

COLONIAL GARDENS IN OLD VIRGINIA



REINFORCED LAWN GARDEN OF A VIRGINIA ESTATE

MAGNOLIA PLANTED AT MOUNT VERNON BY LAFAYETTE

AN OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN IN VIRGINIA

TERRACED GARDEN IN THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS

SUMMER HOUSE ON A VIRGINIA ESTATE

In the estimation of most people, in this country at least, who take an interest in the subject of home ornamentation by means of lawns and gardens there is nothing more attractive and appealing than a colonial garden. That this method of displaying nature's bounty appeals to people who have the means and facilities for indulging a taste for any sort of ornamental gardening is eloquently proven by the fact that a colonial garden has been a conspicuous feature at the White House for a number of years past. Mrs. Roosevelt had this garden laid out just south of the presidential mansion, and immediately underneath the windows of her private apartments, and Mrs. Taft was so impressed with its beauty when she became First Lady of the Land that she not only continued the garden but had it extended and improved.

By a colonial garden is meant, it will be understood, the form of flower plot that was the approved and accepted fashion in the days of our great-grandfathers before the Revolutionary war. In many respects a colonial garden is not so very different from an equal area of flower beds of the average sort, inasmuch as most of the flowers that have place in a colonial garden are of the old-fashioned hardy sort. There are, however, some features of the lay-out of the flower beds that render the colonial garden distinctive, and particularly is this the case with the neatly trimmed little hedges that serve as borders for the various flower beds and in many instances supply screens and boundary markers for the garden.

In the case of many of the older gardens all or a portion of these hedges are formed of the richly tinted and sweet scented box. Indeed it is the presence of this shrub which is likely to distinguish a genuine colonial garden from the newer sort of floral setting. For be it known the box is very difficult to transplant successfully—some say impossible—and it is of very slow growth. So much so, indeed, that a handsome hedge of box is more likely than not to represent the fruits of a century or more of care and attention. Withal the box will grow fairly well if left to itself and only given time, but the watchful care of a gardener is required if it is desired to restrict it to certain limits, as, for instance, the borders of flower beds.

In the days preceding and following the Revolution there were colonial gardens in all the thirteen original states, but the finest of these were located in Virginia. Nor was this to be wondered at, for the Old Dominion was at that time the seat of the most notable country seats in the new world. History tells of the magnificent estates maintained by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and other prominent Virginians of that period, but there were dozens of other wealthy landed proprietors who, though perhaps not nationally as prominent, lived in the same baronial style on their expansive plantations and had the slave labor that contributed so much to the development of such estates. A colonial garden was not only an inevitable adjunct of a Virginia estate in those days of lavish living, but it was in many instances the special pride and hobby of the lord or mistress of the manor house.

Now, strange to say, a surprising number of these old colonial gardens retain to this day much of their old-time splendor. We say surprising, because it must be remembered that when the devastating tide of our great Civil war swept over Virginia it played havoc with many an ancestral estate and it would be too much to expect that the gardens should not suffer as did the mansions. Furthermore, many of the old Virginia families have been in greatly reduced circumstances since the war and have not had the means to maintain the old gardens in the manner that their ancestors did. That in spite of these conditions the colonial gardens in the state known as "The Mother of Presidents" retain so much of their beauty and fascination is a tribute to the advantages of this form of gardening.

There are some formal gardens in old Virginia, but for the most part the gardens are what are known as informal, or suggestive of nature's own arrangement rather than masterpieces of the fancy gardener's ingenuity. Only in rare instances do we see the box or other hedge shrubs trimmed and fashioned into fantastic shapes to

counterfeit walls, arches and even miniature castles such as is common in the famous formal gardens of England and which has latterly been copied in some of the newer estates of our multimillionaires in the vicinity of New York, in New England and elsewhere. Whereas this form of horticultural sculpture is lacking the Virginia gardens are embellished by many an artistic touch. For instance, the grassy or flower-banked terraces which can be rendered so effective have been introduced whenever the character of the site seemed to render it advisable, and fountains, stone garden seats, etc., are to be found just as in the gardens laid out in more precise fashion. The gardens of the Old Dominion also disclose a wide variety of pergolas, arbors and summer houses. Some of these are of rustic construction and almost all of them are unpretentious in character compared with the ornamental buildings to be found in twentieth century gardens where money has flowed like water, but for quiet repose and the charm of sylvan solitude and as trying places for those who desire to exchange confidences in a sympathetic though secluded environment it is doubtful if there is in the entire country anything to compare with these vine-covered nooks.

