

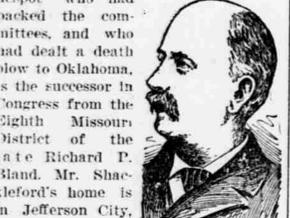


Mayor John Weaver of Philadelphia, who declares for municipal ownership under an efficient civil service law, has been executive of the city since 1903, and at the election last November aided in wrecking the Durham machine at the polls. He also vetoed the infamous gas lease, the fight on which roused the reform element throughout the State. Mayor Weaver is an Englishman by birth and 43 years of age. He has been a resident of Philadelphia since 1869. By hard work he gained an education, and is a lawyer of marked ability. For a time he served as district attorney and won distinction for procuring convictions in all the fraudulent election cases that he prosecuted. Mayor Weaver is a devout Baptist and teaches a Sunday school class. Over his desk in the City Hall are the lines: "For the cause that needs assistance, for the wrong that needs resistance, for the future in the distance, all the good that I can do."



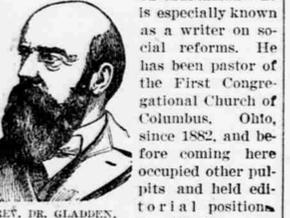
Congressman Dorsey W. Shackelford, who attacked Speaker Cannon in the House, calling him an "enthroned despot" who had packed the committees, and who had dealt a death blow to Oklahoma, is the successor in Congress from the Eighth Missouri District of the late Richard P. Bland. Mr. Shackelford's home is in Jefferson City, Mo. He is a lawyer by profession. D. W. SHACKLEFORD, and for seven years he was Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. He is a native Missourian, having been born in Saline County in 1853, and, after receiving his education in the public schools, he served as a teacher for three years, studying law in the meanwhile. In Booneville he began to practice, and for two terms he was prosecuting attorney of Cooper County. Judge Shackelford resigned from the bench to take a seat in the Fifty-sixth Congress, and he has been in the House ever since.

Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, who recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth, is a distinguished churchman who is especially known as a writer on social reforms. He has been pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, since 1882, and before coming here occupied other pulpits and held editorial positions. Dr. Gladden was born at Pottsgrove, Pa., and was educated at Owego Academy and Williams College, graduating from the latter school in 1859. Roanoke College, the University of Wisconsin and Notre Dame University have conferred honorary degrees on him. He is the author of several books, and more recently has been in the public eye for the fight he has made against the Congregational Board of Missions accepting so-called "talented money" in the furtherance of its work.



Orin Steinberger, a well-known artist of Urbana, Ohio, has lived all winter in the top of a majestic oak tree for his health.

General Charles Henry Grosvenor, who was defeated for renomination for Congress in the Eleventh Ohio district, has been conspicuous in Ohio politics since the close of the war. He was first elected to Congress in 1884, and with the exception of one term has served continuously since that time. Prior to entering Congress he had held minor offices, including four years in the State Legislature, during two of which he was Speaker of the House. General Grosvenor was born at Pomfret, Conn., in 1833, and was brought to Ohio by his father in 1838. He taught school for a time, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. In the Civil War he made a good record, advancing to the position of Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers.



Capt. Joseph Burger of St. Paul believes he reached the rank of captain younger than any other man in America. He enlisted in 1861, when 15 years old. In his second engagement, at Dalton, Ga., he lost his left arm, besides receiving wounds in his right arm and leg. He was promoted to captain at the age of 16.

The Twenty-third Royal Welsh Fusiliers were nicknamed the "Nanny Goats" because from time immemorial the corps has possessed one of these animals as a regimental pet.

**PERKINS IS ARRESTED.**

Former New York Life Official Is Charged with Larceny.

George W. Perkins, formerly vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, Wednesday was arrested in New York on a warrant charging grand larceny in the first degree. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Joseph Moss. Before he was arraigned his counsel applied to Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, directing the production of Mr. Perkins before Justice Greenbaum. The writ was granted.



