world almost as completely as the walls of a tomb. Once an Eskimo, traveling far from his home, down into the haunts of sturdy white folks who were fighting for existence on the very edge of the arctic circle, brought with him a story of two white men up above the circle. Only one other time did word come from the men. Then, by long and tedious sled journeys, did an Eskimo attached to their party carry a letter to the daring skipper of a fishing smack that had literally forced its way through the ice into the far north.

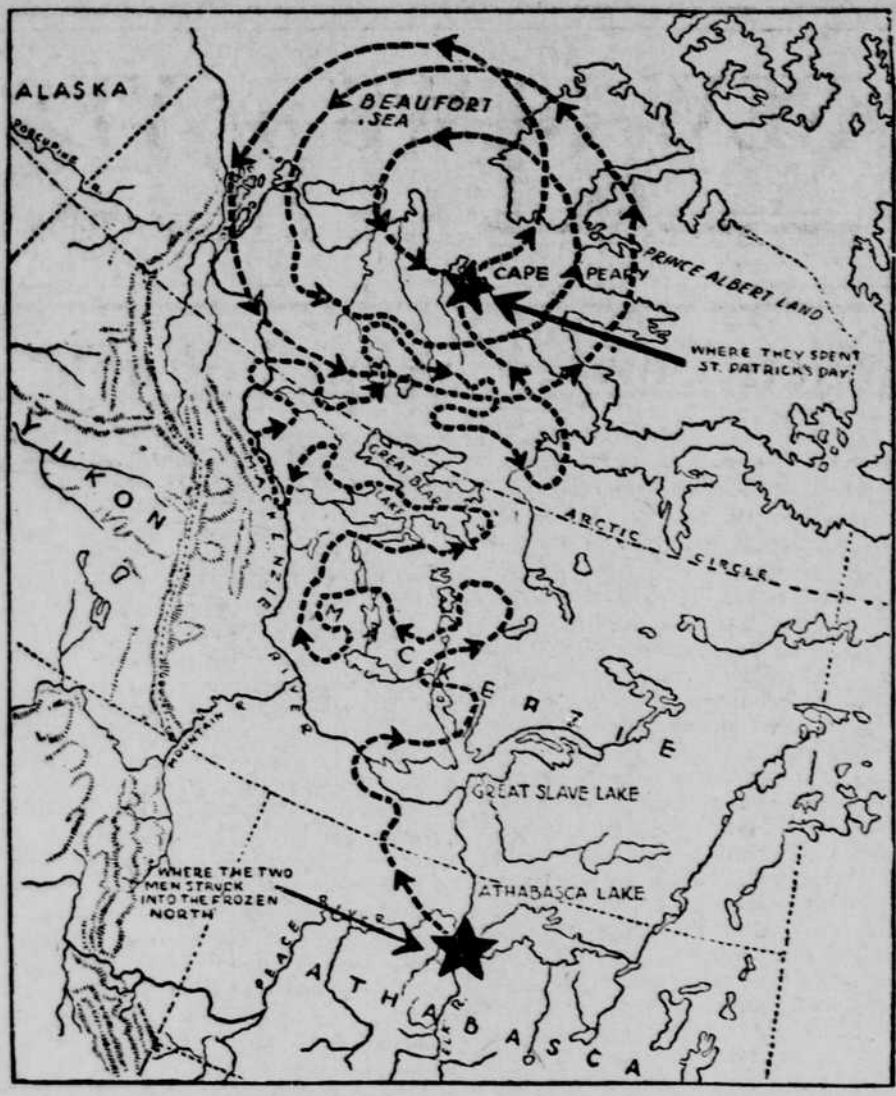
Now the men are making their way slowly back, bringing with them details of a story the mere hints of which have outdone the dreams of writers of fiction who love to tell of imaginary adventures in the frozen north. And the men who faced perils and hardships that would have tried the courage and strength of the hardest; who set out on long and painful journeys when the mercury froze in the thermometer; who were forced to camp on mountain ridges and peaks at the height of blizzards—they have sent a plain, impassioned report of their journeys without giving a hint that they encountered aught but what they expected when they left New York.