Perhaps the ideal time to visit an old Virginia garden is in the spring or early summer when the prim box hedges have tips on every branch, giving them a new coat of soft green and imparting the touch of feathers when the hand is passed over the soft surface. Rose time is bound to be a favorite season because roses were ever one of the most cherished charges of the old-time gardeners in this favored clime, and here one may find in all their glory a number of beautiful varieties, such as the Nelly Custis, which will not be encountered elsewhere unless they have been transplanted from Virginia soil. But in reality it is injustice to praise the rose season above other intervals in the prolonged blossom time. The chief ambition of the owner of a colonial garden in the Old Dominion has ever been to so select and arrange the flowers that the garden will be a continual mass of bloom from the advent of the magnolia, the snowball and the lilac in the early spring until after the passing of the Virginia creepers, the jessamines, the passion vines and the hardy chrysanthemums of the waning season.

The amount of care necessary to keep a Virginia garden in proper condition would be likely to surprise a resident of a more northerly state not familiar from experience with the rapidity with which things grow in this favored clime. Even the box hedges—perhaps two hundred years old—must be trimmed back every year if they are to be kept less than shoulder high so that they will not prevent visitors to the garden from obtaining general views of the labyrinth of greenery. The average colonial garden which has been maintained in anything approaching its old-time glory has a greenhouse attached in which plants may be given a favorable start early in the spring and later transplanted to the flower beds. Many of the old gardens also have in one corner of the plot a tiny ornamental building used as a seed house and tool house, whereas in not a few of these ancient floral domains the time-honored sun dial has been made the central object in the garden and the flower beds have been arranged around it as a pivot.

At many of the estates in Virginia, particularly those which were the homes of men of na-

TAX LEVY MEASURE PASSES THE SENATE

MEMBERS SCURRY FOR TRAINS TO GO HOME SOON AFTER VOTE IS TAKEN.

MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION

Joint Resolution Introduced by Senator Hurlburt Is Adopted by Both Houses—Densen for Tax Board.

Springfield.—The senate finished untangling the tax levy knot by passing the \$19,500,000 revenue bill that it forgot to act upon in the tumultuous closing hours two weeks ago. Soon afterward the members were scurrying to trains.

The rectifying of the oversight in regard to the tax bill proved to be a simple matter, but it was accompanied by squabbles over minor subjects that injected much rancor into the proceedings.

The next legislative calendar will be Governor Densen's call for an extra session. It is expected to come within a day or two and few members would be surprised if they were compelled to return early next week.

Senator Hurlburt introduced a joint resolution, which both houses adopted, rescinding that portion of the adjournment resolution placing the final quitting day at May 31, changing the date to June 1 and providing that the only subjects to be considered should be the revenue measure, the appropriation for the utilities commission and the resolution, which had been lost in the senate, creating a commission to codify the corporation laws.

The senate adopted the resolution promptly and resurrected the tax bill from committee. That placed it on the order of second reading and it was sent to third reading, where it had to remain until the next legislative day. Also soon as June 1 was ushered in the bill was adopted.

In the house Gilbert tried to throw open the flood gates by amending the new adjournment resolution, so that fifty or more bills that had died on third reading might be taken up. His amendment was lost, 75 to 11.

Governor Densen sent in a veto message on the bill giving judges and clerks of elections in Cook county eight dollars a day, which the attorney general had pronounced unconstitutional.

