

THROUGH NIAGARA RAPIDS IN SMALL MOTOR BOAT

**Capt. Larsen Makes Trip Through
Whirlpool Rapids.**

40,000 PEOPLE SAW THE TRIP

**Water Made Plaything of Man and His Boat.
At One Point Boat Shot 20 Feet
Out of the Water.**

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Capt. Klaus Larsen, in his little motor boat, the Ferro, made a successful trip from the foot of the cataract through the whirlpool rapids to within a mile of Leiston, a distance of 4 1/2 miles. He started from the Maid of the Mist dock at 4:45 and ran on a rock near the American shore at 5:30.

Despite the battering of the whirlpool rapids, Larsen went through safely, but his boat was leaking badly at the finish and through the trip.

The Ferro swung under the cantilever bridge, the engine running at top speed, and was caught in the swift drift, where the river begins its rush to the whirlpool rapids. Larsen held to the middle of the channel and in less than three minutes had made the great pool. In the trip through the rapids, the little boat was lost to sight most of the time, but at Great Wave it was shot 20 feet out of the water. The boat landed right, and continued to the pool.

Larsen kept to the outer edge of the pool and passed out and down without accident. Just as he left the pool, the engine stopped working, and Larsen was at the mercy of the waters hardly less violent than those above. The little boat swung around stern first, and then turned completely over, Larsen coming up badly battered. Here he injured his leg.

From then on Larsen was the plaything of the mighty river, unable to hold the course, the boat swinging from one side to the other. After getting through the Devil's Hole, the Ferro swung towards the rock on the American side of the river, rolled over one boulder and went fast between two others.

There Larsen stayed for five minutes, forty feet from shore, working desperately to release the craft. Getting free he was hit by a comb and sent careening toward the middle. At the bend, with the Lewiston bridge in sight, the boat drifted toward the American side again and was then caught in the shore eddy. The Ferro grounded again, this time near enough to shore to be caught by Roy Rockwell of this city, who waded into the water and caught a rope thrown by Larsen.

Except the Old Maid of the Mist sent through in 1864 to avoid seizure, Larsen's is the only engine-propelled craft to have gone through the rapids. Peter Nissen, Chicago, 1900, and C. A. Percy, 1887 and 1901, went safely through the rapids in barrels. No one else has ever passed through the rapids and lived.

COTTON CONDITION.

Top Cotton Crop Depends Upon a Late Frost.

Memphis, Tenn.—The following summary of cotton crop conditions is published by the Commercial-Appeal:

The cotton crop is coming to maturity in an irregular manner. In all parts of the south save the most southern cotton-growing sections there are fields which are thrifty and growing and need a late frost to permit of the maturity of a full yield. In all sections also there are fields which have apparently come to full growth and will make no more cotton. In such as these the bolls are opening rapidly. It appears that on the whole the past two weeks have brought the crop toward maturity more rapidly than the farmers had anticipated.

In general a larger yield than last year is indicated. In all states save Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. In the two latter a late frost would add considerably to the yield.

"Farmers are generally marketing cotton freely."

Chicago's Population.

Washington.—The population of Chicago is 2,185,283, an increase of 486,708, or 28.7 per cent, as compared with 1,698,575 in 1900.

This announcement leaves Chicago ranking in population as the second city of the United States and the fourth of the world.

Chicago has almost doubled its population since 1890, when the figures were 1,098,850—its greatest growth during that period was between 1890 and 1900, when there was an increase of 54.4.

339,075 People in New Orleans.

Washington.—The population of New Orleans is 339,075, an increase of 51,971, or 18.1 per cent, as compared with 287,104 in 1900. The Crescent City loses its position of twelfth in the list of the country's biggest cities and now occupies fifteenth position.

Detroit, with a 63 per cent increase; Milwaukee with 31 per cent, and Newark, N. J., with 41.2 per cent, all have jumped ahead of New Orleans in number of inhabitants, and now occupy twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth positions, respectively.

ENGLISH BANKERS' PLAN.

American Proposal for Handling Cotton Bills of Lading Rejected.

New York.—American bankers decided here that they cannot assent to the plan for guaranteeing bills of lading proposed by British bankers. Instead, they asserted their independence, denounced the British proposal as unsound finance and insisted on their own plan of a "validated certificate."

London, England.—At a conference of European bankers interested in the cotton trade, it was decided that they were unable to accept the validation plan submitted by the American Bankers' Association.

The decision was reached after a prolonged discussion by representative bankers of England and the continent.