Hardships of the Trip. It would require far more space than the limits of this article permit to give more than a mere skeleton of the story of the two years' trip, as it is now in the possession of Dr. H. C. Bumpus, director of the Museum of Natural History, who authorized the expedition. When the men themselves arrive they will fill in with detail the story of periods of ten days and more that often elapsed without a morsel of sustaining food passing their lips, and

"WEEPING" TREES IN FAVOR

Many Varieties Are Really Ornamental, and Freaks Should Always Be Shunned.

"There have been altogether too many weeping trees planted in this country," declares a writer in Suburban Life. "Most of them unfortunately have been of the freak type. The weeping trees can be divided into two general classes, those which are upright in growth and have naturally pendulous branches and those which are grafted on standard stocks several feet above the ground, the long willowy branches hanging downward to the ground. The former class are as a rule plants worth having when planted in their proper place, but the latter are usually deformed freaks which will spoil any garden picture. "Of those with naturally pendulous branches the weeping birch is the best. It grows from sixty to seventy feet high and makes a perfectly upright growth but the long pendulous



Map of the Wanderings of Dr. Anderson and V. Stefansson in the Frozen North.

which they dismissed with a single sentence in their preliminary report. In many respects the trip of Mr. Stefansson and Dr. Anderson surpasses any other expedition ever made into the north by white men. The difficulties with which they had to contend, because of the very nature of their journey, exceeded even those which confronted Commander Peary on his dash to the north pole. His was a hurried trip across several hundred miles of ice to the pole and back. Carefully constructed sleds drawn by the finest Eskimo dogs in the arctic circle carried provisions aplenty.

Not so with Stefansson and Anderson. Their mission was the collection of specimens that would enlighten the rest of the world as to human, animal and vegetable life within the arctic circle. They had no single objective point. Their wanderings and searches took them a part of the time out over the ice of the Arctic ocean and a part of the time across mountain ranges that rise thousands of feet in the air.

Food Stolen by Wild Beasts.

They also had plenty of provisions when they started. As though, however, the ordinary perils of the country were not sufficient, the real owners of the country, polar bears and wolverines, added to their dangers. Time after time the daring scientists, wearied by months of privation, would seek the stores of food they had hidden in caches for just such emergencies, only to find that four-footed marauders had broken in and stolen hundreds of pounds of food.

At the End of their Trip, when Death and Starvation Stared them in the Face, they Stumbled across the Carcass of a Bowhead Whale.

Dr. Anderson, writing of the find, said, "The carcass was evidently two or three years old, but the meat was fairly well preserved." Although it was still early in the afternoon the party camped immediately and there dogs and men feasted side by side. "The meat," wrote Dr. Anderson, "was fairly palatable, slightly acid but not offensive and all in all was very filling."

At the conclusion of their letters both Mr. Stefansson and Dr. Anderson express themselves as being desirous of returning again to the country in which they spent two such terrible years to complete the work they started.

The First Specimens Gathered by Mr. Stefansson and Dr. Anderson Have Arrived at the Museum of Natural History.

The men will reach New York in the near future. "An Eskimo (the same Jimmy) Me-nan-na who accompanied Captain Amundsen in 1905-6 from Herschel Island to the Yukon," wrote Mr. Stefansson, "has come here from Baillie Island and intends starting tomorrow for the Mackenzie delta. I am giving him this letter, hoping it may get into the July mail at MacPherson."

Just think of it—grave doubts as to whether a letter will reach a mail post in four months' time!

"My Eskimos," he wrote, "are in deadly fear of the Coppermine people, who have the reputation of being a murderous lot. While they have agreed to accompany me, I can never tell on what night they may have a dream which they will construe as a warning not to go and I will be left to make the journey alone."

The dangers from the people themselves were not the greatest obstacles to this, the climax of his trip, as Mr. Stefansson hinted in his letter. The trip would require, all conditions being favorable, at least 15 days going and the same time returning, to say nothing of the time that must be spent in gathering scientific data. Six days' provisions, however, were all

that Mr. Stefansson had. For the rest of his food he must depend upon a country in which even the Esquimaux found it exceedingly difficult to find sufficient food to sustain their lives. The possibility of starvation, however, did not deter the adventurer. That he made the trip, secured his specimens and is now safely on his return is all that those who are most deeply interested in his welfare know.

