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NO. 17.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION GROWS DAY BY DAY

MEXICO IS CALLING FOR SIX MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

MANY TOWNS HELD BY REBELS

Southern Part of Republic Is Now as Much Involved as Northern States.

City of Mexico, April 17.—A general call for volunteers to serve for a period of six months was posted in this capital today. The call is made to all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years who desire to lend their services to the country. The pay offered is 1 peso (50c) a day, besides clothing and equipment. The customary inducement of advancement in rank and pay to those who prove worthy is included.

In addition to the regular army, including such volunteers as may be secured, the War Department has at its disposal numerous volunteer organizations maintained by wealthy planters, mine owners and others. This activity in the War Department overshadows the much-talked-of plans for peace. Mexicans and Americans in the capital were inclined to believe that the end of the revolution is still far off. Officially Mexico is not treating with the rebels. Day by day the desire for peace grows greater, and Government officials and business men hope that the unofficial negotiations begun at Washington may bear fruit.

The necessity for the call for volunteers has been created not alone by the activity of the revolutionists in the north, but throughout the country, with the exception of a few States and the movement has grown with striking rapidity. Within the last few weeks, in the southern part of the Republic, the greatest activity has been displayed in the States of Tabasco, Yucatan and Puebla. It is by no means certain that all of the deprivations committed in these States and in many other regions are the work of organized revolutionists.

TEXAS METHODIST UNIVERSITY

Is Name Chosen For Great Southwestern Methodist School.

Dallas: At a meeting of the Methodist education commission Thursday, the proposition of Dallas for the location of the great Southwestern Methodist University in the city was formally closed, the name "Texas Wesleyan University" was chosen and Dr. Robert Hyer, of Georgetown, was elected president.

On Friday it was decided to change the name to "Southern Methodist University." A. V. Lane of Dallas was elected treasurer, and Frank Reedy of Georgetown, bursar. Later it was arranged that H. A. Boaz of the Polytechnic College should be vice president.

It is also practically settled that \$1,600,000 must be raised as a building and endowment fund instead of \$1,000,000 as originally contemplated.

The commissioners are anxious that progress be made as rapidly as possible in preparing for the opening of the university, which they hope will take place in September of 1912. It is the sentiment of the board that plans should immediately be made for the construction of three buildings—an administration, or main, building and a dormitory each for boys and girls. It is felt that the funds of these are adequate, with the donation of \$300,000 by the Dallas contributors and approximately \$300,000 that is confidently expected as a donation from the board of general education of New York.

Dr. Hyer is at present the executive head of the Southwestern University at Georgetown. The commission is so desirous of energetic work being at once commenced in preparing for the erection of buildings at Dallas that, if possible, arrangements will be made for some provision for an immediate successor to Dr. Hyer at Georgetown in order that he may remove to Dallas and actively assume his new duties.

Watered Soldiers at Hidalgo.
San Antonio: Mrs. Florentina Quinones, who carried water to wounded soldiers at the memorable battle of Hidalgo in Mexico in 1810, died here Sunday morning. She was 7 years of age at the time of the battle, and was under fire for almost the entire day. She administered water to many dying men. She was the mother of twenty children, none of whom survive her.

Colorado is renumbering the houses of that city, using the Century System.

Five Killed by Molten Steel.
Philadelphia, Pa.: Five workmen were killed, two fatally injured and twelve others seriously hurt at the Midvale Steel Works at Wayne Junction Saturday afternoon when a huge container filled with molten steel gave way, the fiery liquid pouring or splashing over more than a score of the employes.

TEXAS NEWS HAPPENINGS

Shreveport is arranging to build a \$250,000 bridge across Red River. Longview has under way a movement looking to the projection of a railway directly to Houston.

Bonham has closed a contract for an 8-inch, 1200 foot deep well for an auxiliary to the water supply. A Greek merchant of El Paso was robbed of \$1,300 in cash by three unknown men who entered his store early Sunday morning.

Assistant Cashier Reuben R. R. Cook of the Texarkana National Bank has resigned his position and will go to Austin in a few days to enter the service of the State as a bank examiner.

During the past week about \$750 was assessed in fines in a number of cases in the Williamson County Court for selling whisky in a prohibition territory.

The Commerce public schools had Tag Day Saturday for the benefit of the public school library and \$150 was raised.

The Jacksboro creamery, established two years ago, has proven a profitable investment, besides being a splendid diversification of local industries.

The new electric plant at Miles, built to replace that destroyed by fire in February, is in full operation, enlarged and doing larger business than the old plant.

The Denison-Sherman Railway Company has gone out of existence and the Texas Traction Company, of which J. F. Strickland of Dallas is president, which company now owns and operates the Sherman-Dallas Interurban, has taken possession of the Denison-Sherman line and the local street car lines of both Denison and Sherman.

The Governor has announced the appointment of W. R. Spencer to be Judge of the newly created Seventy-Second Judicial District. Judge Spencer resides at Brownfield, Terry County.

Rush Lloyd, a Fort Worth negro, dropped dead while one his way to a physician's office in the Reynolds Building. Justice Peden pronounced death due to natural causes.

Cameron County is agitating the issuance of \$150,000 to \$200,000 bonds for the purpose of building a new court house at Brownsville.

Miss Lizzie Meaders, of Breckenridge, 20 years of age, while taking up some fish hooks she had set, fell in the creek and drowned. Deceased was not missed from home for several hours, and when found life was extinct.

The city of Beaumont is preparing to lay fifteen blocks of pavement and to re-lay the pavement on the principal business streets. The work will be done under the supervision of the city engineer by day labor.

The board of trustees of Wesley College, Terrell, announce that a new \$20,000 brick dormitory for boys will be erected in the near future to accommodate the boys attending that institution. It is planned to begin work in May.

Elder John M. McKinney has sold his 191-acre farm near McKinney for \$75 per acre. He bought the land for \$2 from \$25 per acre fifty years ago. Elder McKinney is just 79. He gave each of his six children \$1,000 on his birthday, April 14. He preached at the East McKinney Christian Church last Sunday.

In an election held in Stonewall County Saturday to determine whether or not the county should issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a court house, the proposition carried by nearly 100 votes.

Work is well under way on Snyder's system of waterworks. A fire department has been organized and equipped.

Copy of a contract has been filed with the secretary of State by the Cotton Belt railway covering the purchase of box cars amounting to \$2,217,500.

The contract for the brick school building for Como Independent school district has been let George H. Wilson of Sulphur Springs, Texas. Contract price \$8,109. The building is to be completed by Aug. 1.

At Cameron a competent surveyor has been employed by the city to make the surveys for the construction of the sewerage system and work was begun by him. The work is to be completed and the sewerage system in operation within the next four months.

The Postal Bank at Temple will be opened about May 1. John Henry Raab, of Fort Worth, aged 63 years, was found dead at his home. It was the verdict of Justice Mabey, who held the inquest, that death was caused by carbolic acid poisoning.

Up to April 1 the postal bank at Port Arthur had 28 open deposits, aggregating \$1,017.

One carload, the first installment of water meters for Dallas, has arrived, and installation will be commenced at once. The rates have been set at 30 cents minimum for 2000 gallons or less, with a gradually decreasing price until 15 cents a thousand is reached.

Last Saturday morning Arlington Drug Co. store was burned, a total loss of about \$6000. The building, a one-story brick was damaged to the amount of \$1500.

GOOD NEWS EPITOMIZED

HAPPENINGS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST TO OUR READERS, IN READABLE SHAPE.

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

If It Was of Sufficient Importance You Will Find It Recorded Here.

F. L. Dormant has been appointed city engineer of Houston, succeeding T. C. Tarver, resigned.

Mayor A. F. Fields of Lockhart has resigned. An election was ordered on May 2 to choose his successor.

Ground was broken at Sweetwater Wednesday for the second packing house to be erected at Sweetwater.

James McCray, a Katy railway employe, got his right foot caught under a wheel at Rockdale and lost four toes.

Fred B. Pitman, of New Orleans has announced that he is going to build a cracker factory at San Antonio to cost \$200,000.

The county commissioner's court has granted the Mackey Telegraph and Telephone company right of way over roads and highways in Harris county.

Dan Morgan, a prominent builder and contractor of Dallas, died on the 11th instant, aged 72 years. He was born in Scotland, but came to this country at an early age.

There being two Milby streets in Houston the city commissioners will change the name of one of them to Taft, in honor of the president.

R. M. Richmond of Rivers, one of the leading farmers of Kingsville section, and who has made many fine exhibits at fairs, suicided by hanging. James Smith is dead and H. B. Hensley, his wife and two children, are seriously injured as the result of a cyclone which swept the town of Frederick, Okla.

Adolph Hoffman, a pioneer Chicago art dealer, killed himself because he was forced to vacate the little store room he had occupied for twenty-five years. Hoffman swallowed strychnine.

The Standard Oil Company, it is reported, has closed a deal through Geo. O. Baird, for more than 2,000 acres, known as the Russell tract, near Natchitoches, La., upon which active operations for oil will begin within ninety days.

The pecan is turning out to be the foremost nut of commerce, there being \$2,000,000 worth of them gathered each year and fifty-six per cent of the entire crop of the world is grown in Texas.

Alphonzo Steele, solo survivor of the battle of San Jacinto, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. S. Eubank, at Forest Glade, just west of Mexia.

The Old Settles' Association of Williamson county will spend \$500 in improvement of the grounds for the annual reunion in August. A dam will also be built across the San Gabriel river making a lake for boating purposes. The size of the lake will be about 300 yards wide by 600 yards long.

The citizens of Deport will have an election soon on a proposition to issue \$20,000 worth of bonds to erect a school building.

A. C. Gannon, Gainesville, aged 40 years, dropped dead suddenly Monday. Heart failure is assigned as the cause. A widow and three children survive.

At a special prohibition election held in the commissioners' precinct which included Teague, Cotton Gin and Shanks, the anti-wet won by 129 majority. The warington gin is to be greatly enlarged, and money is subscribed to install a compress.

Governor Colquitt was a game sport Wednesday and pitched the first ball of the season at Austin.

Little Sisters of the Boy Scouts of America are planning to form an organization all their own to be known as the Camp Fire Girls of America.

The Denison Rod and Gun Club has let the contract for a club house at its lake northwest of town. The house will cost \$5,900.

Webster, the new Galveston-Houston interurban town, has closed a contract with a company to install a large cannery.

At a meeting of the State Board of Education it was decided that the \$61,000 which has been in the State treasury for the past three years as a result of the sale of Guayule plant on State lands in West Texas, shall be deposited to the credit of permanent school fund.

State Entomologist Scholl has returned from Berclair, where he investigated the new pest that is destroying cotton. He reports that he found a wire worm, a worm that ordinarily affects only grasses, is working havoc with the cotton crop.

On the ground that it was special legislation, the Pennsylvania eight-hour law was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. The law was passed in 1897 and provided that workmen engaged in public works could work only eight hours a day.

The exodus of Oklahoma negroes to Canada to join the colony of Alberta continues, twenty-two farmers from near Falls, in Lincoln county, left this week over the Santa Fe Railroad, to be followed later by their families, representing in all two hundred persons.

Orange is endeavoring to laud a large sugar refinery.

Hartlingen has secured the establishment of a large commercial syrup cannery.

Preliminary work is going on at Honey Grove on a complete sewerage system.

The city of Greenville has contracted for an artesian well for an auxiliary city water supply.

The Texas Press Association will meet at Port Lavaca on May 11 for a three days session.

Brownsville is preparing, by fixing up sidewalks and numbering houses for free mail delivery.

Amarillo Masons have bought a lot on which to build at a very early date a temple for the order.

Electric lights were turned on at Jasper a few days since, and work is being rushed on the new ice plant.

Plans for the new Cotton Belt Station at Comanche show an elegant structure that will cost \$12,000 or more.

Joseph J. Sultor, aged 55, was instantly killed by a Santa Fe switch engine at Canyon City one day last week.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Texas will hold its sixth annual meeting at San Antonio on April 20 and 21.

Charles Greer has opened a bottling plant and ice cream factory in Mount Pleasant, making two bottling plants for that city.

The election held in the Mineola voting precinct a few days since on the issuing of \$30,000 forty year road bonds carried, being 231 for and 69 against.

Machinery is being placed for a box and crate factory at Sulphur Springs. Tyler Baptists are arranging to build a church edifice at a cost of \$30,000.

The Katy railroad intends to build a large hospital in Texas at an early date, the nearest one now being Se-dalia, Mo. Employes have been asked to help in selecting the site.

Stamford Waterworks Company has just completed a new dam creating a reservoir of 400,000,000 capacity, which will duplicate one already in use.

Brazos County recently voted for a \$100,000 bond issue for the purchase of building permanent bridges across the Brazos at Columbia and Brazoria.

Weatherford's Twentieth Century Club has found the ladies public rest room a most valuable adjunct to the city and have added to its size and convenience.

Thomas H. Broderick, Waco, a commercial tailor, aged 55, died suddenly while sitting a chair conversing with friends. The cause of death was heart trouble. A widow is the survivor.

Last Saturday morning D. S. McCullum, living near Henderson, was struck by lightning while returning to the house from the fields, and instantly killed.

According to Congressman Hampton Moore the boys and girls of the country as well as the adult masticators of chicle spent \$25,000,000 last year on chewing gum, while the candy bill amounted up to \$75,000,000.

Caldwell has let the contract for the erection of a standpipe, to be 16 feet in diameter and 100 feet high. The pipe will hold 150,000 gallons, and will be mounted on a concrete foundation, eight feet thick.

A stock company is being organized at Spring, Harris County, for the purpose of putting up a canning factory, creamery and ice plant. It is expected to place the stock only among dairymen and farmers.

The trustees of the Bryan Baptist Academy have let the contract for a new boys' dormitory to take the place of the one burned in the winter. The new dormitory will be of brick, two stories and basement, and is to cost \$18,484.

Cleburne Knights of Pythias have recently closed a deal for a lot on which to erect a castle hall.

Denison parties have bought a 300 acre tract of land near Detroit, Red River county, and will plant on it 2000 acres of peanuts.

The annual meeting of the Texas Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be at Hillsboro Tuesday, April 18. Representatives are expected from the mills at Denison, Sherman, McKinney, Bonham, Dallas, Waxahatchie, Corsicana, Itasca, West, Cuero, Gonzales, Brenham and perhaps others.

With the letting of contract to build a \$20,000 school house, Beeville records three large public undertakings for this year—the \$75,000 court house, \$20,000 sewerage system and the \$30,000 school house.

Work is progressing on the contract for building thirteen miles of railroad from Waterman toward San Augustine, Texas. When this line is completed it will be within eight miles of the main line of the Santa Fe at San Augustine, and it is believed that the gap will then be filled in by the Santa Fe.

Marshall Masons have let the contract for a temple on a bid of \$17,324.

Some of Mexico's improvements are: Ten thousand dollars in improvements at the Central Texas ice factory plant being installation of a duplicate boiler power and numerous other enlargements necessary for the increased business; a \$20,000 opera house, work upon which will begin in the next few days; a \$5000 to \$6000 automobile garage and machine shop for general machinery work, up to date if every particular.

PROGRESS of the WORLD

SOME THINGS THE BUSY WORKER IS DOING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CIVILIZATION

HEALTH IN ACTIVITY

TIME THAT IS WASTED

Happiness and Work Always Go Hand in Hand.

SMALL USE FOR THE IDLE

World Appreciates the One Who Makes the Most of the Time Allowed—Keeping Busy Intelligently Is to Be Healthy, Happy and Helpful.

There is a saying familiar to most of us that "the busy people always seem to have the most time," and it is to the busy ones that people usually look if they need help of any kind.

No one turns with a shadow of real hope to the idle people, for their cold, sealed brains cannot supply enough occupation for themselves, let alone helping others, declares a writer in the Pittsburg Dispatch. It is strange, however, to think that any two individuals brought up in like environment should develop on such different lines; the one perhaps idle, with only his or her own concerns to look after; the other constantly busy, but with time to spare where it always does the most good to others.

It is claimed, and perhaps justly, that the idle or incompetent folk are the pessimists, while the busy ones are the optimists of the world. We know that if a housewife does not adopt a system about her work she will never have time for anything else in life, and there is a lot to do and be seen. Teach children that if they work at their little tasks faithfully while they are at them the hour of play will be a fuller reward. It is not an easy task to teach them, but it is such an infinite help to them later in life that it seems worth the struggle or sacrifice on our part.

The ground is often taken that busy people are happiest because they do not have time to stop and consider their trials in detail, measure their misery, as it were. The idle people are so interested in their own troubles, comparing them with those of neighbors and friends, that they learn to love the sorrows and tatters of life, wasting valuable time in self-pity.

Exhaustive grief, we learn, is a luxury which only the wealthy can afford to indulge. With just plain, honest sorrow we can still be of great use in the world, and by doing for others forget our own troubles.

