

# TRAINING IS NEEDED

### Professor Suggests College Domestic Relations.

In Its Administrative Division Our Matrimonial Laws Require Draconic Revision at Almost Every Point.

Lincoln, Neb.—A college of domestic relations—a step in advance of Chicago's court of domestic relations—is strongly urged by George E. Howard, professor of sociology at the University of Nebraska.

The sociologist, the economist, the household scientist, and other specialists should join forces in such an institution to give sound training in the problems of sex, parentage and the household.

"No more harmful blunder was ever committed by theological subtlety than the setting aside of marriage as par excellence, the divine institution."

Trained officers to perform the marriages in districts and revision of the matrimonial laws of the country were suggested by Professor Howard.

Improvement of the present marriage customs in the United States Professor Howard proposes as follows:

Endowment of motherhood by the state.

Abolishment of the common law marriage.

Twenty days' public notice before the issuing of license.

Limiting marriage to those who are of age.

Of the endowment of motherhood, Professor Howard says:

"Recognizing parentage as a social service, a social duty which should be paid for at the public expense, looks very much like social justice."

"In its administrative division our matrimonial laws require drastic revision at almost every point. We need a better and a uniform license system, so as to secure full publicity and a faithful compliance with the spirit of the law."

"It is time that in school and college the family and its related institution should be as freely, and openly, and unapologetically subjected to scientific investigation as are the problems of modern political and industrial life."

"The time honored American plan of optional civil or religious ceremony, at the pleasure of the persons contracting, is crude, illogical and unsafe. There is the clergyman, and here is the justice of the peace. Take your choice. That is the system in a nutshell."

"No standard of legal, mental or moral fitness is established. Often this important function of social control is exercised with incredible ignorance and levity. The frivolous or mercenary magistrate and the feet person flourish on American soil. The story of our marriage records or Gretna Greens shows that we have small reason to boast."

## TOAD AIDS DISTRESSED ROBIN

How the Two Divided Reluctant Angle Worm is Graphically Described—Bird Got Its Share.

Bridgesport, Conn.—A big red robin in Wood avenue bit off more than it could swallow. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it tried to swallow more than it could bite off. Cock robin in looking over a fine big lawn for his breakfast fell upon what looked to him like a good meal in a big worm which came to the surface to get a drink of fog. The robin seized the head of the worm in its bill and began to pull and swallow at the same time. The worm began to back water immediately and would have pulled the hole in after it. The robin, however, had a good grip and a tug-of-war followed. The robin danced around and tried to brace itself for a steady pull.

The worm stretched almost to the breaking point. And yet after several minutes of struggling the worm stubbornly refused to follow its head into the hole or follow its tail back into the hole. It stood pat.

The robin was in just as awkward a position because it couldn't let the worm go. Each had a hold on the other. He looked around beseechingly for help. A happy toad, one of the first of the season, who was out grubbing, having enjoyed the tug-of-war from the start, made a bee line for the contestants and neatly bit the worm in two. The robin flew off with the forward part of the worm and the toad quickly made way with the aft portion.

## PLANS SIGNALS FOR FLYERS

Berman Aero Club Official Would Paint Signs on Roofs of Big Buildings to Guide Aviators.

Berlin.—A complete system of signals for airships and flying machines has been elaborated by Captain von Frankenburg, chairman of the Imperial German Aero club, and submitted to the international committee.

Captain von Frankenburg has worked out a code based on single letters and figures, and he proposes that signs and signals shall be painted on the roofs of churches, gas holders and other prominent buildings in sufficient dimensions to be visible from a considerable altitude.

Some of these signals for aerial navigators could be illuminated at night. The signs and signals would enable the airman to recognize the locality beneath them and thus get their bearings, just as seamen shape their course by lighthouses and buoys.