Dr. Anderson, who, shortly after he set out from the friendly deck of the little river steamer on the Mackenzie, separated from Mr. Stefansson and headed a party of Esquimaux into the country, has written a little more at length of his two years' trip. He too has found a sentence quite sufficient to tell of experiences that must have tried the heart and courage of every member of the party.

Baillie Island, in the Arctic ocean, was the headquarters chosen by Dr. Anderson for his party. From there he wrote his report, which by its very simplicity and directness is one of the most remarkable documents ever sent through the mails of the United States.

Day by day has Dr. Anderson detailed his journey. Of the entire first year spent in the north his report says nothing, the letter he had sent out earlier on one of the two occasions word was received from the adventurers being sufficient in his opinion to cover that period. Of the second year, when the provisions taken north by the party had either been eaten or stolen by the bears and wolverines, he says but little more.

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Caring for Work Horses.

The New York Woman's League for Animals is making great effort this hot weather to teach owners of horses how to take care of them. Summer bridges and fly nets have been distributed to the drivers of work horses, and the league has a farm where tired horses may be sent for a few weeks' rest, which often restores them to health. Mrs. James Speyer is the president of the league, and Mrs. Russell Sage is one of the women deeply interested in it.

Held Fast to Their Rights.

Our ancestors were never inconsiderate enough to trust those rights which God and nature had given them into the hands of princes.—James Warren.

His Stock.

"Has that man got much business?" "Much that business? Why, he has orders to burn."

"But I thought he dealt in asbestos goods."

perdown elm. This is one of the trees grafted on a standard stock, about eight feet high, but the branches, instead of drooping down immediately, extend outward. Sometimes the Camperdown elm reaches a diameter of thirty feet. It is a rank grower, the limbs making a somewhat zigzag growth of several feet in a single season. The branches are so close that the large dark green glossy leaves make a complete canopy through which the sun does not penetrate.

"It should be planted as an isolated specimen, and as a rule it is better to plant it in a somewhat inconspicuous place yet convenient for the children to use as a playhouse. It will succeed in almost any locality, but like the other elms it prefers plenty of moisture."

"The best tall canopy tree is the weeping ash, which will grow ultimately fifty feet high. It is a rapid grower and must be given plenty of space. All that has been said about the Camperdown elm as an arbor tree will apply to this tree, but of course on a much larger scale."

The Kitchen Cabinet

LIFE without hope draws nectar in a sieve; And hope without an object cannot live. Speak a kind word to sweeten a sorrow. Do the kind deed you would leave till tomorrow.

PICKLING TIME.

Do not delay putting down some tender little cucumber pickles for winter use. Here is a recipe, easy to prepare, and most successful in results: Take a pound of good ground mustard, a pint of salt and a gallon of vinegar. Mix the mustard and salt until free from lumps, then add the vinegar in a large, open-mouthed jar. Gather the small cucumbers from day to day, wash carefully and add to the vinegar, putting a plate with a weight on the pickles to keep them under the vinegar. When the jar is sufficiently full cover with a cloth and put away to be used at any time. The weight must always be left on so that none of the cucumbers are exposed to the air. If a little sweetening is desired, sugar and spices to taste may be added.

Mushroom Catsup.—When mushrooms are plenty in the cool fall mornings, gather a basket full, look them over carefully to see that none are wormy, and put them in a large-mouthed jar in layers, with salt between. Don't be too generous with the salt, or you will spoil the catsup. Let them stand in a warm place twenty-four hours covered with a towel. The next day mash and strain them through a coarse sieve. To every quart of the liquor add an ounce of pepper corns and cook a half hour, then add one-fourth of an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of ginger root, one dozen whole cloves, three blades of mace and cook fifteen minutes. Take from the fire and strain again; reheat, fill small bottles and dip the corks in wax to seal. The housewife who does not feel that she can afford to have these delicacies when bought from the grocery, will be able, at little expense to put them up, have them for herself and a few bottles for her friends.

