

Influence of the Politician's Wife.

It has often been asked how much influence the wife of a public man bears on his political career. This is hard to estimate; but this much is certain: The man who comes to Washington, either as a member of Congress or of some other branch of the government where his position is one of prominence, is very unfortunate if his wife is not one whom he can trust to making her way socially. Not necessarily being a great social success, but capable of mingling with the average woman at the national capital. For, in spite of the fact that a small percentage of society looks leniently upon the married couple who are seldom seen in public together, the average sound American believes in the comradeship of man and wife. But when we sum up this question of the influence of women in statecraft we pass the judgment that, on the whole, the influence of woman in statecraft is for good, says a writer in Home Magazine. Being impulsive, she is apt to make mistakes now and then which cause the more logical males to laugh at her, but as a rule she is pretty sure of her footing before she attempts to make the jump across the political stream that divides womankind from mankind.

Germs in Books.

The authorities of the city libraries in Berlin have been making some interesting experiments with the purpose of determining the hygienic conditions of books that have been used a great deal by the people. With the dirt gathered from such books, some of which was known to include tuberculosis bacilli, experiments were made on guinea pigs. In the case of books used but two years, no result could be noticed, but the refuse collected from particularly soiled books, that had been in circulation from three to six years, did produce an effect. Attempts to destroy the bacilli by sterilization through formalin vapors failed; but the books themselves suffered to such an extent that many were practically spoiled. In view of this fact, the city authorities have decided to abstain from further disinfecting experiments. In conjunction with the city medical society and the police department, it has now been decided periodically to examine the public libraries and to destroy those books which have been used so much as to make them a danger to public health. Such books must be destroyed, not sold for old paper.

Alonso H. Evans, Boston's oldest bank president, at 87, is robust and hearty, and shows by his own example the result of living the kind of life that he prescribes for the youth of today. Mr. Evans has the greatest confidence in the generation of the present and thinks if they follow his advice they will succeed. He says: "Apply yourself, young man, if you would succeed. Work hard, be honest, be truthful, be loyal to your employer, save something out of each week's pay, even if it is little, but, above all, apply yourself."

At Krupp's, in Essen, an army of 10,000, fed with coal and iron from vast private mines, turn out engines of destruction by the thousand. There are another 12,000 men at Lord Armstrong's works in the north of England, besides an aggregate of 40,000 more in the titanic government forges of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan and Russia, and these thousands are quite apart from armor plate makers and builders of battleships.

Twenty years ago the population of Oklahoma could be enumerated in Indians and a few thousand squaw men, cowboys and cattle kings. In 1890, one year after the first opening of Oklahoma territory, there were more than 60,000 people living on 2,000,000 acres of land. Today the white population may conservatively be estimated at over 1,500,000.

In the newly organized province of Alberta, western Canada, bordering the foothills of the Rocky mountains is the latest stake of Zion. There 8,000 trekkers from Utah are farming and ranching, and incidentally building up a strong cause of Latter Day Saints in the dominion, as an integral part of the army of 300,000 that constitutes the sect the world over.

The British coast erosion committee rejoices over the discovery that the sea has added 30,752 acres to the British isles in 25 years and carried away only 419 acres. The land cut off has been valuable, however, while the sandbanks added may remain useless for many years.

Alphonse Mucha, the noted French artist, has come to America to live and is now teaching art in New York. He was born in Moravia in 1860, but has lived in Paris most of his life.

GOING on "the WAR PATH"



In the good old days of the Indians' power, "going on the war path" had a sinister and awful import. It meant hard fighting and a good chance of losing one's scalp to the enemy. In the year of our Lord 1907, "going on the war path" means a delightful trip to the Jamestown exposition and a thrilling, if not dangerous, experience along the line of the special attractions which have been provided for the entertainment and instruction of visitors. And while there will be no prospect of losing one's scalp, even when running the gauntlet of the village of real Indians, it is more than likely that the visitor's wad will be scalped more than once by the enterprising concessionaires. Chicago fair had its "Midway," St. Louis fair its "Pike," Portland exposition its "Trail," and now the Jamestown show, which has just opened up for a six months' continuous performance, will have its "War Path," and this feature promises to out-distance all former attempts of great expositions to provide a wholesome and unique amusement attraction.