## GO BACK TO WOOD AS FUEL

Director of Pennsylvania State Forestry Believes We Will Get to That Situation Within Near Future.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—That wood for fuel will rise again to an important or the most important domestic fuel even hereabouts, so near the coal fields, was predicted by E. A. Ziegler, director of the State Forestry school at Mt. Alto, in a most interesting address at Lehigh university. Mr. Ziegler spoke on the "Financial Aspects of Forestry," but before taking up the subject of finance gave a lucid description of the forest academy at Mt. Alto, an institution conducted more in the German sense. He said:

"The primary aim of forestry is to grow trees as a crop—trees for lumber, trees for railroad ties, trees for paper, trees for staves, posts, poles, fuel wood and so on down the long list of wood uses. And the growing of this tree crop will bring in a profit if properly handled, as we shall presently see. If I should predict that wood for fuel will again rise to an important or the most important domestic fuel, here so near the coal mines, I should hardly be taken seriously. But that very thing is coming—I need not try to foretell the moment. Coal is rising in price gradually, and it is only a matter of reaching a certain point one cord of wood equals, roughly, one ton of coal when the financial advantage will go to the wood fuel—in fact, in many districts where the transportation charges on coal are high, wood is today in universal domestic use."

"In southern California the high price of coal and scarcity of wood put the price of fuel wood delivered at \$12 a cord. A plantation of trees for fuel is a very remunerative investment there. In Washington, D. C., I paid \$7.50 to \$8 a ton for anthracite coal delivered in the suburbs. A cord of air-dried white oak cost me \$8 to \$7. The wood was the cheaper fuel and I used it largely in the kitchen range, using coal only as a more convenient fuel in the furnace. The significant fact is that coal beds cannot be renewed, but forests can."

## HENS LAY AN EGG EACH DAY

Small Flock of Rhode Island Reds Make Remarkable Record—Owner Has No System.

Wallace, Ida.—Twelve eggs a day, seven days in the week, for twenty-eight consecutive weeks is the record of twelve hens kept in the center of the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Only in the last few days, when one of the number began to sit, was the record spoiled.

The twelve hens are Rhode Island Reds and are the property of Peter Caw, who lives seven miles northwest of Wallace. Mr. Caw's home is well up in the mountains at an altitude of more than 3,500 feet. Throughout nearly nine months the ground is snow covered. It is only now that the last of the snow is leaving. At more than one time during the winter the snow has been banked around the building, nearly ten feet deep.

Mr. Caw has no steam-heated houses for his chickens and he neither cares for them nor feeds by any book system. The home of the fowls is an old barn, their feed selected scraps from the table. With those they have prospered and with clock-like regularity have furnished a neat income. Eggs in Wallace during the months past have ranged from 25 to 50 cents. Pictured at the low price, the twelve hens made a gross earning in the twenty-eight weeks of \$49.

## BIG ORGAN IN CLARK'S HOME

Finest Chamber Instrument in World Placed in Former Senator's \$10,000,000 Gotham Mansion.

New York.—A \$125,000 pipe organ, the largest and finest chamber organ in the world, has just been installed in the \$10,000,000 Fifth avenue residence of ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. It occupies one end of the senator's main picture gallery, one of the half-dozen rooms which have been finished in the big mansion. The whole house, which has been nine years in process of building, will be completed in five or six months.

The new organ is declared by musicians who tested it, as the senator's guests, to be the most perfect toned instrument in the country.

It was built in Los Angeles and contains 4,000 pipes. Its owner has engaged as his organist Arthur Scott Brook, formerly of the Memorial of Los Angeles and organist of the giant organ at the Chicago world's fair.

## MARRIAGE ENDS BABY FLATS

Owner Marries Waitress, Who is Not Fond of Children and Prefers Families Without Them.

Brockton, Mass.—Brockton's famous "Baby Flats," built exclusively for families with babies, will hereafter be rented to babyless tenants, says John Hill Bartlett, the owner, whose venture had resulted in ex-President Roosevelt sending him a personal letter of commendation.

Two years ago Mr. Bartlett announced that he saw no reason why families should be barred from tenements because they had children. A year ago he married a waitress. Now he says he renounces his former opinion of babies.

Mr. Bartlett does not express himself as opposed to babies, but Mrs. Bartlett frankly admits she prefers families without them.