This proceeding takes the case from the jurisdiction of the magistrate and carries it directly to the Supreme Court, which, however, is not the highest court in the state, there being an appellate division and a court of appeals still higher, to which the case might be appealed.

In the petition in which Mr. Perkins asked for a writ of habeas corpus he declared that he is "imprisoned and restrained of his liberty" by the detective and that he is not committed by judgment of any tribunal. In his petition Mr. Perkins declared also that his imprisonment and restraint are illegal and that the warrant is void in that no evidence of any crime or act justifying his arrest had been submitted to Magistrate Moss, and that the magistrate was without jurisdiction to issue the warrant.

The charge is based on contributions by the New York Life Insurance Company to the Republican campaign committee in 1904. Contributions of the New York Life to the Republican campaign fund in 1904 were made in the form of payments aggregating \$48,702.50 from George W. Perkins to Cornelius N. Bliss.

Mr. Perkins before the Armstrong investigating committee on Sept. 14 last testified concerning a check dated Dec. 30, 1904, signed by Treasurer Randolph and Assistant Treasurer Shipman and reading: "Pay to the order of J. P. Morgan & Co., \$48,702.50."

"That was money," said Mr. Perkins, "paid to Cornelius N. Bliss on account of the Republican campaign fund of last year. We had agreed to pay him \$50,000—as much as that—Mr. Mead had—if he wished it. That was all he finally called for and it was paid in that way as cash to him."

"This check for the campaign, drawn to the order of J. P. Morgan & Co., has no significance whatever. The money was ordered paid by the president and a check was drawn that way undoubtedly. This is the first time I have seen it. It was the most convenient way to pay the money to me, or a convenient way."

**NO CANAL LEGISLATION.**

No Bill on Isthmian Waterway Likely to Pass This Session.

Canal legislation at the present session of Congress is regarded as extremely improbable, even by the members of the Senate committee, which, for two months, has been meeting nearly every day to investigate conditions on the isthmus of Panama and prepare itself to report a bill. Several weeks ago it was decided to postpone temporarily the investigation of criticisms that had been made against the management of canal affairs and to devote the time to a discussion of the type of canal to be constructed. The committee is divided on this subject, and there is no indication that the witnesses called and the testimony taken have tended toward harmonizing the views of the members.

Advocates of the lock-level canal proposed by the minority of the board of consulting engineers apparently are confident that this plan will be followed. They have pointed out that if no agreement is reached by Congress the President, in his message transmitting the two reports of the board, has given notice that the administration will proceed with the construction of the lock canal.

Engineers who have been before the Senate committee have not agreed as to the feasibility of constructing a Gatun the three locks proposed by the minority plans, and on this has hinged largely the examination of the engineers. All of the advocates of the sea-level project were outspoken against the safety of the locks at that point, but the friends of the minority plan have been greatly encouraged by a cablegram from Chief Engineer Stevens, declaring that there could be no doubt concerning the success of the Gatun locks.

In view of the fact that the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is not inclined to accept the testimony taken by the Senate committee, it is believed that the house will not be ready for several weeks to take up canal legislation.

Capt. David Van Horn of the bark Helen Wyman collected \$7,000 demurrage from the German government for an enforced wait of fifty-two days for wharfage in German Southwest Africa.

The Rev. Hunter Corbett, for forty-three years a Presbyterian missionary in China, fell in St. Paul that the danger of an anti-foreign uprising in China was real.

The Rev. S. Harrington Little, an Episcopal missionary in China, denied Gen. Corbin's assertion that the missionaries are responsible for the trouble.

Frederick E. and Charles E. H. Burck of Minneapolis have invented an ice automobile and will try to reach the north pole.

**CONGRESS**

Mr. Spooner concluded his speech on the railroad rate bill in the Senate Friday and Mr. Tillman replied to his arguments. The fortifications appropriation measure was taken up and passed. It carries an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of a government powder factory and provides for a total expenditure of \$5,278,993. The House continued discussion of the legislative bill and a great deal of friction developed. By a strict application of the rules Mr. Prince (Ill.) and Mr. Hardwick (Ga.) wrought havoc with the force of the civil service commission wherever increases of salary or force were proposed, as well as other positions for which the managers of the bill could find no law. An amendment by Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) providing \$100,000 for a private car for the President was defeated on a point of order. After one-third of the bill had been considered the House adjourned.