There have been many famous war paths in historic Virginia, and in this immediate vicinity, and it is promised that Jamestown's War Path will live equally long in history.

The War Path fronts upon the great military parade ground and is surrounded entirely by trees, shrubs and flowers. It is a great quadrangle, 1,300 feet long by 800 feet in width, with two parallel streets, 80 feet wide, on both sides of which are amusement concessions. There is a total concession frontage of more than a mile, including the bazaars in the plazas at either end. This central block is divided midway of its length by a glass arcade, 80 feet wide and covered by a dome, affording convenient passage between the two streets.

At the entrance to the War Path stands an ornate building in rainbow colors housing the oriental and American bazaars. The War Path will be a cosmopolitan city, its facades showing architectural styles of all nations, in all colors and with many a fantastic reproduction of construction and ornamentation. At night the great central dome of the arcade will be ablaze with prismatic light which will be visible miles away. There will, of course, be some old familiar attractions, as shoot the chutes, scenic railway, miniature railway, carousel, baby incubators and others equally well known, which the public demand, but it is the novelties that after all attract the crowds.

Without leaving the boundaries of the War Path one may stroll into Japan and find oneself in a typical street scene such as he would find in Tokio. The street is lined with little shops and natives are selling their wares. A native theater and restaurant will show the Japs in their little histrionic and gastronomic life. A tea garden will entice the passerby who fancies he would like to find himself a figure in one of those fan pictures. Here are many pagodas and various things Japanese in architecture, such as bridges and bazaars.

It will be recalled that the famous battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought a few hundred yards from the present site of the exposition. It is fitting that one of the most elaborate spectacles should be a reproduction of this famous engagement. The mimic fight will be carried out in an immense auditorium with real ships, manned by real men who will fire real guns. The fireworks display in connection with this reproduction is on an elaborate scale; in depicting the storm an immense quantity of water actually rains down upon the boats. Every detail has been reproduced with the greatest possible historic fidelity.

Colonial Virginia will be represented in a building which will be a copy of the old House of Burgesses in Wil-

hamsburg, as far as information about that structure is obtainable. This is a moving picture drama in which the old worthies will appear in characteristic costume, a reproduction of them, so far as is possible, as they walked in life in the olden times. Many dramatic incidents will be incorporated and the production, it is said, will be of genuine historic and artistic interest.

One of the most novel features and one absolutely new in America will be "The Fountain of Soap Bubbles," a marvellous machine that, by means of coal gas, expels into the air 20,000 soap bubbles every minute, causing the most wonderful effects both by sunshine and artificial light.

The Philippine Reservation, a tract of 5 1/2 acres, will depict the life of the civilized and Christianized Filipinos, as well as the rude life in huts of the less civilized natives, at work fashioning implements of war or domestic life. Representatives of the war department have been at work in the islands getting the material for this part of the exposition and the promise is made that it will offer better opportunity for studying the Filipinos than did the exhibit at St. Louis. Here may be seen the model schools in actual operation. Boating is one of the War Path attractions, but it will prove one of the pleasant diversions at the exposition and will include either sailing on the Roads or a paddle about on the Canoe Trail.

An attraction of great historic importance will be the village of the Tuscarora Indians, from the Iroquois reservation in New York state. The Indians are descendants of the Tuscaroras who were driven out of Tidewater, Va., before the days of Powhatan, and they come back to the land of their forefathers to show their present status in the scale of civilization.

The destruction of San Francisco is another feature, needless to state, which is new to the expositions. The great auditorium in which it will be housed has been one of the first along the War Path to reach completion. It is said to be by far the most elaborate reproduction of the disaster which has been attempted. The scenic effects, prepared by well known scene painters, give a very vivid picture, which in return is made realistic by the presence of several hundred persons on the stage and the falling of blocks of sheet iron houses and buildings at every performance.