## TO TAKE PLANT IMPRESSIONS

Two Methods That Result in Pictures Which Closely Resemble Good Steel Engravings.

Here is a way to take impressions of plants which will resemble steel engravings. Two of them, in fact, take your choice.

The first method is to take half a sheet of fine woven paper and cover its surface with sweet oil, let it stand a moment or two, rub off the superfluous oil and hang it in the air. When it is fairly dry, move it slowly over the flame of a candle, lamp or gas burner (caution) until it is quite black, lay the plant or leaf on it, place a clean piece of paper on top and rub equally with the fingers for about half a minute, then take up the plant and place it on the paper on which it is desired to leave an impression. Cover it with a piece of blotting paper and rub as before. The engraving-like impression will then appear.

By the second method, burn a common cork until it is reduced to a powder, add a teaspoonful of olive oil and mix into a thick paste. Next paint the under side of the leaf with a camel's hair brush, lay the leaf carefully, painted side down, upon a piece of clean paper, press it in a book under a strong and even weight for about a quarter of an hour and remove the leaf carefully from the paper. As before, the impression will appear thereon.

## SHARP REPARTÉE OF GILBERT

Famous Librettist Always Would Get the Better of the Actors at Rehearsals.

Gilbert's facile repartees came in useful at rehearsals. One afternoon a well-known actor had been made to repeat one scene over and over again. When he was told for the forty-seventh time that it was all wrong he stepped down to the footlights and said: "Mr. Gilbert, I must tell you that I'm not a very good tempered man." "No," said Gilbert, "neither am I." "Furthermore," the actor went on, "I'd like to have you know, Mr. Gilbert, that I'm a very strong man." "Well," said Gilbert, "I'm six feet four in my socks, but if you really want to know the difference between us—I am an extremely clever man."

There was another actor who objected to being continually corrected and snapped out: "Look here, Mr. Gilbert, I know my lines." "I know you do," answered Gilbert, "but the trouble is, dear boy, that you don't know mine."

## Where Courting is Dangerous.

Four young men have been shot at Vex (Valais) by an irate father to whose daughter they had come to pay court, says the London Express. They were refused admission to the house, and when they tried to force their way in the father took down his gun and fired. Two of them were slightly wounded and the other two seriously. The father was arrested.

The encounter and its almost tragic ending were due to ancient custom which prevails in the villages of the canton of Valais and in the Alpine hamlets of the German cantons. After a girl has reached the age of eighteen her parents are not surprised to receive the visit of several young men after the day's work to ask to see their daughter and pass a pleasant evening in the family circle. The visit is looked on as a compliment, and as the young men bring with them wines and food they are generally welcomed by the parents. The custom, which is known as Vellée, results in introductions and often in marriages.

## A Limited Edition.

Privately printed books constitute a very interesting bypath of literature. One produced by the Prince Consort is a subject of inquiry in the current Notes and Queries. The Court Journal of September 23, 1865, mentions that the Prince Consort made a special study of Balmoral.

By his directions and largely with his assistance a book on the Balmoral country, topographical, botanical, geological, descriptive and reminiscent, was compiled. It was beautifully printed by an eminent London firm, but by the Prince's strict orders only six copies were struck off. Is there a single copy now in existence? The British Museum, the Windsor Library and the Balmoral Library have been searched in vain.—London Chronicle.

## Take Your Choice.

"Don't you think, Dr. Fourthly," said his literary parliaboner, "that the larger, fuller intellectual life of the present day, with its freedom from the baseless fears and superstitions that have kept the human soul in bondage through the centuries, has been a potent agency in bringing about the demonstrated and well established increase in the average duration of human life?"

"O, yes, to be sure," said the Rev. Dr. Fourthly; "and then people take better care of their teeth nowadays than they used to, you know."

## Flicks Popularity.

"You started with the full confidence of your constituents and now you are criticised on every hand."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "my experience has been very much like that of a man who good-naturedly consents to umpire a ball game."