Discussion of the rate bill occupied most of Monday in the Senate. Mr. Overman spoke at length in support of the measure and Mr. Teller declared against undue haste. Senator Foraker offered an amendment prohibiting the issuance of passes; Mr. Scott one to close roads to make connections, and Mr. Culberson one prohibiting interstate roads from making campaign contributions. Mr. Tillman presented a letter from Millard F. Snyder of Clarksburg, W. Va., protesting against discrimination by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad against independent coal mine operators. Mr. Platt, chairman of the committee on printing, presented the report of the committee to reform printing and binding. Several bills of local importance were passed. Several resolutions intended to prevent the wasteful printing of public documents were passed by the House. District of Columbia legislation occupied most of the day. Numerous bills of local importance were passed.

The Senate Tuesday listened to Messrs. Tillman and McCumber. Mr. Tillman made special inquiry concerning the status of his resolution relative to the use of national bank funds in politics and touched on the insurance and beef cases. Mr. McCumber devoted himself to the rate bill, finding many flaws in the measure, but announcing that he would vote for it if it was properly amended. The joint resolution regulating the allotment of documents in the government printing office and aiming to prevent unnecessary printing and binding, passed Monday by the House, was adopted. A bill amending the law fixing fees and expenses of witnesses in the federal courts in the Western States was passed. The House witnessed a most unusual scene when Speaker Cannon arose on the floor in the midst of a spirited discussion on reciprocity and tariff revision to reply to an attack by Mr. Shackelford. The urgent deficiency bill was passed and a few paragraphs of the legislative appropriation bill were considered. Messrs. Prince and Hardwick continuing to defeat many provisions by point of order. A bill permitting the building of a dam across the St. Joseph river in Berrien county, Michigan, was passed.

Mr. Knox made his first set speech in the Senate Wednesday, his subject being the railroad rate bill, and he dealt almost exclusively with the legal features of the problem. The conference report on the bill regulating the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians was taken up, and much objection was expressed to many of the changes. Messrs. La Follette, Clark (Wyo.) and Tillman voiced disapproval of the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease the coal lands. The matter was still under discussion when the Senate, at 5:12 p. m., went into executive session, to adjourn a few minutes later. In order that the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill might be considered without being subject to limitless points of order, the House passed a rule prohibiting that method of fighting the measure, by a vote of 169 to 109, twenty Republicans voting with the minority. This appears to have been the first special rule ever reported from the committee on rules directly affecting an appropriation bill. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the measure, and more progress was made than in all the days heretofore given to it. At 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

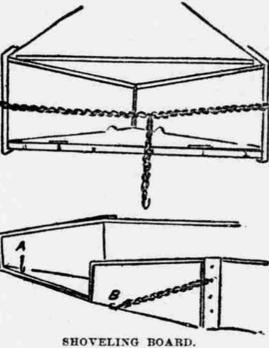
The Senate Thursday listened to speeches on the railroad rate bill by Messrs. Clay, Cunnack and Newlands. All indicated a purpose to support the measure, but Mr. Clay favored a limited review amendment. The bill providing for the reorganization of the medical department of the army by authorizing the appointment of officers to take the place of contract surgeons was passed by a vote of 42 to 5. Among the other bills passed was one authorizing a dam across St. Joseph river at Berrien Springs, Mich. Mr. Lodge presented the conference report on the consular reorganization bill, which was agreed to. Considerable progress was made with the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill in the House. The committee on appropriations suffered a defeat in committee of the whole, when, by a vote of 58 to 22, a paragraph relating to the division of the railway mail service was expunged from the measure, on the ground that it was properly a part of the postoffice bill. For confidential agents of the Interior Department to aid in ferreting out land frauds \$20,000 was allowed. The conference report on the consular bill was adopted.