The session of the bankers embodying this decision expressed regret at being unable to regard the American proposal as affording the protection desired by European banks accepting cotton. Consequently, and in default of the production of any other satisfactory plan of guaranteeing American cotton bills of lading, the meeting confirmed the resolution passed by the committee in July. This resolution of July was the original ultimatum of the English bankers to the American bankers, declining to accept drafts against bills of lading unless these latter were guaranteed.

The conference is still prepared, however, through its committee, to meet a deputation from the American Bankers' Association in London.

New Orleans.—Unfavorable action on the part of European bankers in London regarding the validation plan for American cotton bills of lading was declared by Southern cotton men to be very discouraging. The validation voluntarily agreed upon by the railroads throughout the cotton belt, following the action of the European bankers in refusing to honor American cotton bills of lading until guaranteed by American banks, was the mainstay of the American bankers sent to attend the London conference.

Unless some other plan can be agreed upon, say Southern bankers, the action would have the effect of throwing a large part of the cotton on a cash basis.

Savannah.—Savannah cotton men and bankers are disappointed over the refusal of London bankers to impose more lenient restrictions upon the use of cotton bills of lading with drafts attached. The general opinion here seems to be that the decision will cause a great congestion in a financial way in this part of the country and interfere very seriously with the movement of the crop. Since the law eliminates national banks from the English plan, it is suggested that a guaranty company be formed to back state banks in the guaranteeing of cotton bills of lading.

Governor on Trial for Libel.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Charged with criminally libelling John Cownie, the former chairman of the state board of control, Gov. B. F. Carroll was placed on trial. The indictment charges that the governor authorized the publication of a statement in the Des Moines Capital reflecting seriously on the character of Mr. Cownie. Among other charges, the statement declared Mr. Cownie had been unduly familiar with girls at the Mitchellville Reform school.

The defense of Governor Carroll will be, it is understood, that he was privileged in publishing the communication containing the alleged libel. It is also understood that the governor will make no use of technicalities to prevent the introduction of evidence, but will throw the case wide open.

Eight Months Sentence for Heike.

New York City.—Charles R. Heike, a former secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, who has been called "the man higher up" in the sugar trust, was sentenced by Judge Martin in the United States circuit court to serve eight months in the New York penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and to pay a fine of \$5,000, on conviction of conspiring to defraud the United States government by the underweighing of sugar. Heike will appeal the case.

Baseball-Playing Preacher Fired.

Louisville, Ky.—Because he played baseball and indulged in other athletic sports which were distasteful to the members of his congregation, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, pastor of the Methodist church at Crestwood, was voted unfit to have charge of the parish by a majority of his flock and he announced to his congregation that he was addressing them for the last time. The only thing against the preacher was that he was a member of the Crestwood baseball team and a first class player.

Dr. Lunoy Harris a Suicide.

Cartersville, Ga.—Dr. Lunoy H. Harris of Nashville, Tenn., former assistant secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one of the most brilliant preachers in the South, died at the residence of Clarence Anthony at Pinealog, 16 miles from this city. His death was the result of morphine poisoning, and in a letter directed to Mr. Clarence Anthony he declared that he had taken the poison with the intention of ending his life. He had been in ill health.



**FASHION'S
LATEST
FANCIES**

TO DYE GARMENTS

**UNNECESSARY TO SEND CLOTHS
TO PROFESSIONAL DYER.**

**Suggestions About Mixing Simple
Dyes at Home and Instructions in
Combining Colors to Make Soft
Unusual Tones.**

It often happens that blouses, dresses, skirts, ties, ribbons, hats, etc., lose their color, and though they would still be capable of being made use of if dyed, are not worth the expense involved in sending them to a professional dyer. It is not worth while either, when astonishingly good results can be obtained at home.

Dyes are sold in small packets, and by buying two dyes and blending them all sorts of beautiful shades can be obtained. Some of the colors when used by themselves are rather crude in tone, and this original hint should be of great value to the many people who use them.

Blouses of lawn, delaine and silk can be improved beyond recognition, and a cream or white silk blouse dyed old rose looks exceedingly well, or it can be changed to the fashionable bright blue shade known as "wood violet." When the material is discolored it is best to dye it a very dark shade of color, such as myrtle green, brown, claret, navy, prune or mulberry.

The trimming of a hat, whether made of piece silk, chiffon or ribbons, can be altered completely with good effect.

White and light straw hats can be changed by the use of color dyes, sold in little bottles, two being needed for each hat. They are diluted to the required strength with methylated spirit, and if the trimming (after undergoing a course of tinting) is carefully ironed out and replaced on the renovated straw hat, the effect will be surprisingly good.