The original settlement at Jamestown has been reproduced to the last detail, with its ancient church, its narrow streets and early cottages. The visitor may wander around the first settlement in America and meet the inhabitants in the costume of the period, certainly a novel sensation to be enjoyed within sound of the electric roads. A public inn, faithful in every detail to the original of the early English settlement, will be open to visitors.

Visiting Cards.

Visiting cards owe their origin to the Chinese, who from the earliest times observed the greatest ceremony in the matter of "paying" calls. The cards which they used for this purpose were large and colored a bright red. When a Chinaman desires to marry, his parents communicate the fact to a professional match maker, who at once runs over in her mind the eligible young women of her acquaintance, and selects the one she thinks will make the most fitting bride. She then makes a call on the young woman's parents, armed with the prospective bridegroom's card, on which are written his ancestral history, name, and the date of his birth. If the suit is acceptable, the bride's card is sent in return; and if the prophecies for the wedding are good, the particulars of the engagement are written on two large red cards and sent to the friends of each family.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE FOR THE OLD ORCHARD TREES

Method of Pruning and Cultivation Which Will Bring Its Reward in Profitable Crops.

Are the trees of the old orchard so lofty in branch as to be out of reach of pruners and sprayer and ladder and fruit picker? They are cut down a third or a half in height. Are there dead and dying branches? They are smoothly sawed away, and the wounds neatly dressed with lead and oil. Does a great bole or branch show indications of splitting down? If not too far advanced, a brace and long bit, and a bolt with nut and large washer repair the injury. Are there gaping cavities or hollows in body or branch, gradually enlarging through decay? These cavities are carefully cleaned out, sprayed inside with Bordeaux mixture and filled with Portland cement. Are the bodies and branches rough and

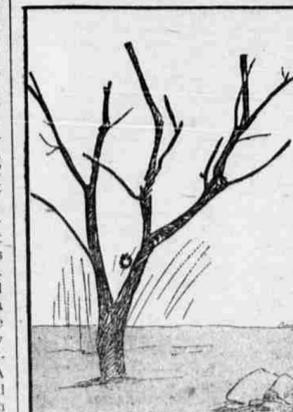


Old Peach Tree Before Renewal.

unsightly with scaly bark, moss and lichens? They are scraped clean and smooth with a dull hoe or scraper, and the entire surface washed or sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Has the fruit heretofore been defective from the infestation of insects or fungi? Repeated sprayings with Bordeaux mixture and arsenites, applied in so thorough a manner that not a leaf, twig, branch or fruit, crevice or square inch of surface in any part is left untouched or uncovered, will bring smooth, sound fruit. Has the soil become impoverished through abuse or long continued crop production without feeding? There is applied a liberal dressing of stable manure which is either worked into the upper few inches of soil beneath the extremities of the branches, or covered with a few inches of straw, corn-stalks or other coarse material applied as a mulch. Do the cellar bins need repairing, and is there an ample supply of crates and baskets? It would be well to prepare for the day of harvest; for there will be a bountiful reward when the fruit-picking season comes.

To bring about, in the old orchard, the conditions necessary to attain the object in view, it is of first importance that the height of the trees be reduced very materially. Indeed, upon this severe cutting back or "heading down" rested the whole plan of renewal. For, as a natural result, would follow the production of a vigorous system of new wood at a reduced altitude; the reinvigoration or rejuvenation of the lower or more horizontal branches which, under former adverse conditions, have been only inactive members of the tree, their fruit annually dropping in an early stage of development through want of necessary conditions of light, heat and sustenance.

Should there be, among the number of trees renewed, one or more varieties which are of little value, or for any cause undesirable, it is both in-



Old Peach Tree After Cutting Back.

teresting and profitable to graft into the large stocks left after cutting back the branches, a choice variety, or several varieties, to suit the demand of the market, or to gratify individual tastes in the family, where the fruit is more especially desired for home consumption.