Idleness is an unhealthy complaint. It denotes inactivity of mental and physical functions. The act of being busy means health, removing all sluggish conditions. Hence, to be busy intelligently is to be healthy, happy and helpful, to gain dominion over self and to enjoy the good things of life. While to be idle is to bury the "one talent" so that it be finally taken away and given to him who already has enough and to spare.

LATE INVENTIONS.

Scales are included in the handle of a grocer's scoop that a Philadelphian has patented, so that the contents can be weighed when taken from a box, barrel or bin.

To prevent backaches a Maine farmer has invented a jointed hoe to throw potatoes into a net with which it is provided as they are dug.

Resembling a carpenter's bit, but provided with adjustable cutting points, is a new washer cutter that a Connecticut man has patented. A tool for removing the wire stitches from magazines has been patented by a Colorado man.

The Key to True Success.

The question of true success is of world-wide interest, yet it remains unanswered. Socialism can give no reply, because it cripples and destroys individual effort—and individuals make the world. Government can do little, for it accomplishes far less than individuals. Education, which strengthens each unit and binds all together, can alone bring us in sight of our goal and education may be immeasurably widened in extent and raised in value by our able men, who have now to work for the common weal. Is not this the key to true success?—Henry L. Higginson in the Atlantic.

Plenty of Character.

Mrs. Jones (returning from a call)—"I liked their new flat, but there seemed to be a lack of character in the furnishing." Jones—"Lack of character? Oh, I don't know. The chairs were patient when sat upon, the fireplace was of a frank, open nature, the mirror was given to reflection, the lamp radiated brightness and cheerfulness, and the sofa cushions seemed ambitious to get a head. Then, on the other hand, the wall paper was stuck up and the closets were all full. Seems to me there was character enough in it."—Boston Transcript.

THE POOR MAN'S TOOLS.

The poor man's pick and shovel lead progression on her way. Make enterprise move faster and bring commerce here to stay. They route man's field of labor, mark his boundaries of toil. And produce the wealth of nations from the bed-rock and the soil.

The poor man's pick and shovel loose emancipation's chain. And carry education o'er the prairie and the plain. They found the mighty city and the mansions of the rich. Prepare the tombs of millionaires and dig the pauper's ditch.

The poor man's drill and hammer rend the caverns of the earth. Bring forth the golden nugget and the ore of priceless worth. They pierce old nature's secrets, and reveal, as ages roll. The knowledge that is needed to light science to her goal.

Maxims of Business Woman.

The way in which discouragement is borne is the test of character.

The violet at the foot of the mountain knows little of the storms which blow over the mountain top. The employee knows little of the problems which in times of stress confront the employer.

It is better to see in a good cause than to win out in a bad one.

What you mean to do doesn't count. It is what you do that makes your record.

Might is not right, but right is mighty.

Drawbacks to Higher Education.

"I suppose that boy of yours is having a pretty lively time at college?"

"Yep. He was jes' gettin' through th' chicken pox when he come down with the mumps."

Little Stories for Business Women

By NELLIE FRANCES MILBURN

Her Own Milliner

"Where do you get your hats, Minna?" asked Grace Carter one day as she and Minna Gritter were eating lunch together in the rest room of a big department store.

"Well," laughed Minna, taking a bite of a juicy pickle, "I usually get them out of the ragbag. I have a wealthy cousin who has two daughters, and just before she went to Europe a couple of years ago she gave me a number of old hats and a box of velvets, ribbons, feathers, buckles, and odds and ends. The hat you admire is composed of a selection from different sources. I bought a new wire frame for the crown, which is covered with an old piece of black chiffon, which I washed in water with a little black ink in it, and then pressed it. The straw rim was part of an old brown hat which I colored with black shoe polish. The shaded flowers are a lot of flowers of different colors which I mended and then dipped in a rose-colored dye. As some were dark and some light, they now

present an artistically shaded appearance. This ribbon was also dyed in the same solution.

"I have been taking a course of lessons in millinery in an evening class at the Y. W. C. A., and it has already been worth dollars and dollars to me, as I have learned how to line a hat, curl plumes, make pretty bows and loops, and in fact make an entire hat by buying the wire frame, and sewing on straw braid, or covering it with velvet or silk."

"Oh, Minna," exclaimed Grace in delight, "I have a splendid idea. Now I have several old hats that I have just been intending to throw away. Suppose I bring them over to your house some evening and see if you could not plan a new hat for me out of the best of the materials."

"All right," agreed Minna cordially. "I am sure we can evolve something pretty and becoming, and I will be glad to teach you some of the useful things I have learned at the Y. W. C. A."

DOING GOOD WORK

"Say, Tina, I'll bet Greta is going to be fired. I've noticed the boss looking at her work and talking to her several times this week," giggled one of the girls in Barnett Bros.' big shoe factory to a friend as they sat at their benches.

"You know she's one of the slowest workers in the room," she went on maliciously.

"Yes, Greta is slow," admitted Tina, "but her work is done thoroughly and nothing is ever sighted. You know, Jennie, that the boss has twice found fault with your work and said that you must take more pains."

Jennie Jaynes tossed her head. "I guess the boss knows I'm the fastest worker on this floor, and that's what counts when it comes to the pay roll."

"I don't like to hear you criticize Greta," went on Tina. "She is refined, and always pleasant, and has a better education than most of us 'girls'."

"Oh, she's nice enough, but she hasn't a bit of style," persisted Jennie. "She's been wearing that old black serge dress for over a year. The boss was asking me how I liked her one day, and I just up and told him that she never went to picnics or dances or the five cent theater, and hadn't a bit of fun about her; and he just laughed and said that she did seem very much settled down for a young girl."

At that moment the foreman passed down the line and the two girls ceased their gossiping.

The next Monday morning a surprise awaited the factory girls. When they came out of the dressing room

Twelve Full Hours a Week Consumed by the City Worker in Getting to His Daily Task.

Waste! Where do you, Mr. Business Man, waste? In effort; in finance in opportunity—or in time? There you are! Time is what is wasted by every business man, every day, every year. The city necessitates this; crowded conditions, slow transportation, and the distance from home to the office, allow no choice. Think of what the worker of today wastes in getting to and from the office! Figure it out. Take the average business man who works six days a week for fifty weeks for forty years. From his home to his office takes an hour; from office to home another. Two hours a day. Twelve full hours a week. If he works fifty weeks a year this amounts to 600 hours, and if he works forty years the time devoted to riding to and from amounts to 24,000 full hours. This means 1,000 days and nights—nearly three years. Three years wasted in getting to and from work!

Great fortunes have been made in less time; campaigns which made or broke nations were carried out in less than three years; some of the greatest achievements of the world were brought about in a shorter period; policies of nations have been completely changed; republics have risen from insurrection and fallen to extinction in three years.

Three years out of a possible seventy! It is too much time to waste in an era such as this.

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W. F. KELLIS, Editor

STERLING CITY, TEXAS

The hooper is not afraid of spring fever germs.

It looks as if the harem skirt were to be hobbled.

The trouser skirt is not popular even on the Paris stage.

The silk hat is threatened, but threatened hats live long.

In catching a street car a harem skirt has a hobbie skirt skinned a block.

There ought to be no trouble in getting a little light on the so-called match trust.

New uses are continually being found for radium. All that is needed is some radium.

Sometimes when you think that you are knocking at your door it turns out to be a collector.

The meekest man has been found in Texas. He was arrested for stealing milk from an orphan asylum.

A hospital physician declares that everybody is crazy now and then. So it isn't always the other fellow.

An unusual happening is reported from Connecticut. A woman found \$3,000 in her dead husband's pockets.

To teach the young idea how to swim Chicago educators think is quite as important as teaching it to shoot.

The harem skirt has been causing riots in Rio Janeiro, but Buenos Ayres appears to be making an effort to take it tranquilly.

Now we are told that a woman's skirt is her crowning glory. All of which is our notion of no place to wear a skirt.

In parts of Nova Scotia automobilizing is allowed four days each week. The rest of the time the roads are perfectly safe.

You can send a day letter by telegraph now, but old-fashioned people will cling to the "arrived safely" and "am well" formula.

A New York physician promises to make bad boys good by proper breathing. It is a far cry from a strap in the woodshed to a breathing exercise.

A foot race has been arranged for one-legged men from Minneapolis to St. Louis. And thus the great work of the twentieth century goes on.

A New York office boy made \$50,000 speculating in Wall street, but they got \$20,000 of it away from him the next day—and he is still fooling around in Wall street.

In New York a woman is trying to prove that she loved a man and she offers in evidence letters in which she called him her "ugly monkey" and her "early bear." It must be splendid to be loved like that.

By an astronomer it is alleged that because comets are composed merely of dust collisions with them need not be feared. Just the same they give the solar system the appearance of needing a vacuum cleaner.

Winsted, Conn., has a fisherman who claims to have caught a pickerel because the latter mistook his nose for bait and jumped at it. It strikes us that said fisherman must have consumed a vast amount of bait to acquire a nose so brilliant that a pickerel would jump at it.

Under the new law it costs \$10 to carry a pistol in New York instead of only \$5.50. But those who expect to see the difference reflected in a decrease of shooting affairs will probably be disappointed. If the fee was a million, and it was not entered more strictly than the \$2.50 one, it would be just as ineffectual.

Sir Hiram Maxim is still staging the praises of that great American dish—pork and beans. Some of these days the humble and much-abused pig will find an authority abroad who will suddenly elevate it to the heights, and make us ashamed that familiarity and tradition have made us belittle the hidden sweetness and light we have with us.

A jilted Brooklyn man is suing the fickle fair one for the time lost in courting her. She pleads by way of defense a woman's inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness by changing her mind. In this constitutional right the unucky swain has no case. All the courts appealed to on this issue have hitherto upheld this right, which, indeed, antedates everything but the creation.

King Soluthe Chon Fa Maha Zairavath, of Siam, cables thanks for sending an American representative to his late father's cremation. That is nothing. We are quite willing, on general principles, to send representatives to more cremations of oriental potentates, considering that the Orient has such potentates to burn. But it is to be hoped that Siamese court etiquette will not require an American fungus to get twisted around His Majesty's given name.

A gallant court in Pennsylvania has decided that a woman with beautiful eyes can use them in any way she pleases. There is a large measure of prudence in the gallantry, for no court under Heaven could keep beautiful eyes from being used.

Richard von Arkov, a Hungarian, baron, was arrested in New York the other day for carrying brass knuckles. Evidently he had heard of the Drexel-Borersford fifth encounter and wanted to be prepared when he broke into American society.

VALUE OF CORN CROP

Great American Grain Food for Men and Stock.

Demonstrated Thoroughly That With Proper Preparation and Cultivation Southern Farmer Can Grow as Much as in Northern States.

(By S. A. KNAPP, Special Agent in Charge of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work.)

The great American grain food for men and stock upon the farm is corn. Corn intelligently managed, will produce more food per acre than any other cereal, and it is generally one of the safest of crops, which is an important item, because where men and animals must be fed, certainty of production stands among the first requisites. More corn brings into use the pastures and idle lands of the farm. It is the backbone of a cheaper food supply for the masses. Therefore, the production of an abundant supply of corn is one of the essentials of good farming.

The southern farmer should grow enough corn for every possible need of the farm, and he can. It has been demonstrated thoroughly that with proper preparation and cultivation he can grow as much per acre as the best farmers in the corn growing states. At prevailing prices it is cheaper to produce it than to buy it, even with 12 and 15 cent cotton. Furthermore, the best farming requires systematic rotation of crops on all lands. It is a plant of wide adaptability and can be produced in nearly all portions of the United States. It is especially valuable from the fact that we not only get the corn, but can grow with it a heavy crop of cow peas, which will give a supply of nitrogen and humus, two of the most valuable items in building up soil.

Corn is a tropical plant, and all other things being equal, it should thrive better in the southern than in the northern states. This, however, is not the case. What is the reason? The main cause is the lack of suitable seed beds in the south. Experiments have shown that, while it sends many of its roots three or four feet deep, the corn plant places the great body of its feeding roots from three to twelve inches below the surface where the soil is made loose enough by plowing or by frost to permit it. The roots send out in every direction an infinite number of hair-like growths, which absorb moisture and food. On soils properly prepared and in sections of fair rainfall the feeding ground for corn is usually from two to twelve inches below the surface. This is strictly true in the great corn belt of the northwest. In the south there has been too much shallow plowing. Breaking three or four inches is not deep enough to make a suitable feeding place for corn roots.



Ten Bushels to Acre. Forty Bushels to Acre.

vigorous, well-earred stalks in the field, because corn is fertilized from all the surrounding plants. Therefore it is better to select a medium ear from a field where the average corn is excellent than a model ear from a field where most of the corn is inferior. Much depends also upon the vitality of the seed. To insure high vitality, corn must be gathered before the fall rains, put in a dry, well ventilated place, and kept free from weevils. Corn is especially responsive to good treatment and careful selection. It is a crop easily improved and deteriorated as the result of bad management with corresponding rapidity. The illustration shows the difference between shallow and intensive cultivation and the old method of deep cultivation after planting. These tracts are side by side on the same farm in North Carolina.

INJURY DONE BY GRAIN MOTH

Southern Farmer Generally Applies Term "Fly Weevil" to Destructive Little Insect.

Like practically all agricultural products, corn and other grains are subject to the attack of numerous destructive insects, some of them commencing their depredations in the ripening grain in the fields, while others abide solely in the barns, store rooms or cribs where the grain is stored.

The actual loss occasioned by insects in whole grain and the various stock foods cannot be accurately estimated; the grain is not only reduced in weight and consequent selling value, but is often rendered wholly unfit for human food and less valuable as food for live stock.

A species of insects of which the parents are moths is found to be very destructive, this is the angoumois grain moth, the larvae of which develops entirely in the kernels of corn or other grain.

The Southern farmer generally applies the term "fly weevil" to this species to distinguish it from the rice or black weevil, but the term is hardly appropriate, because the adult flying moth is simply the parents form of the worm that feeds in the grain. This species does not attack meal or food products, but lives in the whole grain, a single kernel of corn often furnishing food for two or three larvae.

During the year five or six generations of moths may be produced. Farmers commonly remark that grain becomes infested in spring when large numbers of moths are seen flying in the granaries—thus gaining for them the name "fly weevil," but in reality the grain is generally first infested in the field.

These moths commence to emerge in April, and earlier in the warmer sections, and succeeding generations may mature about every six weeks. Grain in the field is evidently not infested until nearly grown, or in such condition that the first moths mature about when the grain is ripening. It

is certainly a bad practice to leave corn out and stacked in the field, for in such condition more ears are exposed to egg deposition than would be if the corn were stored in the grain cribs. The moths will not be present in the granaries during the fall months if proper precautions have been taken to get rid of all infested grain of the previous year's growth.

By inoculation is meant the adding of the germs in some way to the soil. Experiments with vetch have shown that the corn is greatly increased by inoculation, and at the same time that nitrogen is added to the soil. Experiments show that the germs from one plant will inoculate plants very closely related. But the best results will probably be obtained by using germs from the same species of plant one wishes to inoculate.

Prices of Horses. A good many farmers in localities where horses are scarce are going to market for needed horsepower at present. They are taking chunky mares mostly and claim they are cheaper in market than in the country. All kinds of horses are selling high at farms and in some weight have the preference. Mares of this kind in fact to a good draft horse meet ready sale anywhere at present.

on average land it furnishes neither sufficient food nor sufficient moisture for the plant to do its best. The trouble with a shallow seed bed is that it is too wet under heavy rainfall and too dry in periods of drought. To make its largest yield, corn requires not only a deep seed bed but a large amount of humus in the soil. Consequently more land requires some previous preparation—the plowing under of a green crop or the use of stable manure. The use of these is better preparation than to depend entirely upon commercial fertilizers. The land should also be well drained, because standing water is totally unsuited to the deep, penetrating roots of corn. Observe the following rules:

(1) Select a well drained piece of land, filled with vegetable matter.

(2) Break (plow) in the fall to a depth of a foot or more, with some implement that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface, and thoroughly pulverize. If this is done early enough, put in a winter cover crop of rye, oats or barley, which should be turned over in the spring.

(3) Go over the land with a section harrow two or three times before planting, and again after the corn is up, using the harrow at nearly right angles with the rows.