Feathers are not a success with the amateur, and these should always be entrusted to the skill of the professional dyer.

Evening stockings, white, cream or light colored, can be made any color preferred to match the dress they are intended to be worn with, while white satin shoes can also be tinted with successful results.

Now as to the mixing of the dyes to

enable the amateur to get certain artistic shades. Proportion plays a most important part in obtaining certain results, and a little practice and experience will soon enable any one to do it.

Blue and red mixed make purple and heliotrope, while an admixture of brown added to the two former colors produces nice graduations of mulberry and claret shades.

Green is made from blue and yellow duly qualified by adding brown to the two latter, or if a soft gray green is required a little red will be right.

Mix a small quantity of the two principal colors and add first one, then the other, till the right effect is obtained.

ORIGINAL COAT AND SKIRT



Of natural colored Shantung, with buttons of same, and band of black satin round the waist. A black hat trimmed with soft white lace and pale pink roses.—Madame.

A DRESS AND A COSTUME

**Styles That Will Appeal to the Woman
of Modest But Discriminating
Taste.**

Dress.—This is a style that can well be carried out in cloth, fine serge or summer tweed. The underskirt is plaited and attached to a close-fitting upper part of lining.

The tunic is finished by a deep band



of silk, and a row of buttons and loops up left side where it fastens.

The bodice also fastens at side and is trimmed to match tunic; small yoke and undersleeves of piece lace. Hat of fancy straw to match dress, trimmed with flowers.

Materials required: Eight yards 46

inches wide, two yards silk 22 inches wide, about 38 buttons, four yards lining, three-quarters yard lace 18 inches wide.

Costume.—Bronze green face cloth is selected for our model, which, though simple, is exceedingly smart; the skirt has a wide box plait down center of front with other plaits turning from it. The coat is semi-fitting, and has an opening on each hip; the fronts are also cut away; one large button forms the fastening below the collar of satin; striped silk forms an added collar, also a little vest and cuffs.

Hat of straw to match bound in black velvet and trimmed with a bunch of violets and grasses.

Chantilly Color Effects.

The great event of the early summer in Paris is the races at Chantilly. The colors worn then determine the fashionable rainbow for the coming season.

This year everything was in two shades, though sometimes a suit was seen with the skirt and coat the same color, but of different materials. Still, color contrasts were the thing.

The most seen of these were black and dark blue, gray and black, gray and white, and two different shades of gray. This last was very effective indeed, the combinations being sometimes quite unusual.

But more than all it is to be a black and white season, which is joyous news for the average woman. Purple and dull green will also be seen with black.

A Good Idea.

A pretty way of using the deep, round lace or embroidery Dutch collars is to renovate shirtwaists with them.

Blouses always wear out around the neck first and are often discarded solely on this account.

When this is so, put on the waist after cutting away the band collar only and then lay on the deep collar.

Have some person pin around the lower edge of it to the waist.

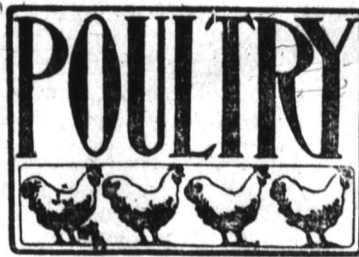
Then haste and carefully sew.

Afterward cut away the material underneath the collar and sew hooks and eyes to the edges in the back.

A stock collar may be added if preferred.

For the Linen Cupboard.

A nice way of scenting linen is to take some rose leaves, dried, mixed with cloves beaten to a powder, and a little scraped mace. Put the result into small bags.



PROFIT IN RAISING PIGEONS

**Pennsylvania Farmer's Wife Clears
\$600 in Year—Girl Does
the Housework.**

"On two hundred pairs of pigeons I have cleared \$600 a year for the last four years," declared the wife of a Pennsylvania farmer living near Harrisburg, when asked about the chances women on the farm had of making money. "I had been a school teacher when I married, and having seen a lot of farmers and their wives while teaching in rural communities I determined that I would be different. I would keep a hired girl, paying her wages by money earned by keeping bees and chickens for profit.

"I stuck to that idea for nearly ten years, and during that time never cleared more than \$50 a year on my chickens. It was always the bees that paid my girl. Finally I heard of a man in Montgomery county, this state, who was making a fortune raising squabs.

"The children had always had a few pairs of pigeons flying around the place eating up the garden and doing everything else we didn't want them to, but I had never thought of making money by raising the birds. Being discouraged by my experience as a chicken raiser I determined to pay the man in Montgomery county a visit. Again, it was the bees that paid expenses.