The renewal of the trees produces a vigorous growth of new wood from the upper extremities of the large stubs left after cutting away the branches. Neglect to follow renewal with a judicious thinning out of superfluous shoots, and the cutting back of those remaining, would mean failure to attain the true purpose of this heavy pruning. This thinning and clipping back of the new shoots tends to keep the tree in low, compact form, and will eventually lead to the formation of healthy, strong fruit buds over the entire area of new, sturdy, bright, clean fruiting-wood.

What has been stated has special

reference to renewal of old apple trees, but the same may be applied with equal, or even greater force, to old peach trees. The peach tree is a rapid grower under ordinarily favorable conditions. It bears fruit only on wood of the previous season's growth. Its characteristic habit of growth is to form tall, erect branches, in its early years, becoming more spreading as its age increases; hence a few season's unrestricted, natural development, where care and pruning has been neglected, results in a tall, ungainly, illy proportioned top, "formed" by long, straggling, slender branches at the extremities of which, out of reach from the tallest step-ladders, the fruit is borne. The weight of the fruit, at the extremities of these highly or widely extended branches, brings so great a leverage to bear upon their bases as to result in serious splitting, breaking and mutilation of the trees. Careful, annual pruning back of the new growth, from the time the young trees are planted, tends to overcome this undesirable habit of growth and to keep the head of the tree compact and symmetrical, thereby lessening the danger of breaking by reducing the leverage exerted by the weight of the crop, and rendering the gathering of the fruit an easy and pleasant task. But even with careful, annual pruning, the peach tree will eventually get out of proportion and out of reasonable bounds. It is at this time that a complete renewal becomes advisable. This can be accomplished without the loss of a crop, providing the work be done early in the spring of a season in which the fruit buds have been destroyed by the rigorous winter, as is often the case in all sections of Ohio other than those bordering on Lake Erie. Where annual crops are the rule, the fortunate orchardist may cut back a few of the branches of each tree each season, thereby keeping an adequate supply of new fruiting wood coming on, low down where pruning and spraying may be easily done, and where the crop may be safely supported by the superior strength of the short, sturdy, well-knit branches. Thus, gradually, the trees will become renewed, there will be no material loss in fruit production, and the fruit will be of larger size because of the de-



Old Peach Tree Rejuvenated, Showing First Season's Growth After Cutting Back.

creased number of specimens to be developed. Our first illustration shows an old peach tree standing on the rear lawn at the South farm. The second picture shows the same tree cut back in renewal, and the third one is of the same tree at the close of the first growing season following the renewal.

Plum trees, European, native and Japanese, respond very promptly and satisfactorily to the process of renewal. The behavior of the European class, under heavy cutting, is very similar to that of the apple, while the native and Japanese classes may justly be likened to the peach with which their treatment is identical.—Prof. F. H. Ballou, professor Ohio Agricultural College.

Potatoes as Cattle Feed.—In the opinion of a German writer, about 12 pounds of raw potatoes can be fed advantageously to cattle, and if fed with supplementary food there need be no fear of physiological disturbances. They should be mixed with hay or cut straw to insure proper mastication. Feed only ripe, healthy tubers and it is best not to water immediately after feeding.

The Best Soil.—It is the soil well filled with humus and kept in good condition, that will make the big crops. No matter how rich the soil may be, if the fertility is not within reach of the growing plants, you will never get much of a crop.

When the chicks are taken from the nest annoint their heads and the upper part of their necks with lard or vasoline. Repeat this every week until they are six weeks old and you will lose no chicks from head lice.

When Turkey Hens Set.—Most turkey hens prefer to select the location and make their nests in the brush. If they are allowed to do so, be sure that the sides of the nests are high enough so that the eggs will not roll out.

Make Them Rain Proof.—Coops for the hens and broods should be absolutely rain proof. Damp quarters will cause a number of chicken troubles which will in turn prevent healthy, vigorous growth.

ALL OVER NEBRASKA

NEWS NOTES FROM PAPERS AND PRESS DISPATCHES.