## NO CAUSE FOR GREAT ALARM

Large Number of Defective School Children an Old Phenomenon, Now More Evident.

The enormous number of defective school children should not alarm us too greatly. Had as it all is, there is plenty of evidence that it is an old, old phenomenon—as old indeed as man himself—but now more evident because there are more people. It is less in rural districts, though still present, and as the population is now largely urban, it is quite natural that the proportion of defectives should increase, though as a matter of fact there is no evidence that it has. Big cities are modern affairs and that is why their phenomena are being discovered, but the accounts of London some centuries ago showed a deplorable number of defectives, probably far greater in proportion than in New York now. Though it is appalling that there should be nearly a quarter million diseased school children, yet the defects are of minor things, while formerly they were severe. The seat of most of the trouble is said to be malnutrition, but it is not nearly so bad as in European cities of the last century. That is, the new facts must not cause undue pessimism, but rather the reverse, for they show that though there is an immense preventive work ahead of us, the progress made in a century or even a half century has been enormous. Optimism is in place, even if we are sure that perfection is unattainable. Moreover, our preventive work is rapidly becoming more and more efficient now that we are learning the exact conditions and their causes.—American Medicine.

## OLD-FASHIONED SWEET HERBS

Lavender, Thyme, Rosemary and Others That Give Forth Odors Both Fresh and Invigorating.

I spent most of my school days at my grandmother's place, in Yorkshire, England, where many of the customs of Queen Anne's time remain unchanged. So to me lavender and herbs seemed indispensable in a self-respecting household, and, as soon as I owned a garden, they were installed.

At grandmother's sheer muslin bags, filled with lavender, thyme and rosemary, were kept in every cupboard, bureau drawer and chest. Large jars, filled with rose leaves and myrtle, all the herbs and many spices, were stowed in the sitting rooms and halls. The lids were removed for about half an hour each day, after sweeping and dusting were done, so that a faint, indescribable perfume permeated the whole house, and was most delightful.

Even physicians agree that sweet odors are beneficial and valuable as disinfectants. Those who have never experienced the delight of sleeping between sheets redolent of sweet herbs have before them a joy that will not soon be forgotten. Punk sticks and pastilles have a positive odor, pleasing for a time, but it becomes tiresome; herbal odors are fresh and invigorating.—Kate V. St. Maur, in the Woman's Home Companion.

## Man and the Crowd.

An address once made by President Schurman to the graduating class at Cornell was an eloquent appeal for the individual against the crowd. "Would you abolish poverty, would you advance civilization?" he asked. "Then educate individuals one by one to be more virtuous, more intelligent, more skillful, more industrious."

Upon the soundness of the plea there will be general agreement. It is but a new statement of the philosophy of Jesus that each man should take care of his own soul. But it is a creed that has been much more successfully taught on lonely farms and pastures than in universities.

Still, the creed is a good one to teach. It can never be taught too often. Better than all laws against vice and crime and folly is an impulse toward self-reform. And perhaps such an impulse was never more needed than now, for never was the voice of the crowd more clamorous nor the influence of the crowd more potent. He that can make sure of his own thought amid its noises is a philosopher. He that can stand against its power is a hero.—New York World.

## What Geese Said.

An Englishman hired Kerrigan to attend to his stock farm, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In the evening he asked Kerrigan if he had fed the stock and what he had given to the geese.

Kerrigan—Two bales of hay, sir.

Englishman—What? Two bales of hay to the geese to eat?

Kerrigan—Yes, sir.

Englishman—And did they eat it?

Kerrigan—No, they did not; but they were all talking about it when I left.

## And Women Only Glow.

There are rules to be observed even in expressing one's self concerning the effects of the weather upon one's anatomy. A young Frenchwoman, who was learning English while on tour with an American governor, once inadvertently exclaimed, "Oh, my, I am all of a sweat!" "Made-moiselle," exclaimed the governess, severely, "never let me hear you use that word again! Horse sweat, man perspire. Women only glow."