The canned sweet red pepper is such an addition to so many dishes and in the fall when they may be had from your own garden a few cans will be easily put up. This is a tried recipe of Miss Farmers', and one only has to use the right proportions to have success: Wash and cut the stems from a peck of red peppers, remove the seeds and cut the peppers in thin rings, round and round with the scissors. Plunge into boiling water and let stand two minutes, drain and plunge into ice water. Let stand ten minutes, drain and pack into glass jars. Boil one quart of vinegar and two cups of sugar fifteen minutes. Pour over the peppers to overflow the jars, seal and keep in a cool place.

HE THAT hath never warred with misery on misery Hath had no occasion nor no field to try The strength and forces of his worthiness.

A DINNER FOR A BUSY DAY.

A busy ironing day, or a day when using the kitchen range for other things is a good time to have a whole dinner, except perhaps the dessert and a salad, cooked in one dish. Buy a piece of beef for stewing, a bit of veal, and if you have a broiled chop or two of lamb left from yesterday's dinner, so much the better. Cut the meat in pieces large enough for a serving, and brown well in a frying pan, using a little suet. Add a cupful of water to the frying pan, and removing the meat, place the meat in a stone-covered dish, pour over the liquid from the frying pan, and put into a hot oven. After an hour's cooking add a few carrots, onions and potatoes. Baste them with the broth occasionally, and serve them from the casserole.

A simple salad to be served with this dinner is lettuce and French dressing. Prepare the lettuce early, and place on the ice, wrapped in a cloth. All water should be drained from the leaves, as the dressing will not stay on wet leaves. Prepare the dressing by beating together a tablespoonful of vinegar to three of oil, a half teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of paprika or red pepper; a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce or one of catsup, or both, may be used. When the dressing is thick and well blended pour over the lettuce. Serve at once, as the dressing will wilt the lettuce in a few moments.

An Alpine Garden.

The highest garden in the world is said to be the Alpine garden of botany, which was laid out by the late Canon Chanoux, formerly rector of the Hospice of Little St. Bernard. It is situated at an elevation of 2,200 meters, or 7,150 feet. Here are to be found almost all species of mountain flowers, not only those common in the Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, the Caucasus and the Balkans, but even from far off Himalaya. The canon conceived the idea in 1838, but it was not until 1902 that his project became effective. In the latter year the commune of Thulpe gave him the land.

ple is wanted in hurry, crush the fruit, cover with a meringue and brown in a hot oven. This same pie may be served with the fruit covered with whipped cream instead of the meringue.

WHAT is the use of weeping if the sun does take a rest? It's bound to go on shining when the good Lord thinks it's best. —Florence M. Day

OVEN HINTS.

It is always better in baking flour mixtures to have a moderate heat at first, until the cake or biscuit is fairly risen, then increase the heat so that it will brown over quickly. If too extreme heat is used at first the dough is stiffened before it has an opportunity to rise; the result is a cracked and unsightly surface.

Biscuits and pastries are baked in a very hot oven, as the cut surfaces allow the gases to escape readily. Pastry, unless baked quickly, will be soggy. Have a strong under heat for baking pastry. Small ovens cool quickly and should be heated hotter than large ones. Do not cool the oven by keeping the door open too much.

The length of time for roasting or baking fish depends upon the extent of the surface exposed to the heat more than on the number of pounds. For example, a thin large roast, because of its large surface exposed would take less time to roast than a roll roast of the same number of pounds.

A steak an inch thick requires six to ten minutes for broiling; an inch and a half, eight to fifteen minutes. Lamb should never be served rare; mutton may.

In baking angel food a very slow oven is maintained throughout the first half of the baking, then a little increase and finish with heat enough to brown the cake a rich brown.

A layer cake needs a hot oven and should bake in twelve to twenty minutes. Molasses and fruit cakes should have slower ovens. An ordinary ginger bread will bake in a good oven in forty-five minutes.

The small ovens used on the top of gas stoves are a great convenience and economy.