**National Capital Notes.**  
Senate will amend Hepburn rate bill so as to provide a court review feature and president will agree.  
Many Senators admit that they are confused on the rate bill, so many plans of settlement being offered.  
Juan Francisco Sanchez, late minister of foreign affairs of San Domingo, under the Morales administration, called at the State Department to see Secretary Root, but was unable to see him. He says he is here on a mission for Morales which he cannot discuss until the mission is accomplished.



**Farm Wagon Attachment.**

A well-constructed shoveling board attached to the wagon box is a great convenience when unloading ear corn, root crops or any similar thing. The illustration shows a simple, practical idea, the lower picture showing the board lowered for use and the upper one showing how it can be closed. The shoveling board proper is about one inch narrower than the width of the inside of the wagon box and is attached to the latter with strong hinges; the board may be the same width as the sides of the wagon box, or wider, if desired. The side-boards A and B are slanted off at the back sides and the front ends are the same width as the box where they are attached with strong hinges. Strong, short hooks are placed in each side-board, as shown un-



SHOVELING BOARD.

der letter A, and an eye in the shoveling board just under the hook, thus keeping the board in position. There is a light iron chain support at each side of the box and hooked underneath.—Indianapolis News.

**Making Incubator Profitable.**

The incubator has passed the experimental stage, and is no longer a machine of chance results. Any one with a reasonable amount of common sense and the ability to take care of the machine and its contents while it is in operation will be rewarded by success. If one is in a position to go into the poultry business on a scale of considerable magnitude the better plan is to prepare a cellar expressly for the work, for, perfect as they are, incubators sometimes catch on fire, and then the loss of the building they are in generally follows. The cement building blocks which have recently come into use offer the means to construct an incubator cellar in any section of the country at moderate cost. Brooders, too, must be added, and there should be a structure for the brooders, so that the early hatched chicks need not be turned out of doors to get wet or catch cold. Incubator cellar in any section of the pacity and sold at a low price. A 50-egg machine of reliable make can be bought for \$10, and with it one can get all the experience needed to enable him to operate those of larger capacity a second season. The incubator and the brooder are essential in operations of considerable size, the sitting hen to be used only as a makeshift.

**When and What to Prune.**

This list of plants and shrubs, with their requirements in regard to the pruning season, is especially timely and helpful. It has the weight of authority, as coming from a practical gardener.

There is a right time and a wrong time to prune each plant, but few amateurs can distinguish between them. Also certain trees do not need pruning at all.

Head back immediately after blooming: Kalmia latifolia, dillivolia, wiegella, azalea, forsythia, snowball, kerria, mock orange, Philadelphus, barberry, most woody spiraea.

Head back when dormant: Roses, celmatis, spirea sorbifolia, hydrangea. Large flowering trees not requiring pruning: Aesculus (horse chestnut), sorbus sambucifolia, catalpa, sorbus Americana (American ash), Iriiodendron (tulip poplar), pavia, sorbus grandiflora, pyrus aria (white bean tree), sorbus elaeagnifolia, robinia, cladrastis, tintonia (Virgilia tree), sophora, sorbus aucuparia (mountain ash).

**Changing Lots for Swine.**

Where swine are raised in sufficient numbers so that they are herded in small inclosures, it is essential to change these lots yearly if one would avoid the danger of cholera or other diseases. The way to accomplish this to the best advantage is to have the swine distributed in small colonies, each with a movable house. Have the lots of double size, using one-half of each lot during the early part of the season and the other half at the latter part. This will carry one through the season with little danger of trouble, and then these lots should be abandoned for swine, being cultivated the next year and new lots provided for the swine. This is considerable trouble to be sure, but there is no way more certain to avoid disease than this. Particularly is this plan valuable in sections where the soil is inclined to be heavy so that the filth made by the swine does not drain into the soil readily.