"There were several thousand pairs of pigeons on this Montgomery county farm, and it was quite evident that the



White English Owl Pigeons.

owner not only knew his business, but was interested in his birds. He gave me all the information I wanted, and I was so much encouraged that I went back and invested in twenty pairs of homers and an equal number of runts.

"Following the advice I had received I bought only mated birds, and as a consequence I began to make money from the start. At the end of that year my profits were sufficient to lead my husband to advise me to sell all the chickens excepting just enough to keep the family supplied in eggs and devote my money and time to pigeons.

"According to my experience it takes four times as much time and money to raise chickens as to raise squabs. Incubators and brooders are not needed for one thing. Pigeons hatch their own eggs. They are careful to keep the young squabs covered for the first few days or until the young ones grow feathers. They also attend to feeding their young, which relieves you of mixing and sometimes even cooking food as you have to do for young chickens. All you have to do is to give the old birds the proper food.

"When the squab is from twenty to twenty-five days old it is ready for the market, and if properly fattened should weigh something under one pound. Squabs are sold wholesale by the dozen, and the standard weight is eight pounds to the dozen, but where there is a cross of runts and homers the weight is almost four pounds heavier. I often have squabs that weigh a pound each.

"Many persons prefer the homer crossed with dragons, because of the larger number of squabs, but I have found most money in the larger size squabs. When it comes to the question of health I have found them about equal.

"The pigeon house must be kept clean or the death rate among the squabs will eat up all the profit. The rooms of all my pigeon houses are as impervious to rain and snow as the roof of the best dwelling, but at all times there should be an abundance of ventilation.

"Concrete floors are the best, because they keep out rats, which are about the worst enemy of the squab raiser. I keep my floor covered at least an inch deep in sand and air slacked lime. This is raked over once a week and a fresh sprinkling of lime added.

"The nests are built along the back of the house in six tiers, allowing two nests for each pair of birds. In each nest there is a shallow earthen dish, in which the nest is built. I use these dishes or saucers because they are easily removed and cleaned after the squabs are taken out.

"Tobacco stems, the refuse from tobacco factories, make the best material for the birds to build their nests. A good supply should be kept in each pen for this purpose. Where hay or straw is used it is next to impossible to keep the nests and birds free from vermin. My runs or flying yards are all covered with wire netting and built in such a way as to have a tree or the shade of one over at least part of it. Though pigeons are fond of the sun and take delight in sun baths, there are days in the summer when they seek the shade."

Feed for Chicks.

The best method of feeding growing chicks is to give them all they want of everything they will eat.

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW LIVER PILLS

I want any person who suffers with biliousness, constipation, indigestion or any liver or blood ailment, to try my Paw-Paw Liver Pills. I guarantee they will purify the blood and put the liver and stomach into a beautiful condition and will positively cure biliousness and constipation, or I will refund your money. —Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co., 83rd and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa.



**WE BUY
WOOL
HIDES AND FURS**
Being Dealers, we can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Refer to any bank in Louisville. We furnish Wool Bags Free to our shippers. Write for price list. M. SABEL & SONS, Established in 1854, Louisville, Ky.

A HOMESTEAD

Do you want a Land Homestead? Information sent free. How to get a Farm of Land. Address THE COLONY HOMESTEAD COMPANY, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

MEET IN CONGRESS AT ROME

International Gathering of Foes of Tuberculosis to Be Held Late in September.

Official announcement of the Seventh International Congress on Tuberculosis, which will include representatives from every civilized country in the world, has been made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The congress will be held in Rome from September 24 to 30, 1911, and will be similar in many respects to that held in Washington in the fall of 1908. The congress, which meets every three years, will be under the direct patronage of the king and queen of Italy.

An American committee of 100 will be appointed as the official representatives of the United States. Meanwhile the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is acting in that capacity and its office in New York will be the headquarters for the United States delegation. The secretary general of the congress is Prof. Vittorio Ascoli of Rome.

As a direct result of the stimulus of the last international congress held in this country, the American committee will be able to report that the number of tuberculosis agencies in this country have been tripled in the three years. More than twice as much money is being spent in the fight against tuberculosis by private societies and institutions, and the appropriations of federal, state, municipal and county have increased nearly fourfold. It is estimated that nearly \$15,000,000 will be spent in anti-tuberculosis work in 1910.

True Independence.

You will always find those who think they know what is your duty, better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps, with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

PUZZLED

Hard Work, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on."

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it."

"We are now a healthy family, and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts."

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical."

"They continued the food and today both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.