IF ONLY myself could talk to myself As I knew him a year ago I could tell him a lot That would save him a lot Of things he ought to know. —Kipling.

THINGS WE LIKE TO KNOW.

Aluminum vessels are more expensive than granite, but in the end they are safer. If a dish boils dry and burns, the granite surface is apt to crack and break off, and is bruise or fall cracks and breaks it. Pieces of granite in chicken feed are not objectionable, but the human stomach is not able to manage such questionable things with safety.

The use of enamel spoons for stirring foods is one to be deprecated for the same reason. A wooden spoon is lighter and easier on the hand. Now one can buy small wooden spoons, not at all like the old-fashioned great horn spoon.

Remember to tack pieces of old cast-off rubbers on to the bottom of the step ladder to keep it from slipping on a slippery floor. Many broken hips and legs would be saved if this advice was followed in each household.

Cabbage and onions are more delicate if, after boiling for a while, they are drained into a colander and cold water run over them; then return to finish cooking.

As soon as a bottle or jelly glass is emptied, wash it and put it away for future use.

When cooking a spare rib, sprinkle it when putting to roast with minced onion and a little powdered sage.

Put a little cold coffee occasionally on your ferns and palms. They need stimulating as well as we.

Grease the cork of the cement bottle and there will need no force to open the bottle when needed.

Rubber heels on shoes will save many a back ache and over-wrought nerve.

Use kerosene oil to save elbow grease in cleaning the sink.

Nellie Maxwell.

BEST SHE COULD SAY.



Myrtle—I understand Miss Crittle paid me a compliment last night. Natica—Not quite, but she came as near it as you could ever expect from her. She said you were charming, but—

LAWYER CURED OF ECZEMA

"While attending school at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1882, I became afflicted with boils, which lasted for about two years, when the affliction assumed the form of an eczema on my face, the lower part of my face being inflamed most of the time. There would be water-blisters rise up and open, and wherever the water would touch it would burn, and cause another one to rise. After the blister would open, the place would scab over, and would burn and itch so as to be almost unbearable at times. In this way the sores would spread from one place to another, back and forth over the whole of my upper lip and chin, and at times the whole lower part of my face would be a solid sore. This condition continued for four or five years, without getting any better, and in fact got worse all the time, so much so that my wife became alarmed lest it prove fatal.

"During all this time of boils and eczema, I doctored with the best physicians of this part of the country, but to no avail. Finally I decided to try Cuticura Remedies, which I did, taking the Cuticura Resolvent, applying the Cuticura Ointment to the sores, and using the Cuticura Soap for washing. In a very short time I began to notice improvement, and continued to use the Cuticura Remedies until I was well again, and have not had a recurrence of the trouble since, which is over twenty years. I have recommended Cuticura Remedies to others ever since, and have great faith in them as remedies for skin diseases." (Signed) A. C. Brandon, Attorney-at-Law, Greenville, O., Jan. 17, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 3 K, Boston.

Could Take Her Choice.

As the railroad train was stopping, an old lady not accustomed to traveling hailed the passing conductor and asked: "Conductor, what door shall I get out by?" "Either door, ma'am," graciously answered the conductor. "The car stops at both ends."—Galesburg Mail.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Gives rest and comfort. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Facts Included.

Howell—He has a weather-beaten face. Powell—Well, the weather beats everything.

Cole's Carbolsol quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. See and see by druggists. For FREE sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

An Experiment.

Nurse—What is the matter? Johnny—The baby is a fake; I threw him on the floor, and he didn't bounce a bit.

BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FREE

Send 2c stamp for five samples of my very choice Gold Embossed Birthday, Flower and Motte Post Cards, beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 721 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.—Bacon.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

How a man does like to have people think he is wealthy when he isn't!

FOR SALE—Moving Picture film, 1c foot. H. Davis, Watertown, Wis.

Firmness is feminine and obstinacy is masculine—so says a woman.

Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar equals in quality most 10c cigars.

A live goose is worth more than a dead ancestor.

Appetite Gone

THEN YOU SHOULD TRY

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It will restore the appetite, aid digestion and assimilation, and keep the bowels open

Take a Bottle Home Today