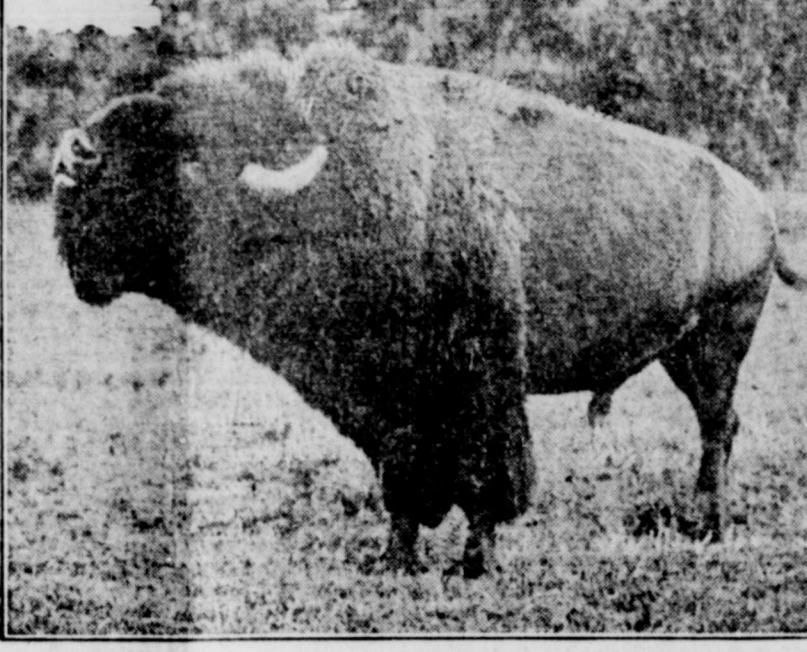
(4) Use the best seed, and especially such seed as has been tested in the climate of the field to be planted.

(5) Practice intensive shallow cultivation. The disk plow, the adjustable section harrow, and the weeder are valuable aids in producing the corn crop. In selecting the seed it is not advisable that it should be selected from the crib or even from the ordinary field, if the best results are to be obtained. There should be a special plot for seed purposes, which must receive the best preparation of the seed bed and the best seed obtainable, with excellent cultivation and fertilization. Then, before the pollen has matured, all barren stalks and all weak and diseased stalks should be removed, leaving nothing but strong,

The World's Wonders

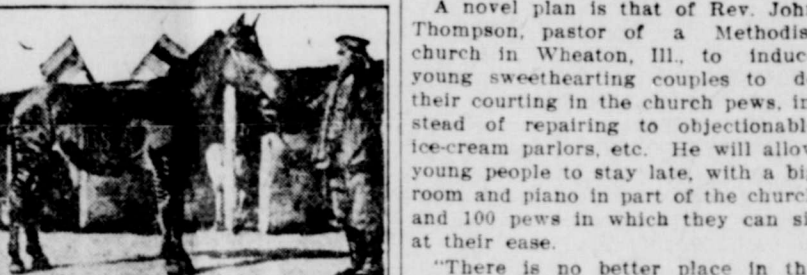
STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Bison Challenging a Rival



Canada's great national park near Wainwright, Alberta, contains the largest herd of buffalo, or American bison, in the world. Among them are some magnificent specimens, one of which, an old bull, is shown in the photograph challenging a rival to combat. The battles between the bulls often are terrific.

NEW MOUNT FOR CZAR'S ARMY



The Russian war office has recently approved the mongropeb for mounting certain of the czar's cavalry regiments that are stationed in Asia. This animal is a cross between the Mongolian pony and the zebra, and is being bred in large numbers at the Russian government stud farm in the Crimea. He is a sturdy beast, particularly well fitted to the work in Siberia. The name "mongropeb" is fanciful and not yet officially adopted.

MINER'S TRYING EXPERIENCE

To have been almost buried alive and forced to keep in one position for 20 hours on end was the trying experience of George Hill, a miner, at Peak Hill, N. S. W. Hill with two others, had to put in a shot, which caused a slide. He was carried along with the earth into an old working. His mates got down and succeeded in removing seven feet of earth from his head, but they found it dangerous to continue, as the earth was liable to come in and smother them. They decided to put in a drive at the back of the 180 foot level. After 17 hours of hard work they opened the wall at his head. It then took three hours to remove the debris away to get him out, the greatest care having to be exercised to prevent the loose stuff smothering him. A rope was attached to Hill, and at last he was pulled out amidst the hearty cheers of his fellow-miners.

PEELED HIS WAY OVER OCEAN

There are a variety of ways of working one's passage on shipboard, but the plan adopted by C. Pullman, of St. Louis, doubtless establishes a precedent. Mr. Pullman, a young man of education, crossed the Atlantic in the first cabin with some \$10,000 in cash to meet the expenses of a short sojourn in Europe. He had neglected to secure his return passage. His living expense in London and Paris proved higher than anticipated, and the Atlantic presented a formidable barrier to his return home. Mr. Pullman was obliged to forego the luxuries of a first cabin, second, or even third cabin, and finally slipped as a peeler of potatoes on the President Lincoln. By crossing in first cabin and returning in the scullery, Mr. Pullman doubtless established a new sea record of his kind.

INDIAN LEGEND OF CREATION

Among the traditions handed down from generation to generation is the creation of the world. I will try to give an account of what has been told by the old people of my tribe.

At one time this earth of ours was uninhabited and covered with water to an unknown depth. Upon the surface of this vast ocean floated a pipe, which served as a sort of boat for the Great Spirit.

He had in his possession a duck, beaver and a turtle, which were his only companions. The Great Spirit knew there was clay at the bottom of this vast sea, whose depth was beyond the imagination.

He asked the turtle to dive down to the bottom of the sea and bring him some clay. The turtle did as he was directed, and at a certain length of time reappeared upon the surface without any clay, for he was unable to reach the bottom. The beaver was the next to go down with a determination to succeed, only to come up to the surface empty-handed as the turtle.

Lot's wife at least earned her salt.

TALLEST BRITISH SOLDIER

Private H. Barter, who has just joined the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, is only eighteen years of age, but stands 6 feet 8 1/2 inches in his stockings and is still growing. He is said to be the tallest soldier in the British army. "My father, who is a Devonshire farmer, is," he says, "6 feet 5 inches, and my mother is 5 feet 10 inches, so I think it must be hereditary. I have lived nearly all my life in the country. I am doing two hours a day in a gymnasium and about three hours drill, so that in a month or two I ought to reach 6 feet 9 1/2 inches. I have smoked since I was fourteen, or I do not know how tall I should have been."

FISH CAPER WHEN DRUNK

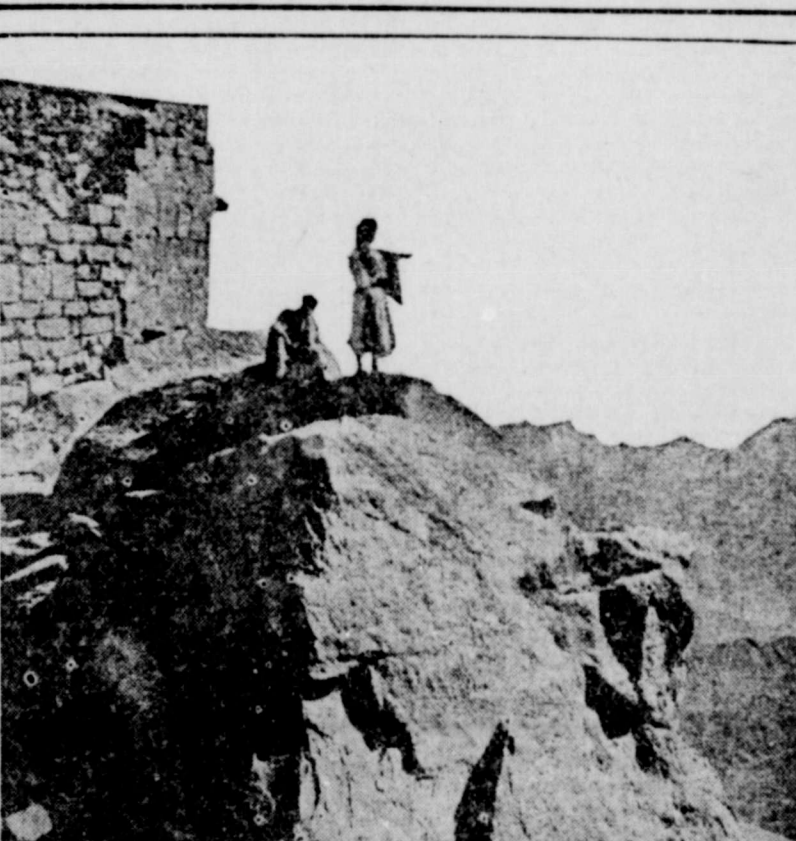
"As drunk as a fish" is a common expression, but not many people ever saw a fish drunk. However, those who attended a temperance demonstration by E. F. Sutherland of Columbus, Ind., were permitted to see intoxicated fish. Sutherland placed fish in a tank of water and added alcohol to the water. In a little while the fish began cutting capers that would have surprised any self-respecting member of the finny tribe. By and by the alcohol became too strong for the fish, and they started to turn on their backs. Sutherland saved their lives by transferring them to fresh water. They were soon sober, and apparently were unharmed.

MARKS ANGER OF EMPEROR



There stands in Peking, China, a handsome arch of native style of architecture which marks the spot on which Baron von Kettler was assassinated on June 20, 1900. The inscription (translated) reads: "This monument has been erected by order of the Emperor of China to the memory of the Imperial German minister, Chevalier Clemens von Kettler, who, on this spot, was done to death by the villainous hand of a murderer, on June 20, 1900. In everlasting memory of his name. In continual acknowledgment of the anger of the German Emperor for this atrocity. As a warning to all."

Here Moses Got the Tablets



According to ancient tradition the summit of Jebel Musa, in the peninsula of Sinai, is the place where Moses received the Ten Commandments, and saw the Glory of God pass by. In the valley below the Children of Israel were encamped. At the spot where Moses remained fasting 40 days while he inscribed the law on the tablets there stands an old monastery, and the monks show to visitors the impression of the prophet's head in a hollow of the rock.

HOUSE SKATES TWELVE MILES

People living along the shore of Lake Champlain were astonished long ago to see a house running away across the ice. The owner of Willisboro Point, a peninsula opposite Burlington, wished to move a house about half a mile over the ice. While the workmen were arranging the skids a great gust of wind struck the house and it started at a lively gallop up the lake. It was soon traveling at a forty-mile clip. The sight of the forty-foot two-story building as it twisted, tumbled, twirled and turned terrified the fish hut colony. The house finally banged diagonally on a ridge and came to a standstill after a twelve-mile run.

YOUNG JEWISH BOY A RABBI

A remarkable boy is Charles Forshleider of New York, who is fourteen years old and rabbi for 1,600 boys and girls. Every Friday evening and Saturday morning he officiates in black gown and cap and leads the juvenile congregation in prayer. Many prominent Jews attend his service.

Triumph of Courage. Courage and the "power of the human eye," saved Walter Sargent, a prosperous rancher, in the Redwood district, San Jose, when he was confronted by a hungry mountain lion the other evening. Sargent was driving a herd of cows to his home in the foothills when he noticed the big cat stalking him. As it crouched for a spring Sargent turned and fixed the beast with his eye. Man and lion remained as immovable as statues for a few seconds and then the animal turned and trotted away.

For Better Health - TRY - Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you have lost your good health let the Bitters help you to regain it. A 58 years' record backs up its merit in cases of Stomach, Liver and Bowel Ills and Malarial Disorders. Try it today. All Druggists.

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SAVING COTTON CROP

Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in the South.

Restored Confidence When Farmers Were Panic-Stricken at Appearance of Boll Weevil—Lands Increased in Value.

The Review of Reviews in a recent article outlined the work accomplished by the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work. The article is reproduced here, together with an illustration showing the results accomplished in a Texas field.

The work was precipitated by the advent of the boll-weevil into Texas, an event which threatened to become a public calamity, but which in more



A Texas Cotton Field. The Results of Demonstration Methods Are Shown on the Left of Old Methods on the Right.

than one way has proven to be a blessing in disguise. The country as a whole, especially the great cotton-producing section, was panic-stricken, and it became necessary for the general government to take some action to restore confidence by saving the crop. This it did when, in 1904, the bureau of plant industry inaugurated a movement at first known as the cotton demonstration work, but later called the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, the name which it now bears. At the head of this movement is Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

The primary object was to show that a good yield of cotton can be made in spite of the weevil, and the effort to do this has been rewarded with remarkable success. I have before me now an affidavit made by some of the most influential farmers, merchants and bankers of Trinity county, Texas, affirming that the increase in bank deposits and the selling values of farm lands shows that county to be 100 per cent better off than before the appearance of the weevil; that the rental value of lands cultivated wholly in cotton has increased 74 per cent; that the lands produce more cotton to the acre than before, and that the weevil problem

was solved by the aid of the farmers' demonstration work. A part of the prosperity comes from the fact that the weevil caused farmers to turn their attention to some extent to the raising of food crops, but that does not alter the fact that the Knapp experiments show cotton lands to have actually increased in value and yield in spite of the weevil.

"The restoration of confidence in the delta country of Mississippi and Louisiana during the past two years has alone been worth the cost of the whole work up to this time. The presence of the weevil and bad weather conditions threatened the loss of almost the entire crop, when Dr. Knapp's men went into the section and saved the situation. Last year in Louisiana in spite of the weevil and an almost unprecedented bad season, the demonstration men averaged a yield of one-half of a bale to the acre while the yield of the state was

one-fifth of a bale. The plan is simply to plant cotton that matures early, and by shallow and intensive cultivation to hasten maturity before the weevil has a fair chance to get in its work of destruction. Then, as the squares form, to go over the field and pick all punctured by the weevil and burn them.

"But the farmers' co-operative demonstration work extends its usefulness along structural lines of much greater importance than the salvation of one staple crop; it is concerned in the development of every branch of agriculture and in the complete redemption of rural life. Southern methods of farming have long been bad. Complexity of conditions makes it hard to give a reason for this, but to those who know the section well numerous reasons present themselves. The owning of large tracts of land without means of cultivating them, the poor educational and social advantages of sparsely settled districts, the alluring call of the cities to definite incomes and more compact life, and the leaving of the farms to tenant labor of the very ignorant and the very poor are some of the general reasons for the impoverished soil and bad cultivation of southern lands."

easy job, the present system doing the work much more effectively when the onions are planted in rows.

Since this tool admits of close planting the saving in space is very much greater than when the horse cultivator was employed.

Cultivation means more than destroying weeds; more than loosening the soil. There is a chemical transformation, going on whenever the ground is light enough to admit the entrance of air, and the soil which fails to get this falls short of the highest possibilities.

IMPROVED TOOLS IN GARDEN

Wheel Implements Cannot Be Equaled for Labor Saving and Efficiency in Preparing Ground.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
Among the most improvements here along the line of gardening equal the wheel tools for the saving of labor and the efficiency of work. We thought we had solved the problem by planting in long rows and using the one-horse cultivator for the main part of the work.

This is a long stride ahead of the hand hoe, but the most steady horse will sometimes blunder upon a row of plants.

Beside there is often a bit of spare time in the morning or evening when the soil is just right, yet to harness the horse would take so long that it would not pay for the short period, so the work is postponed until a rain or drought places the soil in a less favorable condition.

The wheel hoe puts the ground in better condition for planting than any other method. It marks the rows uniformly and the drill puts the seeds in regularly instead of in bunches, thus saving in the quantity required, yet with the seeds properly spaced, firming the earth over them after planting.

The regularity in planting enables one to work close to the plants with the wheel tools without injuring one. They are more easily thinned out as necessary, after they come up, and the

The report of the commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana shows that the farmers of that state raised 506,004,320 pounds of rice and enough sugar cane for the manufacture of 656,913,708 pounds of sugar.

Don't Go in Debt.

We have no business to go in debt for farm products. We ought to grow our own supplies, keep out of debt, and get all that we are obliged to buy at the lowest prices for cash. Such a course means common sense farming, all other kinds being nonsense farming.

Cultivation means more than destroying weeds; more than loosening the soil. There is a chemical transformation, going on whenever the ground is light enough to admit the entrance of air, and the soil which fails to get this falls short of the highest possibilities.

Poor Seed.

The poorest investment American farmers can make—and the majority of them make it every year—is poor seed, says the Inter Ocean. It costs this country millions of dollars annually, and in reality is one of the most important factors in the high cost of living.

Rice in Louisiana.

The report of the commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana shows that the farmers of that state raised 506,004,320 pounds of rice and enough sugar cane for the manufacture of 656,913,708 pounds of sugar.

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General Farm Notes

A muzzle upon the horse's nose will prevent many nipped limbs. Pure air and sunshine, pure water and comfort make the only ideal environment.

Horses having fast work to do should be fed but little hay, and only a small allowance of corn.

The big yield cow will knock all the doubt and difficulty out of the business of milk production.

The fattening hog should not be allowed to root, as the exercise consumes too much feed and energy.

All dairymen will find that it will pay them to know just what every individual cow in their herd is doing.

If a new peach, apricot or plum tree develops yellows or little peach, immediately remove and destroy it.

Sunshine works wonders with the young pigs. See that your farrowing houses are arranged with this in mind.

For success in fruit-raising it is absolutely necessary to keep the trees free from all injurious insects and diseases.

Keep your spraying machine in good trim, all bolts and bearings tight, plunger packed, etc. Use good oil and plenty of it.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Who waits until the wind shall whistling keep
Will never find the ready hour to sow;
Who watches clouds will have no time to reap.
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

A Few Good Desserts.

