tial political chat is held. He is a rapid worker and knows how to make others work for him. There are no frills about him, and though he is now rich and famous he puts on no more airs than he did when he was comparatively poor. I am told that the biggest salary he had ever received up to the time he entered the White House was considerably less than the amount he got there. He was the first private secretary to get $5,000, but it is now said that his New York railroads and other stocks bring him in several times this amount, and he is on the way to a million. Secretary Whitney discovered his sterling abilities during the last administration, and it was through him Lamont became one of the heads of the greatest street railroad syndicates of the country, and I am told Lamont's ability aided materially in making this property so valuable. The company has a capital of $30,000,000 and its stock sells for 150. Not long ago it was only twenty millions, and it sold at 60. Lamont got a good slice of the stock when he entered the company. He had a big salary, and his ability was so pronounced that he was taken into a large number of the biggest institutions of New York. He was secretary or treasurer of a number of these, and he was a director in eighteen different stock companies. He is not a man who talks much about himself. He is very friendly with the newspaper men, but objects to be interviewed, and will not talk for publication if he can help it. When he first came to Washington he lived in a house on H street, not far from the Metropolitan Club. Now his home is a big yellow brick, just acros Jackson Park from the Executive Mansion. It is sandwiched between the home of Senator Cal Brice and that of the literateur, Henry Adams. It is within a stone's throw of the War Department and Lamont walks to his office and back again three times a day.

CARLISLE AS A WALKER.

It is the same with Secretary Carlisle, who lives a block or so farther up on K street. Carlisle walks a great deal. He is a tall, angular man with a student's stoop. He has fattened somewhat since last March, but his clothes still hang on his big frame in wrinkles, and he could stand fifty pounds more of flesh without injury. He is a man of many acquaintances and he stops and talks to every other man he meets. In coming from the treasury to the White House today he was button-holed by no less than six men and I noted that each one seemed to leave him well pleased. Carlisle is noted for his honesty. He is blunt in his ways, and he always says what he thinks. There is nothing of the oleaginous politician about him, and he is big enough to be simple. He is not a hard student, though he is a good deal of a worker. He leaves his work at the department when he goes out and delights in playing poker for small stakes of an evening. He is noted for his clearness of intellect and in the point of pure brains he is a heavier weight than any other man of his party. He does not care for show, and he has none of the bluster of Hoke Smith about him.

FULL OF BLOOD AND MUSCLE.

The Secretary of the Interior likes to do things with a rush. He is over six feet in height and he is packed with animal vitality. He has lots of muscle and plenty of good blood. He couldn't keep quiet if he tried, and he moves about Washington with a rush. He is fond of horseback riding, and he rides a big bay steed up to the White House and hands him over to a groom while he goes into cabinet meetings. He is not at all backward in expressing his opinion in the meetings, and his words carry considerable weight. He is perhaps the best mixer of the cabinet, and though he says he would rather be a lawyer than a politician he has shown himself to be eminently fitted for the latter occupation. He is one of the hard workers of the cabinet and one of the heavy weights. He is not fat, but he must weigh at least three hundred, and every ounce of his flesh is solid.

GOSSIP ABOUT HERBERT.

The Secretary of the Navy is another big man. Mr. Herbert is nearly six feet in height and he weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He has a big head, the face of which is covered by a tawny beard, and his blue eyes look out from under heavy brows. His complexion is rather rough and it has just the tinge of the sallow of the south. He dresses plainly and is thoroughly Democratic in all his ways. There is no trouble in getting at him either at the department or at his house. If he can do what you want he tells you so at once, and if not, he will tell you why. He has been so long in public life that he understands how to deal with the Congressmen. He knows most of them personally and is popular in both houses. He has many sociable qualities, can tell a good story and can dictate like a steam engine. He has a rosy-cheeked private secretary named Finney, who can take down his ideas at the rate of two hundred words a minute. With this man on one side of a big mahogany desk and himself on the other, the Secretary begins work about 9 o'clock in the morning. He first runs through his mail, then receives callers and devotes himself to the work of the department. At between one and two he has a light lunch. The afternoon is largely taken up with the chiefs of the various bureaus, and all sorts of questions are disposed of. The navy is now one of the big manufacturing departments of the government, and its estimates amount to millions. There are all sorts of fine questions to be answered, and Secretary Herbert calls in his experts and places these before them. He has been studying the navy all his life and he is thoroughly posted upon it and its needs. He is practical, however, in his ideas and he runs things to suit himself. His evenings he usually spends at home. He is a bookish man and is well read. He likes a good novel and at the same time is thoroughly posted on historical subjects. Much of his reading he carries on in connection with his daughter, Miss Leila Herbert, who presides over his house here and does the honors as the leading lady of the navy. Secretary Herbert is a widower. His wife died a few years ago, leaving two grown up daughters, both of whom are noted for their beauty. The oldest sister is married and now lives in Alabama. The younger is Miss Leila. She is a slender, blue-eyed blonde, with fluffy light hair and delicate features. She is by all odds the youngest woman in the cabinet, but by virtue of Washington society rules she has the place her mother would hold if she were alive. Miss Herbert has had much experience in Washington society. She is the Secretary's constant companion when he is outside of the department. She travels with him everywhere, and it is said that she has been on the deck of every ship in the United States navy. She is a very accomplished young woman, speaks French and Spanish fluently, and has seen enough of Washington life to enable her to preside over her father's house with great credit.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

*Written for this Paper.*

## HINTS ON BUTTER-MAKING.

LOGAN, Utah, Dec. 28, 1893.

The present condition of affairs in the West leads one to think that Utah is doomed to rely entirely on her agricultural resources. Yet it is my belief that farming is as profitable a business any one could go into today, if conducted on the right principle. Our advantages over those of the Eastern states are very great, yet we are far behind them in our system of agriculture. The question is, What can be done to bring the farming of Utah up to the standard? Stopping to think for a moment, Have we a single agricultural journal in Utah? Have we a newspaper that has an agricultural editor? In fact, have we anything with the exception of the Experiment Station that is doing anything for the furtherance of our system of agriculture?

The manufacture of butter is one of the oldest industries in the country and is exceeded in money value by only a few of the larger manufacturing interests. While we have made great strides in other directions on the farm, butter-making still continues to be conducted almost entirely by unskilled labor, or at least by persons who have had no special training for the work, and who have little or no knowledge of the constitution of milk or of the principles involved in its care and management. In consequence of this a large proportion of the butter of Utah is still made in practically the same manner that it was one hundred years ago. Three-fourths of the farmers of Utah contribute something to the butter supply. The wide distribution of labor is largely a matter of necessity, growing out of the perishable nature of milk which prevents its being shipped long distances to central factories, as is the case with most raw material in most manufactured articles. It is nevertheless a great disadvantage to the dairy industry, as it has not only prevented the employment of skilled labor, but has given the impression, especially among farmers, that little knowledge or experience is required to make butter. The result of all this is that there is no uniformity in the method practiced or in the quality of the product.

A partial remedy may be found in an extension of the factory system in all counties where sufficient milk can be obtained to warrant the outlay. This would undoubtedly work great improvement in the yield and quality of butter. But there are many sections where cows are not numerous enough to support a creamery, and to such improvements only come through a better understanding of the nature of milk and of the effects which different methods of treatment have upon it.