**Don't Set Berry Plants Too Soon.**  
If the strawberry plants are set in the cold moist soil they are likely to

rot at the crown or, if this does not result, they will make no growth to speak of. Wait until the soil has dried out some so that it is mellow and easily worked; have the plot in good condition, well worked so that the soil is free from stones and clods of earth and the plants can be easily set and will begin to grow uninterruptedly so that one will lose no time by waiting until the soil is in perfect condition before setting out the plants.

**Is Your Dairy Farm a Success?**

Are you making all there is to be made in the dairy business? If not, why not? This is a question which every dissatisfied dairyman may well ask himself. When a business man or manufacturer finds his business is not paying to suit him he seeks for the causes of loss and strives to eliminate them.

If we investigate we shall find that the successful dairymen attend to every little detail that affects their business. They look at everything from a business standpoint, save wherever anything can be saved, and discard animals or methods that don't pay.

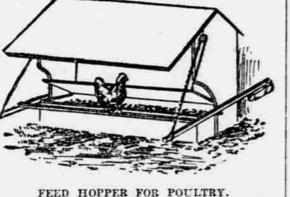
If you are not one of the successful dairymen, look around and see why you are not. There is a reason for everything, and when you know the reason you are in a position to remedy the trouble. If you have no liking for your business, the sooner you change to something you do like the better it will be for you and those dependent upon you. Have you tested your cows individually and discarded those which show by their own performance that they are not profitable? The Babcock test and the scales will show which are profitable and which are not, and it is sheer selfishness not to apply such a test.—Indianapolis News.

**Spring Poor Stock.**

The stock who would get all from his live stock it is possible for them to give him is the man who feeds and cares for them intelligently. There are thousands of animals that will be turned out on the range this spring, who have been half-starved during the winter. This is particularly true of horses, who have had little work to do. Their owner has worked on the plan that if there was no work for the horse it should have only just enough food to sustain life; he forgets that stored-up vitality is necessary for the animal to do the heavy spring work of the farm. The poorly-fed horse cannot give the services he would have given had he been properly nourished, so, after all, it is poor economy to feed too lightly during the winter. When this poorly-fed stock is turned out to grass, it takes them half the summer to get in shape again, and, if they be cows, the milk supply is correspondingly light. Here again is where it does not pay to feed too stingily. If the stock on your place have not been well fed at it now; give them grain and fodder until time to turn them to grass, and, unless the pasture is good from the beginning, feed them for some weeks. You will need to do this if you expect to get proper returns soon.

**Self-Feeder for Poultry.**

A perfection feed hopper is shown in the cut, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It is eight inches wide, two and one-half feet high, and three feet long. The roof projects over the perch on which the fowls stand while feeding. The method of constructing the perches and the weight and attachment to the lid over the grain is clearly shown in the picture. The weight on the arm



FEED HOPPER FOR POULTRY.

should be adjusted to the size of the fowl. This box may be made of any length desired, but the height and width are about right.

**Do Not Overpet the Young Stock.**

One of our contemporaries says "make the calf the family pet." In the opinion of the writer and of other dairymen of long experience this would be one of the worst mistakes that could be made. The calf that is the pet of the family is more than likely to be used by the children for many purposes for which it was never intended. By all means treat the calves that are to be raised kindly, handle them considerably and pat them caressingly often, but let the petting stop here, for if it is played with by the children, running and jumping with them, being harnessed up with strings as children are quite likely to do, it becomes a nuisance as it grows; it soon gets impatient, noses around where it has no business, and if its horns are allowed to grow, becomes dangerous later on. Such a calf will invariably try to "boss" the herd after it gets old and strong enough, and is a nuisance generally.—Exchange.

**Freezing in Warm Air.**

The freezing of leaves and buds on clear spring nights, when the air temperature is above freezing point, has been superstitiously looked upon as an effect of the moon's light. An English experimenter finds that, while all objects have the temperature of the surrounding air on cloudy nights, rapid radiation may produce a difference on clear nights, and a piece of cotton proved to be at times six and even eight degrees colder than the air. Plants may be similarly chilled below freezing with the air above.