A frozen dessert is always one well liked; they are easily made if one has a good freezer and fully as economical as desserts which take time and heat to prepare, as well as material more expensive.

A delicious dessert of rich milk and lemon juice, called sherbet, is made as follows:

Milk Sherbet.
Sugar of three lemons and a cup of sugar is added to a quart of good, rich milk. Stir and dissolve the sugar and do not think it is ruined if the milk is curdled by the lemon juice, as it will freeze smooth.

Another very pretty and nice dessert is made from grape juice. Use a cup of the juice, a cup of sugar if the juice is not too sweet, and a pint of thin cream. Freeze as usual. The flavor and color is improved by adding a tablespoonful of lemon juice.

Raisin Pie.
This is a pie that is very rich, but when made of good raisins is especially delicious.

Cover a pound of raisins with water and cook gently until well softened. Add a lemon, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one and a half cups of sugar and at the last a half cup of cold water. Bake in two crusts.

To one cupful of grape juice add the juice of a lemon and one orange, one cup of sugar, a pint of water and a tablespoonful of gelatin. Moisten the gelatin with a portion of the boiling water, pour over the softened gelatin, add the sugar and juice and freeze as usual.

Generalities.
Wash eggs as they come from the market, and the shells may then be used in clearing coffee and soup.

Corn apples before paring them, as there is less danger of their breaking. Save all scraps of good soap and cook in soft water. This jelly may be used to wash the hair.

Some Hot Puddings.
A steamed or baked pudding is a dish appreciated by the men, who usually like a rich dessert. Here are a few that will be an addition to any recipe book:

Whole Wheat Pudding.
Mix two cupfuls of whole wheat flour, half a teaspoon of soda and half a teaspoon of salt. Add one cup of milk, half a cup of molasses, and one cup of chopped raisins or a cup of ripe berries. Steam two hours and a half and serve with cream or pudding sauce. One cup of dates, figs or stewed prunes or chopped apple makes a variety which is pleasing.

An egg sauce made with hot milk, sugar and flavoring makes a good sauce for this pudding.

Cabinet Pudding.
Butter a melon mold and decorate it with candied fruit, or with raisins in milk soft. Put in a layer of cake or lady fingers, then a few pieces of fruit, and repeat until the mold is full, or nearly so. Pour a pint of boiling milk into the yolk of three eggs beaten with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. Pour over the cake in the mold and set the mold into a pan of hot water on the back of the stove for half an hour, then place in the oven, still in the hot water, and bake an hour. Serve with foamy sauce.

French Bread Pudding.
Butter small, thin slices of bread and spread with apple jelly, lay them in a pudding dish, filling it half full. Pour over a boiled custard and cover with a meringue. Brown the meringue and serve cold.

Orange and Coconut Pudding.
Butter a tall mold, sprinkle the bottom and sides with grated coconut, using the fresh nut. Crumble rather fine a stale sponge cake. Fill the mold almost to the top with alternate layers of cake, coconut and sliced oranges. Beat four eggs, add a pint of milk, a pinch of salt and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat this slowly over the mixture in the mold and let stand for 15 minutes. Steam for 45 minutes.

Summer Salad.
Pare, eye and cut a ripe pine apple in cubes; slice tender celery. To each pint mix a cup of broken pecan meats; moisten with mayonnaise and garnish with pecans and sliced pineapples.

When using mayonnaise, to make it go further, add whipped cream or the white of an egg beaten stiff. The dressing may be colored to harmonize with any color scheme.

HERFULESSNESS is just as natural to the heart of a man in strong health as color to his cheek; and wherever there is habitual gloom, there must be either bad air, unwholesome food, improperly severe labor, or erring habits of life. —Ruskin.

Asparagus.
This delicious spring vegetable is expensive when first seen in the market, but it is one of the most satisfactory vegetables to have in the home garden. When making an asparagus

Wanted to Be Sure.
Accompanied by an instructor the new entry into the automobile field was out, bright and early, in his new touring car. They were circling the park in rather a wobbly fashion.

"I suppose," he casually remarked to chauffeur, as he took a fresh grasp on the speed lever, "that you have been around with worse than I?"

The man gave no answer.

"I say," he repeated, in a louder tone, "I suppose you have been around this course with worse than I?"

"I heard very well, sir, what you said in the first place," replied the man. "I'm just a-thinkin' about it." —Metropolitan.

A Wonder.
"Is your wife a good cook?"
"Is she a good cook?" Say, I believe that woman could make something good to eat out of prunes."

How shall I be able to rule over others, that have not full power and command over myself?—Rabelais.

bed the two-year-old roots are the most satisfactory to buy, as the shoots are ready to use the following year.

Make a trench about eight inches deep, put in some good rich fertilizer and cover with a little dirt. Allow the soil to become warm, and then set out the roots about a foot apart. In the fall cover with a layer of fertilizer at least six inches deep, and in the spring this is forked into the soil. The difference between large and small asparagus is in the amount of fertilizer used. A bed of asparagus makes a nice hedge between lots in the city. An asparagus bed should not be moved for years, but it must be cultivated.

Salt should be used generously in the spring, as it is a marine plant and needs salt to nourish it. The water from the ice cream freezer may be used with good effect if sprinkled on to the asparagus bed.

During the first year the bed will need cultivation several times; after that only in the spring before the shoots start and in the fall a thick coat of fertilizer.

A hundred roots will produce enough asparagus to supply a family of six with all the asparagus needed. When cooking the young, tender stalks, the best method is to tie them in bunches and stand the bunches in the boiling water. The steam is sufficient to cook the tender tips and the coarser stalk ends have the more severe heat to soften them.

Appropriate sauces to serve with asparagus is drawn butter sauce, white sauce or hollandaise sauce.

If any of the vegetable is left, the sauce may be washed off and the asparagus may then be added to a salad with French dressing.

The tough ends may be used in a soup.

Asparagus is medicinal in its properties, especially valuable as a liver and kidney remedy.

HERE are nettles everywhere. But smooth green grasses are more common still. The blue of heaven is over the cloud. —E. B. Browning.

Some Hot Puddings.
A steamed or baked pudding is a dish appreciated by the men, who usually like a rich dessert. Here are a few that will be an addition to any recipe book:

Whole Wheat Pudding.
Mix two cupfuls of whole wheat flour, half a teaspoon of soda and half a teaspoon of salt. Add one cup of milk, half a cup of molasses, and one cup of chopped raisins or a cup of ripe berries. Steam two hours and a half and serve with cream or pudding sauce. One cup of dates, figs or stewed prunes or chopped apple makes a variety which is pleasing.

An egg sauce made with hot milk, sugar and flavoring makes a good sauce for this pudding.

Cabinet Pudding.
Butter a melon mold and decorate it with candied fruit, or with raisins in milk soft. Put in a layer of cake or lady fingers, then a few pieces of fruit, and repeat until the mold is full, or nearly so. Pour a pint of boiling milk into the yolk of three eggs beaten with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. Pour over the cake in the mold and set the mold into a pan of hot water on the back of the stove for half an hour, then place in the oven, still in the hot water, and bake an hour. Serve with foamy sauce.

French Bread Pudding.
Butter small, thin slices of bread and spread with apple jelly, lay them in a pudding dish, filling it half full. Pour over a boiled custard and cover with a meringue. Brown the meringue and serve cold.

Orange and Coconut Pudding.
Butter a tall mold, sprinkle the bottom and sides with grated coconut, using the fresh nut. Crumble rather fine a stale sponge cake. Fill the mold almost to the top with alternate layers of cake, coconut and sliced oranges. Beat four eggs, add a pint of milk, a pinch of salt and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat this slowly over the mixture in the mold and let stand for 15 minutes. Steam for 45 minutes.

Summer Salad.
Pare, eye and cut a ripe pine apple in cubes; slice tender celery. To each pint mix a cup of broken pecan meats; moisten with mayonnaise and garnish with pecans and sliced pineapples.

When using mayonnaise, to make it go further, add whipped cream or the white of an egg beaten stiff. The dressing may be colored to harmonize with any color scheme.

HERFULESSNESS is just as natural to the heart of a man in strong health as color to his cheek; and wherever there is habitual gloom, there must be either bad air, unwholesome food, improperly severe labor, or erring habits of life. —Ruskin.

Asparagus.
This delicious spring vegetable is expensive when first seen in the market, but it is one of the most satisfactory vegetables to have in the home garden. When making an asparagus

Wanted to Be Sure.
Accompanied by an instructor the new entry into the automobile field was out, bright and early, in his new touring car. They were circling the park in rather a wobbly fashion.

"I suppose," he casually remarked to chauffeur, as he took a fresh grasp on the speed lever, "that you have been around with worse than I?"

The man gave no answer.

"I say," he repeated, in a louder tone, "I suppose you have been around this course with worse than I?"

"I heard very well, sir, what you said in the first place," replied the man. "I'm just a-thinkin' about it." —Metropolitan.

A Wonder.
"Is your wife a good cook?"
"Is she a good cook?" Say, I believe that woman could make something good to eat out of prunes."

How shall I be able to rule over others, that have not full power and command over myself?—Rabelais.

SMILES

COULD BE TRUSTED.

The late Lord Young of the Scottish bench was responsible for enlivening many a dull case. One of the best remarks that ever fell from his lips was the reply to a counsel who urged on behalf of a plaintiff of somewhat dubious appearance:

"My client, my lord, is a most remarkable man, and holds a very responsible position; he is manager of some waterworks."

After a long look the judge answered: "Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water." —M. A. P.

So He Got His.

Conductor (after successful train robbery)—How did you get him, Jackson?

Husky Porter—Gis dis wufless pusion? Why, pufekky simple! After goin' fru my car he done try to git off ag'in wifout givin' me no tip!—Puck.

GOOD INTENTIONS, BUT—

Mrs. Parrot—Gracious, Mrs. Ostrich, why do you look so alarmed?

Mrs. Ostrich—Why—Mrs. Hippo is too neighborly.

Mrs. Parrot—In what way?

Mrs. Ostrich—Why, I told her I would have to be absent from my nest for several days and she offered to sit on the eggs.

Reversal of Form.

Fate oftentimes one's cause espouses; To such, reverses bring no shocks. As a man you build a block of houses—And as a child a house of blocks.

A Sad Case.

"She must have been delighted when her husband, whom she thought was killed in the railway wreck, showed up safe and well."

"I don't know about that."

"You certainly can not doubt it!"

"I only know she cried when she countermanded the order for the auto that she had planned to buy with his insurance money."

Favorite Fiction.

"I believe I am to have the pleasure of taking you out to dinner, Mrs. Oamley."

"To let—Desirable Apartments in This Building."

"Home Cooking Our Specialty."

"Genuine Cider Vinegar."

"Peaceable Picketing."

"All Wool Suits \$15."

"Dear Sir."

A Simple Request.

"What are you going to tell the people when you get home?"

"Nothing," replied Senator Sorghum. "And all that I ask is that they'll reciprocate and not start in telling me things."

They Haven't Tucked in Their Shirts.

"And all the Chinese have out of their queues."

"Well?"

"I was just wondering how the cartoonist who draws a Chinaman will make the public know that it is a Chinaman?"

THE STAR.

He—I have just signed our leading lady for another season.

She—Why, I didn't know you were a theatrical manager.

He—I'm not; I refer to our cook.

The Usual Result.
Mary had a little man,
Soon after they were wedded,
He'd grown so bald you could not tell
Which way her man was headed.

Musical.
"A recent wedding announcement in a Milwaukee paper reads: 'Jane Lowell-Louis Leo.'"

"Well, what about it?"

"Nothing, only I was thinking what a good yodel it would make."

The Reason.
"Did your friend try the German remedy for nerves I suggested?"

"Yes, but said it was too strong. In fact, he declared it was too tonic."

TROUBLES OF HIS OWN.

If skin tight pants
Come in for men,
And coarse coats,
Oh, then, oh, then
The humorist's
Heart will be sore!
He can't be funny
Any more
About the fashions
Women wear,
About their hips,
Or rouge, or hair!
All joy will be
Put on the shelf
When'er he sizes
Up himself.

Delighted!
"Henrietta," said the stern faced father in a tone that scintillated with sarcasm, "that young man Grinsom has been here three nights in succession and he does not go until midnight and after. I think you had better invite the fellow to bring his trunk and make his home here."

"Oh, you dear papa!" cried the girl, with innocent joy. "May I? Oh, won't that be lovely! It was just what he wanted, but he was too bashful to ask you. Oh, but won't he be just too delighted when I tell him this evening!" —Lippincott's.

The Trimmings.
"Brother Hardesty, how much are you going to give for the support of the gospel this year?"

"Why, Brother Askin, if I ain't helpin' to support it when I give \$15 to the organ fund, \$6 to the chandelier fund, \$5 to the carpet fund, donate two tons of coal, chip in for the janitor fund, and furnish most of the groceries when we have a church supper, of course I'll put down something. How much do you want?"

A Successful Petition.
There was a substitute chaplain on duty in the house one day and he prayed too long, almost interminably. The regular chaplain does not pray more than two minutes. The substitute prayed so long that Speaker Cannon's mind manifestly wandered; for when the substitute chaplain concluded Uncle Joe brought down his gavel with a heavy whack on the desk and said: "The petition will be approved."

Why She Was Sorry.
Nora—Oh, sorry to say, sorry, that Miss Giddy isn't in.

Mr. Caller (facetiously)—Why are you sorry, Nora?

Nora—Because, sorr, it's the biggest shory I ever told.

Suburban Justice—In this court the dignity and majesty of the law are observed. Lawless scorching is not to be laughed at and besides one of your reckless autoists ran over my best rooster last week. Fifteen and costs.

Told of Two Cities.
Two of those cranks who do that sort of thing were debating the relative merits of St. Louis and Kansas City.

"At any rate, we don't have to call this a city," said the St. Louis man.

"Nor do we have to call our town a saint," the other retorted.

A Similitude.
"How the people do come and go in this office."

"Yes, they remind me of guns."

"In what way?"

"Because they are employed only to be fired."

She Usually Does.
"Youth must be served."

"Why do you say that?"

"Well, did you ever know a family of three girls where the youngest one didn't get married first?"

As It Goes.
December 15—Doctor, if you get me out of this I'll willingly give you all my earthly possessions.

January 15—Mary, what do you think of that robber sending me a bill for \$30 for ten visits?"

Used Like a Cow's Horn.
Maud—What a long hatpin! Surely you don't ever use it?

Ethel—Only when I go bargain rusing.

A Sure Sign.
"I saw Mayme Knottling Will's tie yesterday."

"Knottling the tie, is she? Sure thing, she is thinking of tying the knot."

But Nobody Else.
He—You know Shakespeare says there is nothing bad or good, but thinking makes it so.

She—That lets you out on thinking you can say good things when you try.

A Bad Case.
"He absolutely lacks the business instinct."

"Does he?"

"Why, he'd have no more idea of business than to open a garage in Venice."

SOLD THE WORLD OVER



Mrs. McCormick's BEAUTY CREAM

W. F. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

Published Nov. 10, 1902, at the Sterling City postoffice as second-class matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

Subscribers failing to get their paper on time, will confer a favor by reporting same to us.

That old brush arbor—a shade for the town cow, a hatchery for fleas, a sore to the eye and a knot on the town—Let us arise and be dismissed.

"In the that Sweet Bye and Bye" is a beautiful theme, but in the meantime we should not forget that in that busy now and now is among the things which concerns us as well.

A friend in Corpus Christi this week sent us a copy of the "Crony" a weekly paper published at that place. From the "Crony" we learn that Corpus Christi is having troubles of its own. It seems as that the City Commissioners refuse to count the votes cast at a recent election for Mayor of that town, and by such actions they are still holding down their jobs. According to the Crony, somebody is either acting the dam fool or the knave. The only course open to them is to count the votes and declare the results and if there has been fraud go after it with a club in the hand of the strong arm of the law.

An exchange says if it could, it would side-step the issues of July the 22nd. Why not get on the fence under a good shade and watch 'em fight it out. If you buy in the fight, it will buy you nothing except a lot of enemies who will never forgive you.

Side-stepping, as a rule is not good policy, but when a fight is on in which so many disagreeable elements are mixed up in it, it is best to keep quiet if you can. When the writer was a boy, he witnessed a combat between two polecats, and a dog in a rail pen. Being desirous of taking a hand on the side of the dog, he left his seat on fence and lit into those polecats with a club. The result was victory on the side of the dog, but the nose-offing testimony of the writer's prowess which he carried home with him, caused him to be ostracised by his family and condemned to the society of the dog alone. This incident of his boyhood days taught him that in cases of this kind it is more pleasant and profitable to show a pair of clean heels than to be an ill smiling hero. But boys and dogs will rush in where angels fear to tread.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM

- Program for Sunday, April 23, 1911. Leader, Mrs. Dunn. 1. Voluntary songs 2. Opening song 3. Scripture reading: Col III—by Leader. 4. Prayer. 5. Scripture readings: Preston Sullivan, II Cor. VI: 14-17; Frankie Barnett, I Tim. V, 22; Marvin Churchill, I Psalm 1-3; Estelle Love, Phil. I 28-30. 6. Sentence prayer, led by Joe Foster and closed by Miss Armstrong. 7. Paper read by Miss Thompson. 8. Special song—Guy Douglas, Mavis Douglas, Mrs. Snow. 9. Paper read by Miss Anna Brown. 10. Talks on subject by all present. 11. Closing song. 12. Dismissal—Led by President.

