



## Jokers Who Do Not Even Respect Crowned Heads

The "Zepelin telegram" is not the first hoax which jokers have played upon the Kaiser.

A few years ago a paragraph appeared in a Berlin daily stating that Prince Hesse, who had just returned from his visit to the United States, had brought home, as a present to his brother, a number of plants of a new variety of crimson carnation. "As everyone knows," the paragraph concluded, "the red carnation is his imperial majesty's favorite flower."

On the day after the publication of this news the Kaiser was due at Aix-la-Chapelle. A member of the town council suggested that everyone in the town should wear a buttonhole of the Kaiser's favorite flower.

The suggestion was at once acted on. The frock-coated members of the deputations which waited next morning on the platform each wore a proudly a buttonhole of the deepest crimson.

The poor fellows could not conceive why the Kaiser's demeanor was so freezing. He dismissed them with a few words, got into his carriage, and drove off.

At the town hall was another deputations similarly dejected. When his majesty's wrath exploded, "What is the meaning of this insult?" he demanded. Someone explained, and then one of the Kaiser's attendants took the matter aside. "My dear sir," he said, "surely you know that the red carnation is the emblem of the Social Democrats, and of all flowers, the one which his majesty chiefly detests!"

Many years ago, our own king, then Prince of Wales, was the object of a stupid hoax. He received a letter informing him of his unanimous election as honorary member of the Princeton Medical Faculty, and signed by three students. With his invariable courtesy, the recipient of the letter requested his private secretary to acknowledge it. The reply said: "His royal highness will remember with pride and satisfaction the mark of distinction received at the hands of the Princeton Medical Faculty."

As a matter of fact, there is not, and never was, such an organization.

As impudent a hoax as ever was heard of was perpetrated in 1904 upon a Belgian paper. A letter, purporting to be in the handwriting and above the signature of Princess Louise of Coburg, was received by the editor, who very foolishly published it without first ascertaining himself as to its genuineness.

This letter gave a long catalogue of the wrongs of Princess Louise and of her sisters, and constituted a most brutal attack upon her father, the King of the Belgians.

The letter had once copied by a number of other papers, including more than one in this country. Naturally, it gave great pain to the princess herself, and the only wonder is that a prosecution for libel was not the immediate result.

Five years ago a young American woman who was staying in Copenhagen made a bet with a friend that she would propose to the King of Denmark. His late majesty was accustomed to devote one morning a week to the reception of anyone who desired to pre-

sent any kind of petition to him, and it was on one of these occasions that the American found her way to the royal residence.

"What can I do for you, madam?" asked the King.

"Your majesty, I desired to ask you if you would like to marry me," was the reply.

The king merely smiled.

"I am afraid I am a little too old," he said. And at the same moment he beckoned to one of the officials to conduct the lady to the door. He had put her down as a harmless lunatic.

A joke of rather rough order was played upon the first cousin of the emperor of Austria, the Archduke Salvator. Two or three years ago the duke, who is very fond of traveling, was in Paris. He was passing the bourse—the Parisian equivalent of our stock exchange—when his companion, a lady young French count, suggested that he might like to look inside.

"If you walk straight in," he said, "no one will notice you. They will take you for a stock broker."

The duke took him at his word, but, of course, he was no sooner inside than he was at once recognized as a sight-seer. His silk hat was instantly spirited away, and he was at once surrounded by a mob of dealers with notebooks, shouting fabulous offers to buy or sell stock.

The duke had a desperate struggle to reach the front lobby, and when at last he got there, hatless and breathless, he found that some genial soul had pinned a long pencil to the tails of his coat.