## CHRISTMAS DAY OF "DEVIL"

Printer's Lad, Waiting for Copy From Maasson, Spent Holiday in the Author's House.

It happened that sad Christmas tide of 1863, when Thackeray lay dead and all the London papers were busy with his name, my father received a hurried little note from Edward Levy—after Levy Lawson, the present Lord Hurnham—asking him to write the article for the Daily Telegraph on Thackeray's death. I found the note not long ago among some papers. It was dated December 25, 1863, and asked my father to "do for us today a leader on the present condition of English literature apropos of the death of Thackeray." And there was a postscript: "The bearer will walk about the country till you tell him to return for copy."

The story of that little printer's devil and how he spent his Christmas day in our house in Finchley road has been bandied down in the family annals. He may in obedience to his employer, have taken a little walk about the wintry Hampstead or Kilburn fields, but he must certainly and sensibly come back to get his Christmas dinner; I believe he was with us all day. It must have been quite late at night when the parlor maid, so the story goes, looked into the study with a rather scared face and whispered to my mother: "Please, ma'am, the devil has been sitting by the kitchen fire the whole evening and cook says hadn't she better give him a hot supper now?"—Miss Flora Maasson in Cornhill Magazine.

## LIGHTHOUSE HAS NO KEEPER

Volcano on San Salvador Whose Flashes of Light Come Regularly Every Seven Minutes.

"What do you think of a perpetual lighthouse, needing no keeper, and yet as regular in its flashes of light as one maintained by the government?" asked Albert D. Van Wyck, a globe trotter, at the Raleigh.

"This natural light never fails, and that means much for navigation. It is a volcano on the island of San Salvador. This volcanic lighthouse is about eight miles inland from the port of Acajutla. It is a veritable pillar of cloud by day, and the flash of its light by night has been valuable to mariners for years. It can be seen far out at sea, and a burst of flame has gone upward every seven minutes, without the variation of a second, for many years."

"The few visitors who stop at San Salvador amuse themselves the first few days by holding their watches and timing the outburst of flame."

"A lighthouse fee is collected of all vessels that put in at the harbor nearest the volcano, and no skipper objects. He knows that the volcano is more reliable than the lighthouses kept by human beings on other coasts, and the novelty of the light is worth the price charged by the government. There is the usual detonation caused by the eruption every seven minutes, and the ground is shaken, but after a short sojourn on the island you fail to notice it, and would be the more shocked if it did not occur."—Washington Post.

## Where David Copperfield Was Written

"Bleak House" at Broadstairs, England, which has failed to find a purchaser, is of interest to the Dickens lover because the greater part of "David Copperfield" was written there. But it is not the "Bleak House" of the novel, which is definitely located in Hertfordshire. The novelist and his family appear to have been somewhat tightly packed in their Broadstairs home. When Lord Carlisle contemplated paying a visit to "Our watering place" in 1851, Dickens wrote promising him the North Foreland Lighthouse for a night light in his bedroom, and he continues: "As we think of putting magnonette boxes outside the windows for the younger children to sleep in by and by, I am afraid we should give your servant the cramp if we hardly undertook to lodge him." During the last few years the house has been transformed out of all recognition.

## Great Saving of Time.

The manager of one of the electric light companies of the western part of the country has greatly facilitated the business of making the monthly readings of meters by having these instruments placed on the rear porches of houses instead of in the cellars. About half of the meters of this company are now located in some convenient and protected place in the rear of the house, where it is always accessible without regard to the presence or absence of the inmates of the house. The result is that the average time formerly consumed by the inspector has been cut about in half.

## The Kind.

"I have a new vacuum cleaning proposition and I'm trying to find some financial backing to put it on the market. What kind of a capitalist would you suggest as best to approach?"

"Why not try a sucker with the dust?"

## A Warning Needed.

"I once heard your wife recite 'Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight,'" said the reminiscent friend.

"Yes," responded Mr. Meekton, with a smile of confident approval. "And I take notice that the curfew has gone out of business."