A message also came from the governor recommending the creation of a permanent state tax commission to investigate the general subject of taxation for state and local purposes. The governor calls attention to the fact that the appropriations passed at this session total \$29,669,901, an increase of \$10,733,535 over the last biennial period. Part of this, he admits, is accounted for by the placing of fee offices on an appropriation basis, but he points out that the state tax rate will have to be raised from 35 cents on the hundred dollars to 47 cents.

Arguments against the anti-tuberculin test bill were laid before Governor Densen by Edward R. Pritchard, secretary of the Chicago health department, and Dr. B. E. Sherman. Both sides were heard and the governor took the bill under advisement.

Arguments that an "inner harbor" in Lake Calumet is too much in the nature of a private enterprise and that it would cost four times as much as an outer harbor on the lake front were advanced by the sanitary district of Chicago during the public hearing given by Governor Densen on the Kleemann bill for an industrial harbor for the South Chicago region. They were made by George W. Paullin of Evanston, one of the sanitary trustees, who contrasted the Calumet project with the "outer harbor" idea.

Large delegations representing both sides were present, and the chief arguments in favor of the Lake Calumet project were made by George W. Bolling, Henry W. Lee, Senator A. C. Clark and Representative B. F. Kleemann. Mr. Bolling presented a memorial from the improvement associations of the Calumet region urging Governor Densen to sign the bill and giving arguments in its favor.

The chief speakers in antagonism to the measure were E. S. Conway, representing the Association of Commerce of Chicago, Isham Randolph and Mr. Paullin. Upon the conclusion of the hearing Governor Densen took the arguments under advisement.

"For the same capacity," said Mr. Paullin in making the adverse arguments of the sanitary district, "an outer harbor on the lake front would cost \$3,500,000, while the Lake Calumet inner harbor would cost \$13,230,000."

"The outer harbor would be commercial, the Calumet industrial. The outer would draw business known as package freight; the other would have

to wait for industries to be established. One is immediate, the other prospective—as the bill itself says, 'an enterprise.'

"The outer harbor would cost for operation and maintenance \$210,000 per annum; the Calumet, \$900,000. The outer harbor requires no bridges; the Calumet seven. One would save time for boats, the other would cause delay. The one would facilitate light-erage to warehouses and wholesale houses; the other is too remote for anything but bulk freight, such as coal.

"The outer harbor is a natural location and would facilitate shipping. The other would cause an abrupt change in shipping and handling methods and cause heavy loss. A harbor at Calumet would not relieve Chicago's terminal system and traffic on the downtown streets. It would not improve passenger service or aid anything in the near future to Chicago's growth or convenience.

"The Calumet harbor is not a municipal proposition; it is a local enterprise. When adopted it should be projected on a smaller scale. Too much territory is comprehended in the present plan. In fact, a harbor in Lake Calumet is too much in the nature of a private enterprise to be considered at this time. It should be given careful study and nobody will suffer by delay, except those immediately interested. The requirements of the bill are burdensome and would cripple the sanitary district."

Carriers Favor Sunday Closing.

The closing of all post offices of the state on Sundays was endorsed at Springfield by the State Illinois Letter Carriers' association at its thirteenth annual convention called to order in the state house.

Other important issues taken up and endorsed by the organization were the movement to secure pensions for aged letter carriers, shorter hours with an increase in salary and a thirty instead of a fifteen-day vacation. All of the resolutions endorsing these changes were adopted by the association, unanimously.

Several speakers of international reputation among post office employees addressed the convention. There were more than 100 delegates present from various parts of the state from Chicago to Cairo. With them more than 300 guests were present in the city, and after the business sessions at the state house, members of the association and delegates made merry upon a sight seeing trip about the city on street cars and in automobiles until the time of the banquet.

More than 350 were present at the banquet at which a number of addresses were given. One of the principal addresses of the session of the convention was that of State Secretary Finnan of Bloomington, who told of the work of the national association.