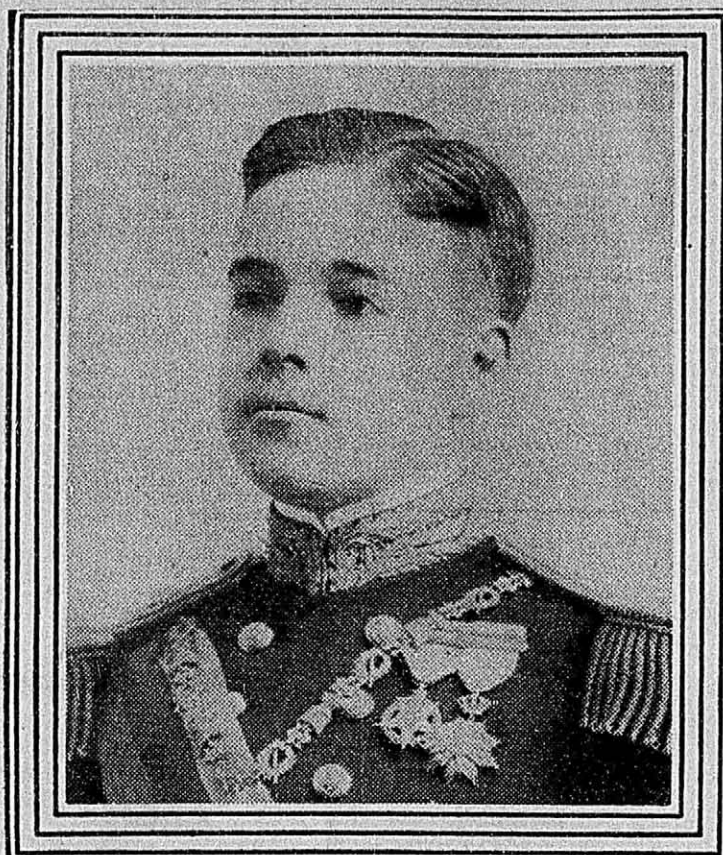
It is not likely that any reigning sovereign got a more unpleasant scare than did Ferdinand of Bulgaria some five years ago. His private secretary, a young baron, was away in Austria on a vacation, when a letter arrived for his royal master announcing that he did not propose to return, and that he would be glad of the sum of \$2,000. Otherwise, he wrote, he would be compelled to sell a number of secret documents which he had taken away with him.

Instantly Prince Ferdinand dispatched a couple of secret service envoys in chase of his missing secretary, whom they ran to ground peacefully shooting on his own estate. Further investigation proved the missive to be nothing but a hoax.

If you are all run down Poley's Kidney Remedy will help you. It strengthens the kidneys so they will eliminate the impurities from the blood that cause the nerves, and cause exhaustion, backache, rheumatism, and urinary irregularities which sap the vitality. Do not delay. Take Poley's Kidney Remedy at once. F. J. Hill Drug Co., ("The Never Substitutable.")

### SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Via Denver & Rio Grande R. R.  
To Provo canyon; 7:50 a. m., 8:10 a. m., \$1.25.  
To Ogden, 10:25 a. m., 1:35 p. m., \$1.00.  
To Panguitch, 8:20 a. m., 5:00 p. m.  
Return on any train. Special leaves Provo canyon 7:30 p. m.



KING OF PORTUGAL.

King Manuel II of Portugal is the youngest of present day monarchs. He will not be 20 until Nov. 15, 1909. His heroic behavior under terrible danger, immediately following the assassination of his father, King Carlos, earned for him the sympathy of all lovers of fair play. He was the second son of the late king of Portugal. His engagement has just been announced to Princess Alexandra of Hesse, granddaughter of King Edward.

### SMALL HOLDINGS IN ENGLAND

Decreasing Area in Tillage—Movement for Subdivision.

At this time, when so much effort is exerted to induce men to go back to the land, and thus arrest the flow of population to the great cities, Consul John L. Griffiths of Liverpool, says that it may not be uninteresting to learn about the land situation in Great Britain.

The returns of the board of agriculture show that from year to year the area under cultivation is gradually growing smaller. There are nearly 1,500,000 acres of land less under cultivation now than 10 years ago. Extending the retrospect, in 1861, 11,075,000 quarters of wheat (quarter of wheat—480 pounds) were grown in England on 3,953,000 acres. Nearly half a century

later, in 1900, although the population of the country had doubled in the interval, there were only 6,735,000 quarters of wheat grown on 1,786,000 acres. Thirty-five years ago 18,500,000 acres were under the plow, as against less than 15,000,000 acres at the present time. The greatest falling off has been in England and Wales, there being practically no change in Scotland. There are nearly 56,550,000 acres of land on the surface of Great Britain, 54 per cent in grass land, 5 per cent in woodland, the remaining 9,000,000 acres representing the mountainous country, the railways and highways, the towns and cities, etc.

In 30 years there has been a shrinkage of 2,325 in the number of small holdings—that is, farms of 50 acres and less. In the number of larger-sized farms there has been little change, which is explained by the fact that in this class of holdings there are more owners and fewer tenants than in the case of the smaller areas, and a

higher degree of stability has been secured. The orchard acreage has slightly increased and a larger acreage has gradually been given to the cultivation of strawberries, raspberries, currants, and other small fruits.