Fourth Vice-President, Miss Rose Carver, began her work by entertaining the League Good Friday evening.

The house was prettily decorated with Spring's offering of roses. Each guest received as a souvenir a bouquet of violets tied with white and gold ribbons.

Miss Ethel Smith read an interesting paper on the "Origin of Easter."

We had no meeting of the League Sunday evening on account of another good rain.

Remember the hour of meeting is 7 o'clock, p. m.

A ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT

The Baraca Union Does A Few Stunts That Surprises the Philatheas

Perhaps the most enjoyable, as the most elegant, entertainment ever had in Sterling City, was the entertaining of the Philatheas class by the Baracas, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Roberts, Saturday evening the 15th, inst.

It is generally thought, and usually conceded, that the sterner sex know nothing about the planning and carrying out a successful entertainment, and a home entertainment where delicate refreshments and artistic decorations are a part of the program, is rarely attempted by them without the assistance of some good lady who knows about these things. But in this instance, not a thing, from the washing of the dishes to the serving of the most delicate dish, from the dusting of the room to the arrangement of the most artistic decoration, knew the touch of the feminine hand—and the ladies say that was all the better that it was so.

The parlor was decorated in the Philatheas and Baraca union colors, and around the room were hung placards bearing such inscriptions as "You are a stranger here but once." In the reception hall was hung a great lamp, the sides of which was the Baraca monogram.

It being the evening before Easter, in the dining room the Easter scheme of decoration was carried out. The dining table was a beautiful, green glade, with a single tree in the middle of it. Over this lovely sward played rabbits, near the center a large mechanical rabbit sat upright and complemently ate grass, while the little rabbits were dispersed about over the green. Under the tree, were nests of beautiful eggs.

The guests were met at the door by Messrs Manse Patton and G. E. Butler, and were conducted to the parlor by Messrs Irving Cole and Beryl Austin.

The boys, just in order so show the girls that they were at least a day ahead of them in the least detail, were dressed uniformly in light colored trousers and white shirt waists.

At 8:30, Manse Patton Patton announced that his class had a present for the ladies. D. L. Slaton was called, and his most pleasing and elegant style presented a beautiful pennant to the Philatheas union, which was most gracefully accepted by Miss Drushia Tweedle, the class president. After this came the story telling, which created more laughter and more embarrassment to the one who was made the butt of the joke, in less time than any thing we ever saw before. When this closed, there was pinned on the gentlemen a small heart-shaped card, punched and threaded with ribbon of the B. P. union colors; on the back of this card was the date and on the front was a Roman number. The ladies were given a like card, except on the the front was written a corresponding number in Arabic. In this way couples for refreshments were selected. Refreshments were announced and served.

In the dining room each one was given a large platter on which was served sugared wafers, grape juice, ice cream in dainty orange peel burrs, Easter marshmallows, and other ices. When all had finished each was given a dainty little gift edition volume of verse as a souvenir—the titles of the books varying, such as "Don't Worry," "Pleasant Thoughts," "Smile A Little," "To Wish You Peace," etc. These will not be treasured alone for their association, but for the many beautiful sentiments they contain.

After all had again assembled in the spacious parlor, old songs were sung and stories told until someone suggested that it was "time all honest people were in bed." Then Miss Vera Kellis, in a few well chosen, in behalf of the Philatheas, thanked the boys for their royal entertainment and wished them God speed.

Each guest went away with a heart full of praise and gratitude for the boys for having afforded them an evening of a continual round of pleasure—and the girls are still wondering how they did it.

Those present were: Messdames Purves, Patton, Evans, Dawn, Roberts, Misses Slaton, Cook, Lona and Belle Lyles, Sparkman, Belle and Lela Atkinson, Kellis, Elma and

Heta Austin, Eula and Drushia Tweedle, Eula and Bessie Potts, Annie Conger, Annie Smith, Annie Laurie Conger, Bettie Lofton, Durham, Odom, Crain, Lane, Latham, Callie Allard, Sullivan, Joe Marie Graham, Pauline Barnett; Messrs. I. N. Allard, Manse Patton, Jno. Purves, B. F. Roberts, C. C. Evans, R.M. Mathis, D. L. and Mike Slaton, Reed and Watson House, Roy Stewart, Marvin and Raymond Churchill, Brown Thompson, Beryl Austin, Irving Cole, Eloyd Conger, G. E. Butler, J. S. Murray, Will Durham, H. Q. Lyles, Jr., Chas. Roberts, Pat Kellis.

Court Overrules Motion in Ferguson Case

The motion for a new hearing in the R. A. Ferguson case was overruled last Wednesday in the Court of Criminal Appeals. Ferguson was convicted in our district court last spring on a charge of horse theft and the jury assessed his punishment at three years in the penitentiary. This case has been pending in our court for more than five years and it only remains for our sheriff to deliver Ferguson to the prison authorities to close the incident.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

All nature is putting on new clothes. Humanity, like Nature, wants New Clothes—New Clothes always. I have studied the wants of the people along this line and am striving to cater to them. Come and see the results of careful study and practice. Buy your Dry Goods from me, for I have bought for YOU

NO EXPENSE Is spared in keeping everything needed on the Farm or Ranch.

H. Q. LYLES

A RECONSTRUCTED ZEBRA.

Horse Dealer—And this three-year-old is a zebra. Customer—Get out! Anybody can see that it is only an ordinary white horse. Why, it hasn't a single stripe.

Horse Dealer—Don't let that bother you. The truth is this zebra used to have stripes, see! but got kind of sick of them. Before he left Africa this remarkably intelligent animal got busy with a nice ripe rubber tree and had all his stripes erased.

WOMEN GOT EVEN.

When the women of Australia were trying to get full suffrage an anti-suffrage society was formed with 23,000 names on its list. The suffrage women came back with 600. When finally women were given the full vote one of the manufacturers who had fathered the anti-movement wanted a seat in the national parliament, but the women promptly snowed him under.

EDUCATION.



He—Do you think you could learn to love me? She—I think I could if you had money enough to spend to educate me.

IT WAS RISER

We have worked, strived and done everything in our power that was right and legitimate, for the up-building of Upland and Upton county and every citizen therein, that has been our one hope and desire; and now it seems if there is anything mentioned that don't happen to suit some, it is Riser that started it, and the darn thing is we started to say getting old, but it has already reached that point, and we have simply got a "full" of it and if you want to know the straight of it, we don't give d—where the Orient goes! It is not the only railroad in the U. S. and if it don't beat past records the writer will be dead with "old age" before they run trains in this country any way.—Upland Roundup.

Son, son, don't you know that you musn't go on that way? Don't you know that you will never amount to a hill of frijoles if the folks don't talk about you? Once upon a time there was a lad named Jacob who got warped on a girl whose father was named Laban who was proprietor of the L ranch. When Jacob asked old man Laban for the girl, he said he could have her if he would punch cattle, grease windmills and rustle sheep on the ranch seven years. Jacob took the old man up at this, and set in to work the next morning. He worked hard. He not only worked on his contract, but he worked the whole family, for Jacob was a man with an eye to business. But in spite of Jacob's foxiness, when the seven

Election Notice.

THE STATE OF TEXAS } COUNTY OF STERLING } On the 10th day of February, 1911, this Court being in regular session, came on to be considered the petition of W. L. Foster and 54 other persons praying that bonds be issued by said Sterling County in the sum of Sixteen Thousand Dollars, bearing interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum maturing 40 years from date thereof, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating macadamized, graveled or paved roads and turnpikes, or in aid thereof.

And it appearing to the Court that said petition is signed by more than fifty of the resident property tax paying voters of said Sterling County, and that the amount of bonds to be issued will not exceed one fourth of the assessed valuation of said real property of said County. It is therefore considered an order by the Court that an election be held in said County on the 29th day of April, 1911, which is not less than 60 days from the date of this order to determine whether or not the bonds of said County shall be issued in the amount of Sixteen Thousand Dollars bearing interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum and maturing Forty years from the date thereof. And whether or not a tax shall be levied upon the property of said County subject to taxation for the purpose of paying the interest on said bonds, and to provide a sinking fund for the redemption thereof at maturity. Notice of said election shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in said County for four successive weeks before the date of said election. And in addition thereto shall be posted notice of such election at three public places in the County one of which shall be at the Court House door, for three weeks prior to said election.

Said election shall be held at the various voting places in said County, to-wit: At the Court House in Sterling City, Precinct No. 1; Mulberry School House, Precinct No. 2; China Valley School House, Precinct No. 3; Divide School House, Precinct No. 4; Kellis School House, Precinct No. 5; Iolanthe Precinct No. 6; Lacy School House, Precinct No. 7; Sterling Creek School House, Precinct No. 8; and the following named persons are hereby appointed managers of said election, to-wit: W. L. Foster, Presiding Judge, State of Texas, and E. Westbrook, Assistant Judge, 1st dist; W. F. Latham, Presiding Judge, 1st dist; L. L. Love, Assistant Judge, 2nd dist; G. A. Hodges, Presiding Judge, and G. G. Almsworth, Assistant Judge for Precinct No. 2; D. D. Davis, Presiding Judge, and J. W. Wood, Assistant Judge for precinct No. 3; J. L. Copeland, Presiding Judge, and Neil Munn, Assistant Judge for Precinct No. 4; T. G. Brennan, Presiding Judge, and J. S. Augustine, Assistant Judge for Precinct No. 5; T. M. Jackson, Presiding Judge, and R. L. Boswell, Assistant Judge for Precinct No. 6; J. L. Glass, Presiding Judge, and W. T. Brown, Assistant Judge for Precinct No. 7; F. M. Askey, Presiding Judge, and J. R. Cope, Assistant Judge for precinct No. 8.

Said election shall be held under the provisions of the Road District Act passed the First Called Session of the Thirty-First Legislature, and only qualified voters, who are property tax payers of said County, shall be allowed to vote. And all voters desiring to support the proposition to issue the bonds shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "For the issuance of bonds and levying of the tax in payment thereof" and those opposed shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "Against the issuance of bonds and the levying of the tax in payment thereof." The manner of holding said election shall be governed by the laws of the State governing general elections. A copy of this order signed by the county Judge of said county shall serve as a proper notice of said election and the county Judge is directed to cause said notice to be published in a newspaper published in said Sterling County for four successive weeks next preceding said election and cause to be posted a notice thereof at three public places in the county, one of which shall be at the court house door for three weeks prior to said election.

A TRUE COPY ATTEST Given under my hand and seal of office, this 17th day of March, 1911, A. D. 1911. B. F. BROWN, county Judge. LEONCE B. COLE, clerk county court, Sterling county TEXAS By IRVING COLE, Deputy.

Notice to Hunters.—Posted. My pasture is posted according to the law made and provided in such cases and all persons are hereby warned and forbidden to hunt, fish, or otherwise trespass upon any of the enclosed lands owned or controlled by me, under pain of prosecution to the full extent of the law. J. T. Davis 5-6-'02

We are now prepared to supply our customers with Murray's Vegetable Blood Purifier, Murray's Balsam for the Lungs and Kidneys, and Murray's Catarrh Remedy. Until quite recently Mr. Murray has been unable to keep up a supply for all his customers owing to the scarcity of some of the remedies he uses in making his Blood Purifier and there have been many disappointments, but for the future he guarantees there shall be no delay. So we now say to all who are afflicted come and try these wonderful remedies. They will do you good and they do it cheaply. For sale by

W. L. FOSTER, PRES. J. S. JOHNSTON, VICE-PRES. J. T. DAVIS 2nd V. P. J. S. COLE, CASHIER SAM MAHAFFEY, ASS'T. CASHIER THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF STERLING CITY, TEXAS. CAPITAL \$60,000.00 Accounts are solicited from individuals, who may rely upon courteous consideration and the very best terms that are consistent with good business methods

Johnson Grass Seed MILO MAIZ, KAFFIR CORN, CANE COTTON SEED & MILLET SEED AT COTTEN & DAVIS

New Furniture NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, VARIETY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, ETC.

GLASS, TIN AND ENAMELED WARES S. R. WILLIAMS J. L. CARNES, CARPENTER AND BULDER AGENT FOR WALL PAPER. SEE ME ABOUT IT

Election Notice.

Whereas the County Commissioners' Court of the County of Sterling, State of Texas, deems it advisable to issue bonds of said County for the purpose hereinafter stated. Therefore it is hereby ordered by the Commissioners' Court of said county that an election be held on the 29th day of April, 1911, at which the following proposition shall be submitted: Shall the Commissioners' Court of the County of Sterling be authorized to issue bonds of said County in the sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars payable in 40 years after date, with the option of redeeming same at any time after ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually, and levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them at maturity for the purpose of erecting a County Jail for Sterling County.

Said election shall be held at the various voting places in said County, to-wit: At the Court House in Sterling City, Precinct No. 1, Mulberry School House, Precinct No. 2, China Valley School House, Precinct No. 3, Divide School House, Precinct No. 4, Kellis School House, Precinct No. 5, Iolanthe, Precinct No. 6, Lacy School House, Precinct No. 7, Sterling Creek School House, Precinct No. 8, and the following named persons are hereby appointed managers of said election, to-wit:

W. L. Foster and E. Westbrook, W. F. Latham and R. L. Love, for Precinct No. 1, G. A. Hodges and G. G. Almsworth for Precinct No. 2, D. D. Davis and J. W. Wood for Precinct No. 3, J. L. Copeland and Neil Munn for Precinct No. 4, T. G. Brennan and J. S. Augustine for Precinct No. 5, T. M. Jackson and R. L. Boswell for Precinct No. 6, J. L. Glass and W. T. Brown for Precinct No. 7, and F. M. Askey and J. R. Cope, for Precinct No. 8.

Said election shall be held under the provisions of Chapter 149 act of the 21st Legislature Laws 1909, and only qualified voters who are property tax payers of said County, shall be allowed to vote and all voters desiring to support the proposition to issue bonds shall have printed on their ballots the words "For issuance of bonds" and those opposed shall have printed on their ballots the words "Against the issuance of bonds" the manner of holding said election shall be governed by the law of the State governing general elections. A copy of this order signed by the County Judge of said County, shall serve as proper notice of said election, and the County Judge is directed to cause said notice to be published in the News-Record, a newspaper published in said County for five successive weeks next preceding said election and

cause to be posted a notice thereof at the places designated for holding said election at least thirty days prior to said election. A TRUE COPY. ATTEST Given under my hand and seal of office this 17th day of March, 1911, A. D. 1911. B. F. BROWN, county Judge. LEONCE B. COLE, Clerk County Court, Sterling County, Texas. By IRVING COLE, Deputy. The time of year has come when stock needs a tonic. Nothing beats Le Gear's Stock Food to start an animal to thriving in the spring. Sold by Butler Drug Co. 21



The conservative dresser, we know, will not stand for much modification of the style he is wearing and has worn for years. But he does like little changes—things that will tell people at a glance that his suit or overcoat is of this season's vintage.

The Globe Tailoring Company of Cincinnati are makers of the highest class clothes in the land. The entire equipment is on display only with us. GUY BUTLER

General Directory.

Distate Officers.
Judge—J. W. Timmins.
Attorney—Alec Collins
Clerk—L. B. Cole,
Court meets 4th Monday after first Monday in February and September.

County Officers.
Judge—B. F. Brown
Attorney—Hugh Bardin
Clerk—L. B. Cole
Sheriff—Jno. B. Ayres.
Treasurer—E. L. Gilmore
Assessor—D. C. Durham
Surveyor—W. F. Kallis
Court meets first Monday in February, May, August and November.

County Commissioners.
Com'r. Pro. No. 1—B. F. Roberts
" " " 2—E. F. Atkinson
" " " 3—S. L. Hull
" " " 4—J. S. Johnston

Justice Court.
Court, Precinct No. 1, meets 3rd Sunday in each month. Malcom Black J. P.

CHURCHES.
M. E. Church—Preaching every second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday.
Rev. J. T. Redmon Pastor.

R. W. Foster, S. S. Supt.
Baptist—Preaching every 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Conference Saturday night before the 4th Sunday. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.
Rev. W. E. Dawn Pastor.
Prof. L. C. Durham, Supt.
Presbyterian—Preaching every 2nd Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m.
Rev. Black, Pastor.

SOCIETIES.
Masonic—Sterling lodge No. 728, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.
N. L. Douglass Secretary
W. F. Latham W. M.

Eastern Star—Meets Saturday P. M. 3 o'clock on or before the full moon each month.
Mrs. N. L. Douglass Secretary.