In his address Mr. Finnan referred to the promise of Postmaster General Hitchcock, who declared that he would look into the complaint that carriers in a number of Illinois post offices were not given sufficient time to sort out their mail before delivery.

Prominent officers of the state and national association, present at the convention were: Frederick A. Rice, Blue Island, state president; Charles Duffy, Chicago, national treasurer; W. R. Spillman of the Washington bureau force and others.

Shirley Rules on Divorce Law.

Marriages of divorcees of the state of Illinois performed in any other state were declared legal in a decision received from Judge Shirley, who is now holding court in Carlinville.

In this decision the court holds that the Illinois divorce law, which forbids divorcees to marry within a year of the time when the decree was granted, can stand only for marriages which take place in this state, and any marriage which is performed in another state according to the laws of that state must be held legal in Illinois.

The decision was given in the case of Andrew V. Smith against Mary J. Smith, in which the plaintiff, who is a wealthy farmer, sought to have his marriage to Mrs. Mary Heffernan annulled on the ground that it was in defiance to the Illinois law which says that divorcees shall not marry within a year from the time of the granting of their decree. The plaintiff alleged that Mrs. Heffernan was divorced from her husband January 4, 1910, and that she married him before the year expired, in St. Louis, Mo.

Error in Game Bill Found.

Attorney General Stead has discovered a flaw in senate bill No. 379, pertaining to state game, which, if the bill is approved, will leave prairie chicken (pinheaded grouse) in Illinois absolutely without protection for four years after July 1. The provision relating to prairie chicken, says the attorney general, instead of throwing open the season for their killing one week of each of the four years, provides for a closed season of one week, and makes it legal to kill the chicken throughout the rest of the period of each year.

Illinois Appellate Court.

Proceedings in the appellate court, Third district, were as follows:

Payne vs. Payne; motion by plaintiff to set aside order striking cause and permit said cause to proceed to final determination.

Forner vs. Wabash Railway company; petition by appellant for certificate of importance.

Witt Bros. vs. Gallemore; motion by appellant for an order directing that oral argument be set aside; allowed.

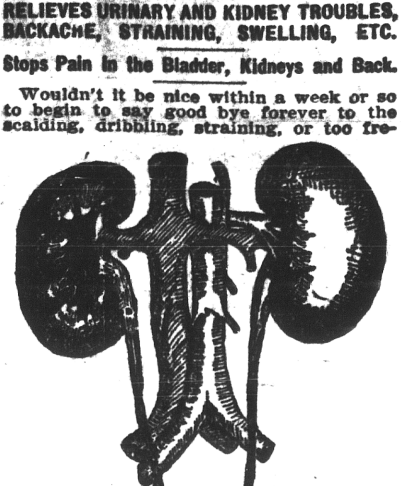
Bercaw vs. Dims; motion by appellee for leave to file briefs in stantier.

Scranton vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad company; suggestion by appellee of diminution of record and motion for leave to file amended transcript instantier.

American Binding company vs. Reid, administrator; motion by appellee to continue cause allowed; cause continued.

Poiset vs. Townsend; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal, also to tax cost of addition; abstract against appellant.

\$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE



RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say good bye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of the urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the dependency?

Have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on and (you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$10 for this recipe, but I will give it to you for nothing. I will send it to you in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-removing power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it. No I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Dragging Their Hosiery.

Little Arlene was familiar with the appearance of the garden hose at home, but when she observed a line of fire hose, with its great length and bulk lying serpent-like in the street, she immediately inquired what it was. Her mother replied that was firemen's hose, and the child went on watching the fire.

In the meantime two additional fire companies dashed up, and these newly arrived fire fighters were carrying their respective lines toward the burning building, when little Arlene spied them.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, craning her neck out of the crowd, "here comes more firemen dragging their hosiery behind them!"—Lippincott's.

Begin Right and Don't Put It Off for Another Day.