## MR. BILLY BOWLEGS IN ZOO

Philadelphia Gardens Secure Fine Golden Eagle From Town of Ishawcoa in Wyoming.

Philadelphia.—This is Mr. Billy Bowlegs, and he is a bird. Employees along the line are asked to see that he doesn't die of thirst, even in local option counties. When in the humor he eats almost anything. Beware of his claws.

With the letter of introduction nailed securely on the outside of his temporary cage Billy Bowlegs, one of the finest specimens of the golden eagle in captivity, was received by Supr. R. D. Carson of the zoological gardens, Fairmount Park.

Billy's home is somewhere in the state of Wyoming, just where no one knows. At any rate, Billy ventured too near the little town of Ishawcoa, and before he could spread his wings and fly safely away his right foot was caught in a steel trap and his days of captivity began.

John L. Dallam of 2310 Spruce street, living for several months has been living on a ranch near Ishawcoa, was Billy's captor, and that was the reason the Philadelphia zoo was selected as the place for Billy's future home.

Mr. Dallam wrote to Superintendent Carson, told him of his captive and asked for instructions for sending him 3,000 miles across the continent. Superintendent Carson replied at once, instructing Mr. Dallam to feed the bird well before shipping him and to put a tag on the crate asking the railroad employees to provide water for Billy every day.

Billy was at once placed in a large cage in the southern end of the gardens. Food and water were placed at his disposal, but so well had the request on the crate been satisfied that Billy disregarded them, perched himself upon his roost and took a survey of his new surroundings. A tawny eagle from Africa and a bearded vulture from southern Europe are caged on either side of Billy, and he spent his first day in the zoo studying his new companions.

Superintendent Carson said that Billy is one of the finest specimens of the golden eagle he has ever seen. Measuring eight feet from tip to tip he is easily the largest of the four now in the zoo.

## CITY FACES GLACIAL MENACE

Ohio Professor Says Ice Sheet May Engulf Chicago in the Next Few Thousand Years.

Chicago.—"An ice sheet may settle down on Lake Michigan in the near future."

"The city of Chicago may be wiped out of existence by a rush of downpressed waters."

"The slender line on Michigan avenue established by outpourings of Illinois Central engines may be obliterated."

"Lands on lake front made by the same railway may be destroyed, together with improvements inaugurated on the lake shore by the city administration."

"But—"

There is no immediate danger of this happening."

Prof. Frank Carney of Denison university, Granville, O., took this cheerful view after throwing a scare into his hearers by saying that a glacial period might reappear at any time.

"This nearness," he explained, in a talk on the subject of "The Glacial History of the Great Lakes," may mean not less than thousands of years. Possibly 20,000 to 40,000 years have elapsed since the glaciers left.

"The present great lakes," said Prof. Carney, "are but the descendants of a long series of predecessors."

Prof. Carney showed by means of maps how the lines of the great lakes have changed since the different stages. High waves caused the lakes to register the shore lines existing during these different periods. Deserted beaches, bars and cliffs can be located in many sections of the country by the student of glacial history.

The speaker saw commercial possibilities in studying the lines of old channels, a fact which is being worked out by a British commission at work on the Canadian ship canal. If the ship canal is completed Prof. Carney believes it will give Chicago a great advantage over New York in the matter of water routes.

## FARMERETTES TO TILL SOIL

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Opens First Class in Agriculture for Young Women of New York.

New York.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont opened her first class in farming for girls the other day. Twenty young women "farmerettes," she calls them, garbed in blue bloomers, broad-brimmed hats and boys' shoes, are comfortably ensconced tonight in the farm house at "Brockholt," Mrs. Belmont's 1,000-acre estate on Long Island.

The young women were selected from 800 applicants from New York factories. They will first be instructed thoroughly in household duties upon a farm, and with the arrival of "planting time" in the spring will take up plowing, planting and poultry raising. Not a man will be on the premises, even to chop wood or tend the horses. The girls will receive \$4 a week during their two-months' course of instruction, and thereafter may purchase small farms from their benefactress, if they wish to do so, upon agreement to till the soil themselves.