LOCAL NEWS

Jeweler at Butler's drugstore.

A second hand bicycle, \$7.50, running order at this office

Our Public Schools observed San Jacinto day today.

T. A. M. Lofton and family are moving to the Emery farm.

Several couples of youngsters enjoyed a dance in the Brennan building last Tuesday night.

I am prepared to do all kinds of jewelry repair work. See me at Butler drugstore.

Materials for dipping stock can be furnished in large quantities at Butler Drug Co.

The ladies of the Wimodaus club will plant the flower plats in the court yard in flowers.

Married: Mr. Reed Trotter and Miss Delia Wiley were married last Sunday at Watervally.

D. S. McCoy has bought the Lofman chili stand and will serve hot chili in the future.

Lice Exterminator destroys lice, fleas, fleas. Everyone having cats, dogs or poultry should not be without it. Butler Drug Co.

Found: At the school house, a pup's purse. Owner can have it describing same to Irving Cole and bring 25 cents for this notice.

J. A. Ferguson came home Tuesday from a trip to East Texas. He reports that excessive rains have damaged crops in some localities.

Sheepmen: You will soon want brand your sheep again. The material for making branding can be had at Butler Drug Co.

Commissioner Hull of the Canons here last Monday filling his station in the commissioners court. Mr. reports the Conon country in condition.

The Graham Land Company has the preparation of exhibits suits and such things for the fair fall. Those who raise such should bring them in an have preserved for exhibit.

Commissioners court convened last day and made its annual settlement with tax collector Ayres. The court found Mr. Ayres' records in shape and passed an order to effect. The court contracted W. Y. Crain to clear the court and set in Bermuda grass.

H. O. Pope, jeweler, at Butler Drug store.

For city lots in the Phillips Addition see R. B. Cummins.

Ladies, don't throw your Barrette away. Take it to the Jeweler for repair.

Elder McCarty will begin a protracted meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in May.

Mesdames, Dr. Odum and D. P. Glass were shopping and visiting in San Angelo this week.

Mrs. K. L. Copeland, who has been in San Angelo for several weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Rev. Dawn returned from a trip to Eldorado Wednesday. He reports heavy rains in that country.

Sheriff Ayres has had the county windmill and tank repaired and it is bringing up plenty of water again.

Have your best girl's picture printed on your watch dial.

H. O. Pope, Jeweler.

Mrs. Binge of Paint Rock, who has been visiting her brother, W. Y. Crain, returned to her home this week.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church will give an ice cream supper on Tuesday evening, May 2.

The Modern Woodmen report that the membership of the Sterling City camp is carrying insurance to the amount of \$78,000.

Admiral Togo, a standard bred stallion six years old, is now for sale. Those wishing a really fine stallion would do well to take a look at Togo. He can be seen at any time by calling at my ranch.

J. T. Davis.

Commissioner Johnston of Iolanthe attended commissioners court last Monday wearing a smile that would be hard to rub off. He says range and livestock conditions were never better at this season of the year.

I am going to plant a crop and there being a number of hogs loose on the range, I hereby request their owners to keep them confined. We have a hog law, but I do not wish to resort to it if my neighbors will make a showing to keep their hogs up.

J. H. REED.

By request of the Odd Fellows of Sterling City, Bro. J. T. Redmon will preach an Odd Fellow sermon at the Methodist Church at 11 o'clock on April 23. Everybody invited.

C. R. Carver,
J. T. Brannon,
Manse Patton.

A Good Milk Cow For Sale—I have a good Durham milk cow, with a young calf, which I offer for sale at \$35. The cow is a bargain for anyone wishing a good, gentle milk cow.

JOE DAVIS, 2t
Sterling City, Texas.

Commissioner Atkinson who resides in the South part of the county was attending commissioners court here last Monday. Mr. Atkinson is one of the ranchmen who is diversifying. Besides his sheep, he is running cattle, horses, hogs and fowls on his ranch. To back up his livestock, he has a good farm planted to cotton and a variety of feedstuffs.

Little Misses Harvie and Marvin Frances Foster were badly shaken up, bruised and scratched today by being thrown from a horse. The animal on which the children were riding ran with them and they fell heavily to the ground. The friends of the little Misses who witnessed it were badly frightened, but we are glad to say that all parties were worse scared than hurt and rejoice that the little girls were not seriously injured.

STALLION FOR SALE

I have a fine, coal-black, half Steeldust and half Percheron stallion which I am offering for sale at a bargain. He is in prime condition, well broken, coming six years old and a sure breeder. Those wishing a good horse at the right price will phone or write

A. F. JONES,
Sterling City, Texas

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an person who shall hunt, fish, or haul wood, or otherwise trespass on any of the lands owned or controlled by me will be prosecuted by the full extent of the law.

4-5-07
A. F. JONES

New Goods In a New Store

Having moved into my New Quarters I have celebrated the occasion by laying in a large consignment of

LADIES'	MEN'S
SKIRTS	SHIRTS
SHIRT WAISTS	PANTS
DRESS GOODS	HOSE
UNDERWEAR	UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY	HOSE
SHOES	SHOES
READY MADE SUITS	Hats Novelties

At Living Prices

A BIG LINE OF SHOES

of the best make. Every shoe is made of good leather and is fresh from the factory

A splendid line of standard fancy Groceries at prices to suit the times

A neat line of first class shelf hardware of which I can Give You Some Good Bargains

It will pay you to look over and price this good stuff

COME TAKE A LOOK AND GET PRICES

B. F. ROBERTS

Sterling City, Texas

PANHANDLE BOY TROTTER

PANHANDLE BOY, 48950 { Robin 17731
Ozone
Phallias, 1446
Pinnoney Hazle

will make the season at Garden City
Price \$20 insured; \$15 per season
W. L. Lemmons

COPELAND HOTEL

K. L. COPELAND, PROPRIETOR
Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds.
Table supplied with the best on the market. Rates reasonable
SHORT ORDER SERVICE

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT
In each town...
NO MONEY REQUIRED...
FACTORY PRICES...
YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED...
BICYCLE REPAIRS...
COASTER BRAKES...
850 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80
SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80

850 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80
SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80
NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES
NAILS, Tanks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.
DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. Heavily and easily riding, very durable and flexible with a special quality of rubber which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than ordinary tires, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$5.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price, the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day after approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.
We will allow a cash discount of a per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send us an order as the tires may be returned at our expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you enter a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We note that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable offer.
The special introductory price quoted above, or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual price.
DO NOT WAIT until you buy any kind of a tire until you see the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.
J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

ON SICK LIST
Mr. Jones' watch had a very severe case of appendicitis last week and was operated by the jeweler at Butler's drugstore and at last account it was doing nicely.

NOTICE
Any person hauling wood, fishing, hunting, or in any way trespassing on any lands owned or controlled by me, will be prosecuted by the full extent of the law.

There is nothing that will spoil your watch quicker than dirt and old rancid oil. Cleanliness and caution is economy in a time piece.
H. O. Pope, Jeweler at Butler's.

TRESPASS NOTICE
Any person hauling wood, fishing, hunting, or in any way trespassing on any lands owned or controlled by us, will be prosecuted.

W. R. MCINTIRE & SON
TRESPASS NOTICE.
Any person hauling wood, fishing, hunting or in any way trespassing on any lands owned or controlled by me, will be prosecuted.

R. W. Foster
NOTICE—KEEP OUT.

Notice is hereby given that any person who shall hunt, fish, or haul wood or otherwise trespass upon any of the lands owned or controlled by me will be prosecuted by the full extent of the law.
G. W. Altford

POSTED
Our pasture is posted and all persons are hereby put upon legal notice that any one who shall hunt, cut or haul wood or otherwise trespass upon any of the lands owned or controlled by us will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law,
10-25-'01 Fisher Bros.

A GAME OFFER.



Col. Mustard (going shooting)—Well, my boy, and what do you want? Mustard—Please, sir, I thought I might go out with you a shooting and picnic.

FIRST STATE BANK

OF
STERLING CITY

Capital \$40,000.00 Paid up

Solicits your business, offering as security on all "non-interest bearing and unsecured deposits the protection of the Depositors Guaranty of the State of Texas," which at present amounts to approximately \$2,000,000.00. Capital \$40,000.00. Additional Liability of Stockholders \$40,000.00. Making total security of about \$2,080,000.00.

SMALL AMOUNTS RECEIVE THE SAME COURTEOUS ATTENTION AS THE LARGE ONES

Proposed Amendment to The State Constitution Prohibiting The Manufacture, Sale, Barter and Exchange of Intoxicating Liquors Except For Medicinal, Scientific and Sacramental Purposes

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2
A resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the State of Texas, by striking out Article 16, Section 20, thereof, and substituting in lieu thereof a new Section 20, prohibiting the manufacture for the purposes of sale, barter or exchange, and the sale, barter and exchange of intoxicating liquors, on and after the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, within this State, except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes, and providing further that the Legislature of the State of Texas shall, at noon, on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, by authority of this section, meet in session in the City of Austin and pass efficient laws to enforce this section; providing further, that this section shall not prevent any session of the Legislature from passing any law to enforce the same; and, providing further, that all laws in force when this amendment is adopted, providing penalties or forfeitures in relation to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, shall remain in full force and effect until modified or repealed by the Legislature of the State of Texas.

SECTION 1. That Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by striking out and repealing Section 20 thereof, and substituting in lieu of said Section 20 the following:

SECTION 20. The manufacture for the purposes of sale, barter or exchange, and the sale, barter and exchange of intoxicating liquors on and after the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, is hereby prohibited within this State, except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. The Legislature of the State of Texas shall, at noon, on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, by authority of this section, meet in session in the City of Austin, and pass efficient laws to enforce this section; but nothing in this section shall prevent any session of the Legislature from passing any law to enforce the same; and all laws in force when this amendment is adopted providing penalties or forfeitures in relation to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors shall remain in full force and effect until modified or repealed.

SECTION 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the fourth Saturday in July, being the twenty-second day thereof, A. D. 1911. At said election the vote shall be by official ballot, which shall have printed or written at the top thereof in plain letters the words "Official Ballot."

Said ballot shall have also written or printed thereon the words "For Prohibition," and the words "Against Prohibition."

All voters favoring said proposed amendment shall erase the words "Against Prohibition" by making a mark through the same, and those opposing it shall erase the words "For Prohibition." If a majority of the votes cast in said election shall be "For Prohibition" said amendment shall be declared adopted. If a majority of the votes shall be "Against Prohibition" said amendment shall be lost and so declared.

All the provisions of the general election laws as amended and in force at the time said election is held shall govern in all respects as to the qualifications of the electors, the method of holding such election, and in all other respects, as far as such election laws can be made applicable.

SECTION 3. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have the same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State.

SECTION 4. The sum of five thousand (\$5000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

C. C. McDONALD, Secretary of State

[A true copy]

Wanted—An Idea

LOWE & DURHAM
Dealers in
Coffins and Caskets
Garry in stock fine, complete line of Undertaker's Goods.

Doran Hotel

Comfortable Rooms and Clean Beds. Table supplied with the best on the market
K. L. Copeland, Proprietor

Lyles Brothers
Dealers in
Furniture, Undertakers Goods, Farm Implements

JEFF. D. AYRES,
LAWYER AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

T. H. WALTON
THE
TRANSFER MAN
Agent for the Texas Company
Oils and Gasoline.
FANCY LUMP COAL

OFFICE NORTH SIDE OF SQUARE
TELEPHONE NUMBER 59

Hugh Bardin
LAWYER
STERLING CITY, TEX.

Dr. C. R. CARVER.
General Practitioner with Surgery and Chronic diseases a specialty.
Calls promptly answered day or night. Office first door north of Fisher Bros' Drugstore. Phone 46
STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

R. B. CUMMINS
LAND, LIVESTOCK
AND RENTAL AGENT
STERLING CITY, TEXAS

JAMES A. ODOM, M. D.
DISEASES OF THE EAR, EYE, NOSE AND THROAT, AND SURGERY A SPECIALTY.
Office at Coulson's

LET
K. L. COPELAND
Do your Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing

if you want to buy or sell land or livestock in Sterling county or Sterling City, see or write R. B. Cummins.

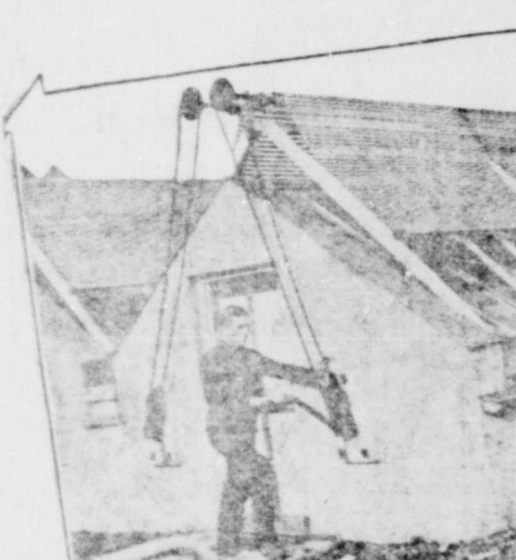
Raising the Rarest of Flowers—Orchids

ORCHIDS are not only the rarest of flowers, but they are among the rarest of all the products of nature. To find and bring back to civilization the choicest of these petalod trophies, orchid hunters are all the while braving in tropical jungles dangers and hardships as great as confront any present day soldier of fortune. Similarly there is about the whole family of orchids an atmosphere of mystery such as no longer obtains in the case of any other of nature's standard trinkets—not even in the case of the diamond.

No wonder, then, that as these facts have become more generally known and as the peculiar history and characteristics of the orchids have become common knowledge there have swept in upon us a great wave of sentiment in behalf of the orchid—an almost universal feminine longing to possess and wear these strange flowers with their peculiar tints, soft velvety petals that look so artificial that more imitations of the orchid pass muster than of any other flower, and their subtle fascination. There is no question, too, that the



ORCHIDS THE RAREST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL OF FLOWERS



EXTERIOR OF A SPECIAL ORCHID HOUSE



THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE GARDEN



INTERIOR OF AN ORCHID HOUSE

secret of the fascination of these wonderful flowers is not by any means explained by the mere fact that they are so expensive, which has so often been advanced in explanation of why so many people are eager for these flowers.

No more than half a century ago the whole orchid family was virtually undiscovered. Only a few varieties were known, and they were by no means in general cultivation. Now there is a mad quest in all quarters of the globe for these fashionable flowers. The uttermost parts of the earth are being ransacked for new varieties, under the spur of the enormous prices which collectors will pay for rare "finds" and expensive greenhouses have been installed to permit the cultivation of the more delicate members of the orchid family under the same conditions as to light and temperature which obtain in its ancestral home in the tropics.

The orchids in their native haunts are found growing in all sorts of strange ways, and naturally when they are transplanted they are hard plants to grow. Moreover, there are no rules for the cultivation of orchids. In other branches of the floral kingdom all the members of a given floral family may be expected to yield to the same general method of cultivation, varied only in minor detail to permit adaptation to the needs of each member of the family. Not so with the orchid, however. Every plant is seemingly a law unto itself, and likely to require methods of cultivation distinct in themselves, and perhaps the exact opposite of those which obtain in the case of other members of this fascinating family.

The rarest of the orchids, and, of course, the ones most sought and the ones which command the highest prices, do not grow under the fashion of the general community of self-respecting plants which bury their roots in the soil. Instead these orchids are, in effect, parasites, fastening themselves to tree trunks or tree limbs. It is these species which have their native home deep in the jungles of the tropics and the hotter and damper the atmosphere of these unhealthy tropical forests—for instance, those of Brazil—the more the orchids seem to thrive. Now when the descendants of such tropical captives are to be

nurtured and cultivated in the civilized environment of the temperate zone, it goes without saying that it is no easy task to duplicate the conditions which produced the species. To do so at all necessitates the construction of the special greenhouses above mentioned, with varied equipment, including a steam heating plant big enough to heat buildings many times the size of these greenhouses.

The lure of rich reward attracts many daring and resourceful men to the orchid business, although as may be surmised, the rich prizes of gold come to the men who discover, or at least the men who bring back to civilization heretofore unknown varieties of this numerous family. The leading firms engaged in the orchid trade retain at large salaries men of wide experience whose sole occupation is to trail the orchid in the almost inaccessible haunts where there is ever the magnet of possible unheard of varieties to beckon one forward.

Sometimes an orchid hunter will search for a year or more, facing the almost intolerable conditions of an unexplored land in order to capture in the end some heretofore unknown variety. During his quest, be it long or short, he must brave foul disease at almost every step; must be ever alert against the hostility of the tribes which inhabit the region he in-

vades; and must risk all sorts of personal mishap in grasping his prize, even after the quest has been successful, since most of the rare orchids of the tropics flourish only at the tops of the tallest trees. The hunter must either climb the trees, or more likely he will cut them down, but he dare not trust any hands save his own to undertake the task of gathering these fragile flowers.