**Training the Boy.**  
"I saw you punishing your boy today. What was it all about?"  
"I caught him in a lie."  
"Oh, well, you can't expect a boy to tell the truth all the time."  
"I know; but when he doesn't tell the truth I want him to be brought enough not to be caught at it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

**His Selfishness.**  
"If you don't stop nagging me, Emily, I shall shoot myself this very minute."  
"Yes, that's just like you, when you know how nervous I am when I hear a shot."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

**A COLD BROUGHT IT ON.**

Severe Congestion of the Kidneys Soon Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Richard M. Pearce, a prominent business man, of 231 South Orange street, Newark, N. J., says: "Working long nights during bad weather brought on a heavy cold, aching of the limbs and pain in the back and kidneys. Severe congestion of the kidneys followed. Besides the terrific aching there were whirling headaches, and I became exceedingly weak. My doctor could not help me, and I turned to Doan's Kidney Pills, with the result that the kidney congestion disappeared, and, with it all the other symptoms. What is more, the cure has lasted for eight years." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Curing Cats of Disease.**

Diseased seed oats are now medicated while passing through elevators, a number of the grain elevators of Indiana having been equipped for the purpose. The peculiar ailment to which oats are most susceptible is known as "smut" and unless treated such oats produce very inferior crops. However, the disease can be cured quite easily, and the medicament is simply formaldehyde, that much-abused germicide.

To treat the oats a veritable drop or chute about three feet square and forty to fifty feet high is prepared, on the inside of which are placed shelves or deflectors sloping downward, alternating on two opposite sides from top to bottom. As the grain drops from the top it is thrown from side to side by the deflectors and thus thoroughly mixed.

By means of a small steam pump the formaldehyde is then thrown, in the form of a fine spray, against the falling grain near the top of the drop. By the time the grain reaches the bottom it is thoroughly moistened, being allowed to remain in this condition several hours, after which it is run through the drop a second time, with a blast of cold air replacing the stream of formaldehyde spray, by which it is thoroughly dried.

**Youngest Organist.**

The youngest professional organist in the world is Kathleen Mills, who presides over the great organ in the Catholic church at Ongar, Essex, Eng. The regular organist falling ill, little Miss Mills took her place and played, for several Sundays with such skill on the instrument that all the people were astonished when they found out that a child of 11 years was presiding over the keys and stops.

**Regular Desperadoes.**

Rodrick—it is an injustice to call the driver of an automobile a chauffeur. We should call him a motorist. Some high authority in France tells us that the word chauffeur is provincial and means "outlaw." Van Albert—Well, old man, look at the chauffeurs who act like outlaws.

**"COFFEE JAGS."**

The Doctor Named Them Correctly. Some one said "Coffee never hurts any one." Enquire of your friends and note their experiences.

A Philadelphia woman says: "During the last 2 or 3 years I became subject to what the doctor called 'coffee jags' and felt like I have heard men say they feel who have drunk too much rum. It nauseated me, and I felt as though there was nothing but coffee flowing through my veins.

"Coffee agreed well enough for a time, but for a number of years I have known that it was doing me great harm, but, like the rum toper, I thought I could not get along without it. It made me nervous, disordered my digestion, destroyed my sleep and brought on frequent and very distressing headaches.

"When I got what the doctor called a 'coffee jag' on, I would give up drinking it for a few days till my stomach regained a little strength, but I was always fretful and worried and nervous till I was able to resume the use of the drug.

"About a year ago I was persuaded to try Postum, but as I got it in restaurants it was nothing but a sloppy mess, sometimes cold, and always weak, and of course I didn't like it. Finally I prepared some myself, at home, following the directions carefully, and found it delicious. I persevered in its use, quitting the old coffee entirely, and feeling better and better each day, till I found at last, to my great joy, that my ailments had all disappeared and my longing for coffee had come to an end.

"I have heretofore suffered intensely from utter exhaustion, besides the other ailments and troubles, but this summer, using Postum, I have felt fine." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Restaurant cooks rarely prepare Postum Coffee properly. They do not let it boil long enough.