A small-holding law has been enacted for the purpose of remedying the existing conditions. It is believed that the only solution of the land question is in providing a few acres of land which a man may cultivate, either as owner or tenant. It is desired to have as many small properties as can be secured, and it is thought if this is done the knowledge that any increase in value will directly benefit the occupier will be an incentive to the proper and scientific cultivation of the land. The garden cities which have been established in various parts of England are another manifestation of the growing movement in favor of small holdings. Lessons have been drawn from France, Germany, and Belgium, where a large yield is secured from a very small acreage, and where a spirit of contentment prevails, which is at present lacking in rural England. Many urge that with a larger return for his labor and with the prospect of ultimate ownership of the land the English farmer would work with renewed energy and finer purpose. Upon the very large multiplication of small farms depends, in a great measure, the agricultural rejuvenation of England.

In connection with the high price of wheat and flour, Consul Albert Hallstead now writes from Birmingham about wheat growing in Great Britain: British farmers are talking of turning some of their meadows into wheat fields. It is stated that less than 2,000 acres are now devoted to wheat growing and that the area of pasture lands is almost twenty times as great, while there are 34 acres under grass to every 12 that are cultivated. This increase in the amount of pasturage over plowed land has been greatest, it is said, in the last 14 years. It is quite probable that there will be a greater acreage of wheat this year than in previous years, but farmers are reported to be uncertain whether, even at present wheat prices, pasturage is not more profitable than wheat growing.

### BISHOP WINS IN MARBLES.

Cornes Town Supply of Brownies, Agates and the Rest: Thereafter Boys Go to Church.

"Many interesting stories are told of the late Bishop Wilmer of Alabama, who was noted for his wit and sharp repartee," said Robert W. Kennedy of Birmingham, Ala. A story which is considered characteristic of the man was told by a Virginia minister at a private dinner in Richmond not so very long ago, says the Washington Herald.

"When Bishop Wilmer was rector of the little Protestant Episcopal church at Upperville, Va.," said he, "he was much worried by the nonattendance at service on Sundays of the majority of the young men of the community. On inquiry he found that instead of going to church they were in the habit of playing marbles for stakes—marbles in



KING OF SERBIA.

King Peter I of Serbia was born in 1844. He gained his kingdom in 1903 after a bloody revolution in Belgrade had ended in the murder of his predecessor on the Serbian throne. King Peter is considered a hard and cruel monarch, and his court is noted for dissipation and extravagance.

those days, it must be remembered, was a much more serious game than it is now, occupying much the same position in the realm of sports as do billiards and pool in these days.

"Bishop Wilmer, then a parson not well known, determined to break up this practice. He himself had been an expert marble player in his boyhood. Accordingly one Saturday he came across a number of the young men engaged in a game. The good bishop asked several questions, and finally challenged the lot to play him for 'keeps.' They readily consented.

"Much to their astonishment the young minister won steadily, and soon they had to go to the stores to replenish their stock. Toward the close of the afternoon Mr. Wilmer had won every marble in the town of Upperville. Putting his 'winnings' in a bag he remarked, as he walked away, 'Now, gentlemen, since you can't play marbles tomorrow, I hope to see you all at church.' And he did."

### DISAGREEABLE AT HOME.

Lots of men and women who are agreeable with others, get "cranky" at home. It is not disposition, in the latter. If you find in yourself that you feel cross around the house, little things worry you, just buy a bottle of Bullard's Herbine and put your liver in shape. You and everybody around you will feel better for it. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St., Salt Lake City.

### THE LONGEST CONTINUOUS DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY IN THE WORLD.

under one management is the Grand Trunk Railway System from Chicago to Montreal and to Niagara Falls. The Grand Trunk-Lehigh Valley double track route via Niagara Falls reached from Chicago to New York. Descriptive literature, time tables, etc., will be mailed free on application to W. S. Cookson, A. G. P. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

# The Agricultural College of Utah

## The New Education for Men and Women

THE Agricultural College of Utah constitutes part of the public school system of the state. It comprises five different schools: the school of agriculture, the school of domestic science and arts, the school of commerce, the school of mechanic arts, and the school of general science; also the agricultural experiment station, which, while not providing directly for instructional work, is one of the most

important departments of the institution. The farmer today knows the special thing he is to do as well as any man. The farm has become the laboratory of the man with intelligence, industry and high purpose. The farm is taking back the greatest men of the nation.