Eruptive skin diseases of many years' standing have been cured by the application of Resinol ointment and the use of Resinol soap in a few weeks. Begin with Resinol and you begin your cure. If you've tried everything without benefit, try Resinol, and you will no doubt see improvement from the start. Resinol ointment cures all forms of skin eruptions, as acne, eczema, herpes, erysipelas, erythema, barber's itch, poison ivy, ringworm, etc. Resinol ointment is the best dressing for boils, carbuncles, felons, cuts and all abrasions of the skin. At all drug stores.

Market Hogs Much Lighter.

The average weight of hogs marketed in recent years is much lighter than in former years; in the decade 1870-1879 the average weight of hogs killed during the winter months in western packing centers was about 275 pounds; in the decade 1880-1889 about 257 pounds; in the decade 1890-1899 about 239 pounds, and in the past decade 1900-1909 about 219 pounds. In other words, hogs marketed between 30 and 40 years ago averaged one-fourth heavier than those marketed in recent years.

Strange Children.

George Bancroft, the historian, used to relate with gusto a joke that he, caught while trotting to school along a Massachusetts country road. It was about old Levi Lincoln, says Percy H. Epler in "Master Minds at the Commonwealth's Heart."

The old gentleman was nearly blind. A flock of geese was being driven gobbling up Lincoln street. Leaning far out of the carriage, the fine old aristocrat, thinking they were children, threw out a handful of pennies, graciously exclaiming: "God bless you, my children!"

And They Adjourned.

The Mutual Admiration society met and was called to order.

"What of all the things in this world do you like best?" asked the girl, angling for a compliment.

"Beefsteak!" cried he, taken unaware, and a moment later the society adjourned.

A Formal Garden.

Knicker—Have they got a formal garden?

Bocker—Yes; no chickens allowed.

Breakfast A Pleasure

when you have

Post Toasties

with cream

A food with snap and zest that wakes up the appetite.

Sprinkle crisp Post Toasties over a saucer of fresh strawberries, add some cream and a little sugar—

Appetizing Nourishing Convenient

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Another Wonder of Science

Any Wine Can Now Be Made into a Fizzy Champagne in a Few Months' Time.

Modern science does wonders in the way of making champagne. It takes any wine at all, extracts its fermentation, adds a certain amount of sugar, a certain quantity of vinous yeast containing fermentable germs, and op-

erating at a certain temperature, at any time of the year, it makes as fizzy a wine as any champagne, and it requires only two months to do what the old system did in fourteen. No one with a palate will say the wine thus artificially prepared has the flavor and bouquet and the body that mark the genuine product, but the eye is pleased with gold foil and the ear with sudden pop of the cork. If then the present agitation makes it impossible to manufacture cheap champagne in the champagne country the people who want cheap champagne will learn to be satisfied with that made in other places.

If the champagne workers succeed in killing cheap champagne nothing will be left but a few big houses, the true way, and they will enjoy a monopoly and will be able to sell champagne at any price they like.

Not Her Fault.

Hubby—You really must reduce your dress bills, my dear; they are far too large.

Mrs. Newlywed—How inconsistent you men are. You speak just as though I made out the bills.—London Tatler.

Disappointed.

Convalescent—Oh, I'm quite better, now, thank ye.

Visitor—Quite better! After my walking over four miles to see you!

A SIMPLE SYSTEM.

"How did Brown come to be so highly esteemed as a weather prophet?"

"By his optimism. When there is a drought he keeps predicting rain, and when it's raining he says it is going to clear off."

The Chandler Bros. company, Rockford; \$40,000; manufacturing and collection business. Elwyn Chandler, E. D. Chandler and B. M. Guhl.

Stronach Door Check company, Chicago; capital stock, \$15,000. Incorporators—C. W. Brathwaite, G. L. Stronach and R. G. Stronach.

Borden Ice Cream company, Chicago; capital stock, \$5,000. Incorporators—Charles F. Borden, George W. Brown and Edgar V. Stanley.

Golden Rule Coal company, Lena; \$7,800. William French, David Haensel, John Hambuch and John Uts.