A CONDENSATION OF DOINGS

Matters of a Week as Portrayed by the Press Locally and Telegraphically.

Columbus will have two horses in state fair races.

Building at Tecumseh this year is going to beat all records.

The people of Fairbury are organizing to build a hospital.

Sterling has unanimously decided to celebrate the Fourth of July.

Sleigh bells jingled merrily in the streets of Crete on the 2d of May.

Thirty-two pupils will graduate from the Plattsmouth High school this year.

Nelson Jacobsen, a patient in the Norfolk asylum, hanged himself in the cellar of that institution.

About June 1 the Union Pacific will begin running a through train between Kansas City and Omaha.

A new library building, to which Andrew Carnegie has donated \$3,000, is to be erected at DeWitt.

William Barclay, a Plattsmouth saloonkeeper, is in trouble because of having sold liquor to minors.

Ashland Masons have one of the prettiest lodge rooms in the state and a substantial growing membership.

The Dawson County Chautauqua association has by subscription purchased a new site for holding its meetings.

Crawford is rejoicing over the letting of contracts for new buildings amounting to between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Governor Sheldon has offered a reward of \$200 for the capture of Herman Boche, the man who murdered F. J. Jarmer, at Norfolk.

The entries of 123 horses for the stake races at the state fair have been received by Secretary W. R. Mellor of the state fair board.

Hyannis is having trouble over granting a saloon license, a remonstrance having been entered against granting license to E. G. Martz.

Changes in the articles of incorporation of the Nebraska Methodist Episcopal and Deaconess' home have been filed with Secretary of State Junkin.

A twenty-five pound catfish was caught in the Blue river at Seward. It was the largest ever seen in that vicinity and appeared as big as a good sized dog.

The Tilden Citizen calls attention to the fact that several heads of families in that town are liable under the child labor law recently passed by the legislature.

Frank Benson, a young man living south of Oakland, was taken before the insanity board at Tekamah and adjudged insane and ordered sent to the asylum at Norfolk.

A lineman at Chadron fell from a forty-foot pole. He landed on the back of his head and shoulders and outside of being terribly stunned he was practically uninjured.

A class of thirty-six students at the school of agriculture, a department of Nebraska university, was graduated after a three years' course in scientific farming in that institution.

Cooper Dunn of Nebraska City, who has just completed a five years' course and graduated at the University of Nebraska in forestry and landscape gardening, has accepted a position in Chicago.

Dr. Frederick E. Clements, professor of botany in the University of Nebraska, has received a call to become the head of the department of botany in the University of Minnesota. He will probably accept.

Over one hundred and eighty boys have entered the corn growing contest in Gage county, the entries for which closed last week. Four bushel of seed has been distributed to contestants throughout the county.

According to information received in Lincoln, a Ponca man named McQuillin is hopelessly ill in a Sioux City hospital with the glanders. His daughter is also dangerously ill. They caught the affliction from a colt.

Dr. J. B. Fulton received word from the sheriff of Shelby county, Iowa, to the effect that the parties captured by the Beatrice bloodhounds near Harlan, Ia., recently, had confessed to the burglary with which they were charged.

Upon the occasion of his marriage to Miss Julia Pierson at Aurora, Seymour Jones, formerly a resident of Central City, received a valuable present from his parents. It was a deed of sixty acres of choice land, valued at \$10,000.

Following is the mortgage report of Gage county for the month of April: Farm mortgages filed, 270; amount, \$65, 210. Farm mortgages released, 480; amount, \$84,426. City mortgages filed, \$400; amount, \$25,611. City mortgages released, \$390; amount, \$20,854.

John W. Bassett, a farmer residing near Unadilla, has filed a suit in the district court against the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance company to recover \$300 insurance on his home, which was burned on June 11, 1906, and insured in that company.

Relatives of Charles Standcliff came to Nebraska City from Brownville and had him taken before the commissioners on insanity, as he has been acting strangely of late. The commissioners declared him insane and he was sent to Lincoln for treatment.