An energetic orchid hunter will forward great numbers of plants, some rare and others not so rare, to the orchid consuming centers of Europe and America every year, but it is no easy matter to get the orchids to the coast after they have been found and wired into boxes by skilful packers, and on shipboard, even though the temperature of special cabins be regulated to sustain these floral natives of the tropics, there are other perils to be passed, and many plants perish during the ocean voyage. Indeed, it is claimed that on every large consignment of orchids from Brazil or Madagascar or other orchid producing paradise there is a loss amounting to the cost of the plants.

The roots which come safely to market are usually put up at auction, and since there are no flowers on the plants, and no means of positively identifying them—not even the orchid hunter having seen them in bloom—it not infrequently happens that what are sold for orchids of a common variety, and consequently bring low price, turn out to be rarities of great value. In this way one unidentified orchid plant that brought half a dollar at an auction sale in London was, when it bloomed, after a lapse of two years, discovered to be such a novelty that the very firm that had disposed of it at auction bought it back for \$2,500. This is by no means a record-breaker for a rare orchid, as notable specimens have been sold for sums as high as \$5,750. Nor is it necessary that an orchid shall be what the layman would regard as distinctly different from all others in order to command a fancy price. If it merely has markings distinct from those on the orchids of the same class which have come to light previously, it will be eagerly sought by collectors who take account of all such minor differences

just as do the collectors of coins or postage stamps.

The raising of orchids from seed is a very slow operation, and one requiring an infinite amount of patience. Orchid growers who are in the business either for profit or pleasure, prefer, as a rule, to simply buy the bulbs—brown and withered and unpromising—and by watchful care nurture the latent spark of life until in time the plant blooms. One ticklish task in connection with the raising of orchids is the keeping up of the successive periods of rest and activity natural to each species of this floral family. As an orchid plant is passing into what is known as the dormant state it requires a gradually slackening supply of water, whereas when it is revived from this and returned to active growth there must be a continual increase in the amount of moisture supplied to the plant arousing from its drowsiness.

Orchids newly arrived from foreign parts must have an exceptional amount of attention after their long sea voyage. First, all the old leaves are removed and then the plants are allowed to repose for a time in a cool building where they have shade. After two or three days of preparation the new arrivals are put in pots and "nursed" until they give evidence of active growth. After this it is largely a question of regulating temperature and moisture although such are the peculiarities of these erratic flowers that every now and then an experienced grower will lose a number of plants for no apparent reason.

These flowers, some of which are said to have the ability to kill with their fragrance, are in reality distant cousins of our familiar blooms, the snow drop and the lady's slipper. There are, all told, more than 5,000 varieties of orchids, but the ones which have been most prized are the strangely beautiful forms which have come from blistering deserts, fever swamps, the tops of mountains or other localities where it seems as though Dame Nature had done her best to hide them away from prying human eyes. To persons who have not learned to love them there is often a suggestion almost of the uncanny about a fanciful orchid, and such persons will not be surprised to hear that one of the choicest of orchids was first found clinging to a tombstone in New Guinea.

Orchid growers would, most of them, be in no end of difficulty in classifying and identifying their specimens were it not for the Orchid Studbook, which is issued every year just as is the studbook of horses, which lists all of the domestic varieties of orchids with information as to their respective lines of descent from the original wild kinds. There have been many famous orchid collectors. Mrs. Roosevelt was very fond of the flower and it was due to her efforts that a respectable collection of orchids has been formed at the White House conservatory. Perhaps the most enthusiastic of all orchid collectors, however, has been Joseph Chamberlain, and the name of the English statesman will live forever in the domain of the orchid as a devotee who devoted his leisure and thousands of dollars of his wealth to the indulgence of his hobby for the gentlest and frailest of flowers.

A councillor of the Paris Prefecture, who has not reached the age at which he is entitled to a pension, has applied for his pension on the ground that attendance at state banquets has ruined his digestion and made him so much of an invalid that he is no longer able to perform the duties of his office.

Origin of the Piano.
The pianoforte was directly evolved from the clavichord and the harpsichord. In 1711 Scipione Maffei gave a detailed account of the first four instruments, which were constructed by Bartholomew Christofori. It was named by him the pianoforte and was first exhibited in 1709. The first square piano was constructed by Frederick, an organ manufacturer of Saxony, in 1758. The first genuine upright piano was invented in England and the United States by John Isaac Hawkins, an Englishman, in 1850.

Marius was at first generally credited with the invention. Pianos of that period were shaped much like the modern grand variety. The first square piano was constructed by Frederick, an organ manufacturer of Saxony, in 1758. The first genuine upright piano was invented in England and the United States by John Isaac Hawkins, an Englishman, in 1850.

Enough. No doubt the demonstrations in Metz convinced the Germans that their suspicions were well founded.

A Reprint.
Overheard at 11:30 o'clock at night on a street car, between a perfect stranger and a young man whose shoulder was covered with the outlines of a human face in white.
Stranger—Been totin' a sack o' flour, kid?
The Young Man—Great guns! Say, conductor, you got a whisk broom?

HIS INVOCATION A SUCCESS

Actor Finally Got the Gas Man Awakened and Attending to His Duties.

"Years ago," says Guy Bates Post, the actor, "I appeared in an amateur performance of a play that had a distinct religious flavor. The leading player had studied for the ministry and had a deep and sonorous voice. In one of the scenes the lights were supposed to be turned down and a raging storm simulated. The accompanying lines were:

"Oh, Lord, deliver us from the powers of darkness."
"The leading man spoke the lines, but darkness didn't follow. He spoke them again, and still the stage was distressingly light. Finally he roared: "Oh, Lord, deliver us from the power of darkness, and also give that fool gas man sense enough to turn down the lights."
"The gas lights went down and the audience roared."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.



WELL POSTED.
Rhodie—Say, Joe, dere's one of de best places dat I've got on me route.
Joe—You don't say!
Rhodie—Yep, dem people always buys dere wood sawed and split.

THE ALARMING PREVALENCE OF ECZEMA

Finds Victims Among Every Race, Age and Condition.

Of all the diseases of the skin and scalp which torture and disgrace mankind, three-fourths are eczematous. Millions are born with eczema, and it is the only thing other millions have left when they die. Neglect in infancy and childhood, irritating conditions affecting the skin, ignorance of its real nature, improper remedies and many other causes that might be mentioned have created an eczema which, with varying severity, has afflicted countless numbers during their entire lives. Eczema is a skin disease. It is not regarded as hereditary, nor contagious, and is impartially distributed among the rich and poor, the high and low. The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, causing loss of sleep, is usually the most distressing symptom and is caused by the bursting of little vesicles filled with an acid fluid, which burns as with fire the denuded skin. New vesicles form, fill and burst, scales form upon scales, and crusts upon crusts until disfigurement is added to torture.

One of the most successful treatments for eczema, whether applied to the youngest infant or the oldest person, is hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. For more than a generation, these pure, sweet and gentle emollients have proved the most efficient agents in the speedy and permanent relief of all forms of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp. Although Cuticura soap and ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, in order that those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in everything may make trial of them without charge, a liberal sample of each will be mailed free to any address, together with a 32-page pamphlet, giving a description and treatment of the various forms of eczema, as well as other affections of the skin, scalp, hair and hands—send to "Cuticura," Dept. W, Boston.

His Destiny.
"I wish Willie had been born a girl!"
"Why?"
"Oh, he is such a cry baby! I wish I could do something to stop his snivelling at everything that comes up."
"To stop it? Encourage it, you mean! Nature evidently intended that boy for a United States senator."

Aroused Suspicion.
Old Rocksey—Why did you quarrel with the count, my dear?
Miss Rocksey—He called me the "treasure" and it sounded altogether too suggestive—Smart Set.

Dr. Pierre's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

We are interested in others when they are interested in us—Publicis Syrus.

Garfield Tea, Herb remedy, cures constipation, indigestion and sick-heads.

Man's best possession is a sympathetic wife—Euripides.

Busted

Many a man goes broke—in health—then wealth. Blames his mind—says it don't work right; but all the time it's his bowels. They don't work—liver dead and the whole system clogged with poison. Nothing like good, clean-cut brain action like constipation. CASCARETS will relieve and cure. Try it now.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest relief in the world. Million boxes a month.

MILLIONS of FAMILIES are using SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA

FOR COLDS AND HEADACHES, INDIGESTION AND SOUR STOMACH, GAS AND FERMENTATION, CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS, WITH MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

NOTE THE NAME
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
IN THE CIRCLE
ON EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE

THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY OF THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS LED UNSCRUPULOUS MANUFACTURERS TO OFFER IMITATIONS, IN ORDER TO MAKE A LARGER PROFIT AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR CUSTOMERS. IF A DEALER ASKS WHICH SIZE YOU WISH, OR WHAT MAKE YOU WISH, WHEN YOU ASK FOR SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA, HE IS PREPARING TO DECEIVE YOU. TELL HIM THAT YOU WISH THE GENUINE, MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ALL RELIABLE DRUGGISTS KNOW THAT THERE IS BUT ONE GENUINE AND THAT IT IS MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY.

NOTE THE NAME
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE. ONE SIZE ONLY. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. REGULAR PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE. MINIATURE FIGURE OF PACKAGE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN, AS IT IS MILD AND PLEASANT GENTLE AND EFFECTIVE, AND ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS. IT IS EQUALLY BENEFICIAL FOR WOMEN AND FOR MEN, YOUNG AND OLD. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Use Flattery for Health

What Women Need is Not so Much Medicine But a Lot of White Lies.

And now comes a very learned man, a psychologist, a physicist and a philosopher, who seems to have investigated the whole subject by his own satisfaction, and finds that the world is cursed with truth, or, rather, with a lack of lies. Human beings, particularly those of the feminine gender, suffer physical torments, it appears, because they are not buoyed up by sufficient flattery. What women need is not so much quinine and ipecac as a lot of white lies. When you go home to the wife of your bosom you are not to tell her that she looks bad and ought to have a doctor at once. By no means. You must tell her that she looks younger than she has for years, and that she never was as dear to you, and that you are hardly able to pull through your daily tasks because you are so distracted by thoughts of her.

The remedy at least is cheap. It costs nothing but effort, but, alas! more effort than some men are willing to put forth. It is not because a man is too truthful to tell lies to his wife about her appearance, but because he hasn't the willing mind. It is too common for men to presume that simply because they are married they need not bestow courtesy or sentiment upon their wives. Some men reserve their stories of flattery for other men's wives, which makes particularly interesting reading in the divorce courts.

Now, this learned man is right in his fundamentals. We do not know whether or not a case of appendicitis or of cerebro-spinal meningitis may be cured by flattery, but if more men went home to their wives with cheerful faces, with loving words, with the most tender courtesy and a box of candy or a bunch of violets, a lot of heart trouble would be cured instantly. The principal fact about a woman is that she is a woman. She lives on love. She is made for it and normally cannot exist in good spirits without it. The greatest injury that can come to a woman is the feeling that she awakens no romantic inspiration in her husband. If every husband would tell his wife once a day that he loved her, as well as show it, the world would be much happier. It is not alone necessary to love your wife; you must show it by a thousand things that seem meaningless trifles to the men, but are the larger part of life to a woman.

Hats.
"What is the average woman's idea of spring poetry?"
"Oh, something in a millinery way. I guess."
Never Anything Else.
"Is your toothache bad?"
"Well, it doesn't look particularly good to me."

When the Teacher Blushed.
"What is it," asked the teacher, "that binds us together and makes us better than we are by nature?"
"Corsets, sir," piped a wise little girl of eight.—Red Hen.

When He Flourished.
"Used to be a waiter, you say?"
"Yes; those were his palmy days."

since the constitution was announced as forthcoming.

It does not go into effect until this coming summer, but its provisions were made known in advance—and they promptly and emphatically dissatisfied the waiting Alsations. Demonstrations were made in Metz, in Strasbourg, in other cities of the province by a people who proved themselves outspoken in criticism as they were in appeal. Very evidently the kaiser and his advisers were not sufficiently assured of the loyalty of their

People Without Country

Inhabitants of the Blue Alsatian Mountains Have Been Without One for 40 Years.

The blue Alsatian mountains have of late days held a large measure of discontent in their shadow, says the Boston Transcript. For 40 years the inhabitants of the conquered province have been a population of men with-

out a country. Detached from France, they held no statehood with the other components of the German empire. They have stood the ordeal fairly well until within a year, when the desire for autonomy and equal rights with the other German states took the point of a direct appeal. A year or more ago a systematic agitation for a constitution was begun, and a few weeks

new subjects and a stone of a constitution was handed where bread was asked. And that Alsatian loyalty has not been intensified these demonstrations well showed. English commentators on world affairs held the opinion that if Germany had been frank and generous with the new population their loyalty would have been spontaneous and lasting. The mistake was in this grudging and suspicious half-granting of a satisfying wish for political independence. The Germans seem to feel that they were not half grudging

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

By E. J. Edwards

Memories of Argonaut Days

How Returning Gold Seekers Tried and Executed Two of Their Comrades in Nicaragua for Robbing Others.

"In the spring of 1853," said Mr. Dudley Jones, now of Little Rock, Ark., the California argonaut whose experiences I have been recounting, "I again started out from New York for the gold field via the Vanderbilt route across Nicaragua. In due time we arrived at the Atlantic port of Greytown late one afternoon, and on disembarking found that a large body of passengers, east bound across Nicaragua, had preceded us into the town by a few hours and were even then holding a trial over three of their fellow passengers who had been caught robbing others of gold dust. A fourth man was to have been tried, but he had escaped into the jungle back of the town.

"The trial took place in an old adobe warehouse. It was held by the people and in the name of the people without regard to the Mosquito government. It was a formal trial, as regular as any trial, except that there had been no selection of court officers. And it ended in the three culprits being condemned to death.

"The next morning our boat sent a large delegation to swell the crowd of homebound passengers that gathered to carry out and witness the execution of the sentence. A scaffold had been erected a few rods from the warehouse, where the prisoners had been guarded all night. Suspended from a cross beam were three nooses, and on the ground below were three coffins.

"At the appointed hour, the three condemned men, dressed in white, but no whiter than their faces, were marched out under a strong guard between crowds of spectators. They were led directly beneath the gallows, when there was some talk between prisoners and guard, which I could not hear. This over with, one man was promptly swung off, following immediately by the middle man. Then, for some reason that I never learned, the third prisoner was marched back through the silent crowd, and after being stripped was tied over an old cannon that happened to be there and given 50 lashes. The natives took no part in the proceeding except to bury the dead.

"That evening we entered the small boats that were to take us up the first stage of the San Juan river, when we would be transferred to the steamer that would take us the rest of the way up the stream and across Lake Managua to the point where the 12-

mile cross country road to the Pacific began. Eventually we reached the port of San Juan del Sur, and took passage for the last leg of the trip on the little steamer Pacific. This 15 days' passage up the coast stands in my memory as the worst 15 days of my life. It was too sickening to attempt to describe. We started from New York with about 800 able-bodied passengers. We lost none on the Atlantic, nor on the San Juan river, but the exposure to the soaking tropical rains at night and the burning sun by day that was our portion on the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific left scarcely an able-bodied man among us by the time we reached the Pacific.

"Arrived at San Juan del Sur, quite a number of the 800 were too ill to go on board the little steamer, and so stayed in the miserable little town, where there was nothing but the barest shelter. Many passengers had to be carried on board the boat. Before we had been 48 hours at sea fully half our number was prostrated with fever, and from that time never a day passed that there were not several to slide off the plank. It was so frequent an occurrence that it attracted no attention.

"By the time we touched at Acapulco, where we buried those who died

that day, there were not enough well persons on board to care for the sick. The weather was delightful and the ocean like a mill pond; otherwise, it would have been still worse, as both decks were so crowded with the sick from stem to stern that only narrow paths were left to walk in. It must be borne in mind that the care of the sick devolved upon acquaintances of only a few days, and the few passengers that remained on their feet were busy fighting off the threatening fever.

"There was no improvement till we landed in San Francisco as wretched a lot as ever left a hospital boat, and scattered over the state. How many died from the direct cause of exposure while crossing Nicaragua only a good God knows."

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Salt on Land.

One of the effects of the use of salt on land is to increase the capacity of the soil for retaining moisture. About one barrel per acre has been known to benefit grass during periods of drought, the salt being applied in May. Kalnit contains a large proportion of salt, as well as about 12 per cent. of potash, and may be used in preference.

Just So.

"Takes things as they come, eh?" "Yes; he's one of the best backstops in the country."

Novel Froude Didn't Write

Distinguished Historian, While Visiting America, Planned a Romance of the Regicides Who Escaped to This Country.

In the early seventies of the last century James Anthony Froude visited the United States. The interest occasioned by the coming of this distinguished English historian, this master of English style and of descriptive writing, and educator, was surpassed only by the interest caused by the visits here of Dickens and Thackeray, and, possibly, of Tyndall, who was not only one of the foremost men of science of his time, but also a very popular lecturer upon scientific subjects.