The western states are developing thousands of happy, prosperous farmers. They are men who farm scienti-

cally. They are specialists. They raise pure bred sheep, hogs or cattle or apples or peaches, or garden truck or what not. Whatever they do they do it on a business basis. The old unscientific or slovenly methods of the last century are gone for good. The agricultural college trains men for suc-

cess on the farm. The courses of instruction in agriculture include: Soils, farm crops, and farming, farm management, seed judging, judging of market types of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, breed types, animal nutrition, principles of breeding and feeding, dairying, poultry work, insect pests; fruit growing, gardening, plant breeding; irrigation and drainage; veterinary science; plane surveying, farm

and all the modern apparatus for work in cooking, laundering, home construction, home art, sanitation, nursing, sewing, millinery, and dressmaking. A new director of the school of domestic science and arts has been employed for next year. The lady comes most highly recommended from three of America's greatest universities, where she has studied and taught with marked success. She will be assisted by eight

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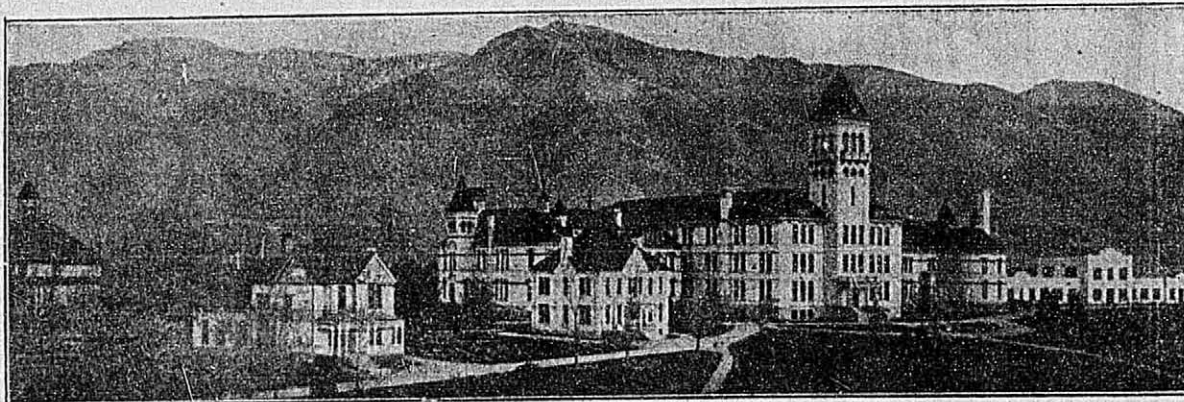
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THE SCHOOL OF MECHANIC ARTS. The college shops are the best equipped, for instructional purposes, in the west. Instruction is given in wood, iron and steel work. The courses include mechanical drawing, house building, cabinet making, carriage building, machine work, sloyd and woodcarving. Library and advanced work is given in all these courses.

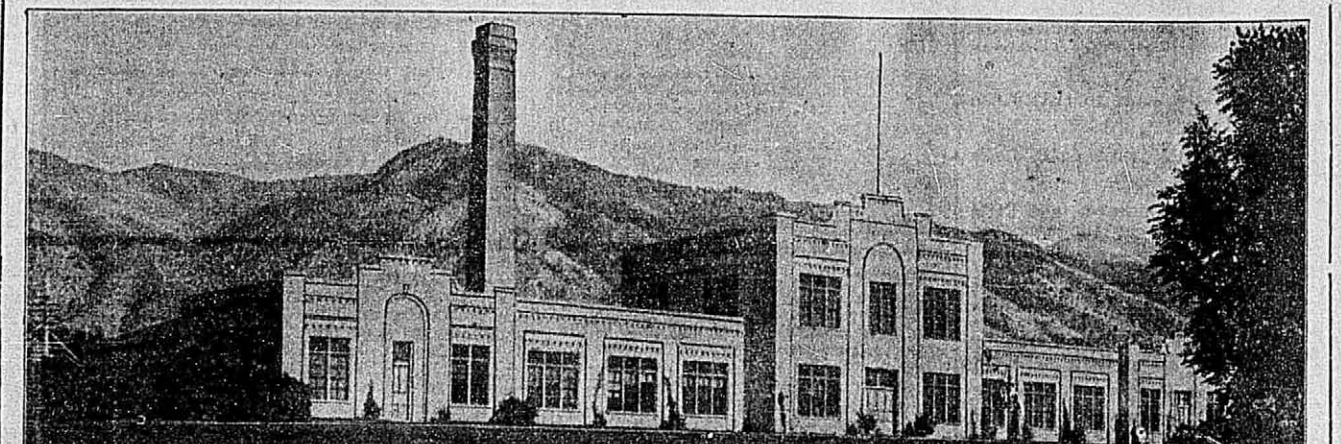
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THE MAIN BUILDING, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UTAH.



MECHANIC ARTS.

Carpentry, Forging, Foundry Work, Machine Work, Cabinet Making, Etc.

important departments of the institution, and the extension department, which carries the work of the college to the very doors of the people.

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