Professor Froude, to call him by his scholastic title, although he preferred the simpler title of Mr., met the popular idea respecting the personal characteristics of a cultivated Englishman. His complexion was of a pink tint, almost like that of a lad, indicating perfect health. He wore the conven-

tional muttonchop side-whiskers. He was about six feet tall, with a little stooped over the shoulders. His clothes fitted him perfectly. When he took any one of the long walks of which he was so fond when in the United States, he was accustomed to wear a suit of rough gray Scotch mixture, and it became him exceedingly well.

Upon his return to New York after his visit to New Haven, Conn., where he spent several days, Mr. Froude spoke of the inspiration which he had received there for a romance which, he thought, could be made as interesting and as powerful as any of the historical romances written in the English tongue, excepting those of Scott.

"I went to New Haven partly to visit Yale college, with some of whose professors I have had a pleasant acquaintance," said Mr. Froude to his American friend, the late Parke Godwin, who, as editor of Putnam's Magazine in the fifties, had become well acquainted with Froude, "but I also wanted to look at the burial places of the three regicides, Dixwell, Goffe and Whalley, who I knew were buried at New Haven, and I was especially anxious to visit the cave in which Goffe and Whalley were secreted at the time the agents of King Charles II. were searching for them in order to apprehend them, take them to England, and put them to death. I was taken to the little plot of ground within a stone's throw of Yale where there still remain the mutilated headstones which mark the graves of Goffe and his son-in-law, Whalley; a modern monument has been erected there to the memory of Dixwell. Then I took a walk of some five or six miles to a mountain beyond the confines of the city, and was shown the cave in which Goffe and Whalley were secreted. I learned enough to assure me that the tradition is no myth; those two regicides, or judges of Charles I., who pronounced the penalty of death upon him, were actually secreted there. I became interested. The story of their wanderings, their hiding places, and the miraculous appearance of Goffe at a time of great danger because of the advance of Indians, seemed to me to furnish the basis of an exceedingly interesting romance, of which, of course, the background would be the Long Parliament, the sentence of death upon Charles I., the restoration, by which Charles II. became king, and the flight of the regicides to save their lives. There is, also, the possibility of portraying the life in Connecticut of those who first made settlement and afterwards created a government there. I have not another romance in mind, the scene of which is laid in Ireland, and when I have finished it I hope I shall be able to take up the romance of the regicides who escaped to America."

knocked louder, when I heard a faint, muffled voice, saying, "Come in."

"I opened the door and stepped over the threshold. There I paused, for I was appalled at the sight which was before me. At his desk sat Horace Greeley. There were the familiar Greeley features, but not the familiar Greeley expression. He seemed to be in a stupefied condition. He held a fully spread out newspaper before him, but he held it as though this were a matter of habit. His eyes were fixed blankly upon the paper. He did not look up at me, although I spoke kindly to him in greeting; I doubt whether he heard me. Then I ventured to ask a few questions about his health. I thought I heard one or two faint monosyllables in reply, as though he were answering me with half-conscious expressions. And not once, in all the time I was there, did he look at me, or, in fact, look anywhere except blankly upon the newspaper.

"He seemed to me to be a living dead man. That is the best expression I can use to describe his condition. Certainly he seemed like a man whose intellect was clouded. I don't believe that he knew who it was who stood before him; I don't believe he hardly knew that anyone stood there.

"It was the most painful and pitiful spectacle that I have ever seen. Of course, there was nothing for me to do but carefully and courteously to retire. I said 'Good day,' but no response came. I closed the door, and Horace Greeley passed out of my sight forever. That afternoon he went to his home and collapsed completely in the course of two weeks he passed away."

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Intelligence of the Crow

Member of Staff of Smithsonian Institute Tells Stories in Proof of Bird's Ability to Understand.

The crow is not exactly a popular bird, but he is an intelligent creature, and shares with his cousin, the raven, and the parrot, the ability to imitate human speech. Mr. Nelson R. Wood, a member of the staff of the Smithsonian Institute, tells these stories in proof of the crow's intelligence.

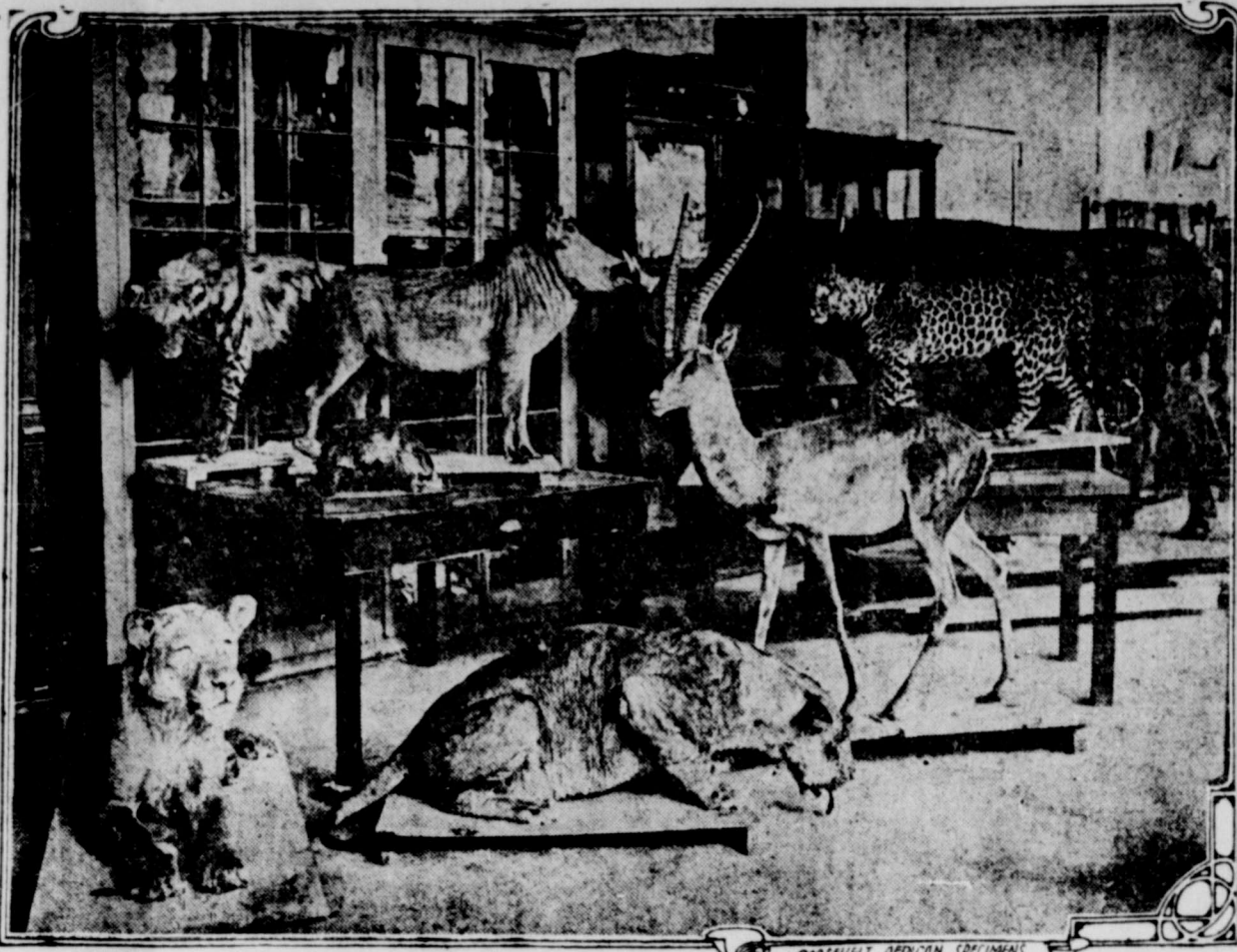
One old fellow used to delight in taking the cover of a blacking-box to the top of an old board which stood against the house, and getting in it, slide to the bottom. He found pleasure in that at all times.

As to a crow's ability to talk, some will and others will never learn. The first of the four birds I have had recently was a wonderful talker. Unlike the parrot, his conversation seemed intelligent, rather than simply imitative. For instance, if I said to him, "Hello, Jack!" he would answer, "Hello!" and not put on the "Jack," as so many parrots do when one says, "Hello, Polly!"

But he could imitate me also. He found that when any one called and said, "Hello, Wood!" my reply was a low "Hello!" He tried in every way to imitate that low tone of mine, and finally succeeded. He would go over to his water-trough and with his head in the air would cry, "Hello, Wood!" Then down would go his head in the trough, and out would come the "Hello!" just like mine.—Youth's Companion.

A floating debt isn't a success as a life preserver.

ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN TROPHIES NOW ON VIEW



WASHINGTON—Many of the specimens of the fauna of Africa obtained by Theodore Roosevelt during his hunting trip in the Dark Continent have now been mounted and are on view in the National Museum, where they are inspected by numerous visitors daily. The taxidermy has been well done and the large group of animals forms a most interesting exhibit.

ABOUT HUMAN BODY

Distrust of Medicine Arises From Ignorance of Anatomy.

Enlightened Science of Today Shows Within Ourselves Wondrous Mechanisms and Adaptions Which Arouse Admiration.

New York.—Dr. Frederic S. Lee, professor of physiology at Columbia university, opened the Jesup lectures on scientific features of modern medicine at the Museum of Natural History with a "Sketch of the Normal Human Body." It is Dr. Lee's conviction that whatever distrust of medical potency may now exist arises largely from ignorance of the human body and the present status of medical science.

"In accepting the Jesup lectureship," he said, "I was influenced largely by the thought that through it I might perhaps be of service to both the medical profession and an intelligent public by telling the public something of what medical leaders are doing."

"Notwithstanding the swift progress of medical science we frequently meet with a distrust of the efficiency of medicine, a feeling that the physician knows far too little concerning disease and its cure, and a tendency to turn toward strange cults, making fair promises. Such distrust is as old as medicine itself. I do not believe that it is justified. Doubting is indeed an entirely legitimate form of mental exercise. The man of science who is not a doubter has no claim to honorable standing. But not all doubts are equally estimable. There are those that betray much knowledge and those that betray little."

"The ignorance of the human body among many persons is extraordinarily great. It is strange to find think-

ing, reasoning men and women, who were born with their bodies, who have clung to them in sickness and in health, for better or for worse, who have used them for every variety of human service, and yet hold themselves utterly aloof from a knowledge of bodily affairs. I suspect that we have here an inheritance, through many generations, of the medieval notion of the vitæness of the human body, a notion which is out of keeping with the enlightened science of today. This science shows within ourselves wondrous mechanisms and adaptations which ought to arouse a man's admiration if he possesses a truly aesthetic sense.

Dr. Lee gave a sketch of the human body, covering its composition ana-

tomically and chemically, and a survey of its functions, stopping now and again to suggest the lines which future research will take where mysteries still "lure and baffle." He tried to give his audience some conception of the wonderful complexity of the human organism. He illustrated it at one point by describing just what it means to contract one's biceps voluntarily, added laughingly.

"We may, in our bewilderment, well wonder why a mere innocent contraction of the biceps does not bring in its train an attack of nervous prostration. Seriously, this great complexity is not appreciated. Gay critics, the anti-this and the anti-that, grow impatient with medical science and turn to others who profess to work successfully with simpler methods. But those to whom they turn are utterly unfamiliar with the complexities of the human body and its functions, complexities that are way beyond the anti-this and the anti-that."

MAKES LARGE MAP OF MOON

Only One of Its Kind in the World Is Drawn by English Business Man—Six Feet Across.

London.—An extraordinary map—the only one of its kind in the world—has been drawn by W. Goodacre, F. R. S., A. S., of Finchley, who spent seven years in the work. It is a map of the moon on the large scale of 30 miles to an inch. When spread out it covered a grand piano, several chairs and finished up on a table at the other side of the room.

Many attempts have been made before to produce such a map, but Mr. Goodacre claims that no one has succeeded in depicting the moon in such detail and accuracy. In general appearance the result of his work resembles a picture of a greatly magnified drop of water, showing bacilli in countless thousands.

Mr. Goodacre is a business man who has devoted his leisure for thirty years to a study of the moon. He gazes at it through a reflecting telescope with 12-inch aperture, such as any observatory might be proud of. His map is based on detailed drawings, amplified by telescopic observations.

"The telescope," he explained, "shows much finer detail than a photograph, owing to its enormous magnifying power. You can see clearly in this way small crater pits which would be practically invisible in a photograph."

When Mr. Goodacre began his task he took a great sheet of paper, placed a compass point in the middle and drew a circle 77 inches in diameter. All the space outside this he blacked over with India ink. The next thing was to rule within the circle about 40,000 tiny squares, and to make notes of 1,433 measured points. All this was done to insure correctness of position for the mountains, craters and seas which were to be drawn in during the next seven years.

"I have not had time to count up yet," said Mr. Goodacre, "but I should estimate that there are probably 30,000 craters shown in detail. Some of those cliffs in the moon's surface, shown by short lines, are 100 miles long and a mile or so wide. I propose to reproduce the map in 25 sections, provided a sufficient number of persons want it."

SEE THE END OF FREAK FASHIONS

Dr. Caroline Hedger Declares "Rats" and High Heels Result of Thoughtlessness.

Chicago.—High heel shoes, bit hats, "rats" and other adornments that contribute to the torture of women would be abandoned if the working women had more time to consider the matter of dress. This is the opinion of Dr. Caroline Hedger, who discussed "The cost of the long work day" at the meeting of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago the other day.

Dr. Hedger declared working women did not wear novel styles from choice, but because they were too busy working to have time to think of dress. She declared also she has been busier than the average person of her sex and that she never had time to select a "rat" for her own head.

These declarations were made in a plea for shorter hours for women workers at the meeting called for the purpose of a public discussion of the proposed amendment to the ten-hour law for women now before the legislature in Springfield.

"If the working women had more

time to think about clothes the high heel shoes that cramp the feet would be discarded and the big hats that produce stiff necks and the "rats" that burden the heads would also be thrown away," the speaker said.

The speaker declared conditions among women workers in this state are appalling. She cited instances in this city where as many as 600 worked long hours in a large room where the strain upon the nerves was such that they soon became unfit for work. She concluded with an appeal to the 200 persons present to aid in the passing of the amendment to the ten-hour law.

Miss Mary E. McDowell, of the Chicago University Settlement, urged the passing of a resolution asking for an increased appropriation for factory inspection and the appointment of more women inspectors to look after the rights of the 30,000 women employed in factories in the state. The resolution was passed and will be brought to the notice of the factory inspection committee, to which the factory inspection bill has been referred.

Start League of Loneliness.

New York.—Several men and women who sympathize with the lonely young women in the hall room and the friendless young men who wonders where he will spend the evening after his work, are to form a league to help these lonely ones.

With this end in view the Less Lonely league have been started with L. J. Wing as president. Tuesday night there will be a meeting.

The league hopes to open a club house and eventually branches all over the United States. The membership is limited to those who have to lead a lonely life.

There isn't anything really new in the idea. A similar league is in operation in Los Angeles, and one ended in failure in Detroit years ago.

Rebukes Late Sleeping Officers.

Paris.—General Maunoury, governor of Paris, has issued a circular letter rebuking the officers of the Paris garrison for their growing habit of staying in bed late mornings instead of going riding, as they should do.

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IN HOUSE CLEANING TIMES

Several Hints That Will Be Appreciated by Women in the Renovating Season.

You can clean white paint with warm water, using a little whitening on the washcloth and rinsing afterward with clear water.

A good way of preventing rust on kitchen fenders, after having cleaned the bright parts with fine emery cloth, is to rub them well with a piece of suet.

To clean and restore the elasticity of cane bottom chairs, turn the chair and with hot water and a sponge saturate the cane work thoroughly, if the chair is dirty use soap. Afterward set the chair to dry out of doors and the seat will be taut as when new.

If you wish to draw down the blind, yet leave the window open, it is a good plan to have a screw eye in each end of the curtain which can be fastened to the hooks at each end of the window sill. Unless the wind is blowing very strong this will prevent the disagreeable sound of its flapping, yet will admit plenty of fresh air.

AIR IN THIS ALWAYS FRESH

Ingenious "Well" Refrigerator in Which Food Is Placed Below Open Ice Trough.

One of the chief drawbacks of many refrigerators is that, although keeping everything cool, they do not allow of the free circulation of air. Fresh air is one of the surest antidotes of staleness, and to be satisfactory the air should be continually renewed, otherwise one article will become tainted by the flavor of another.

The "well" cooler here illustrated is designed to overcome these drawbacks. The well in which the food is placed is sunk within and below an ice-holding trough, the entrance of the well being always fully open to the atmosphere and only covered with a wire gauge to keep out flies and other substances. In thus arranging the cooling chamber, the air is free to pass in and out, and, before reaching the food, is cooled by the ice in the surrounding trough. In passing out of the chamber, the air escapes without affecting the food.—Popular Mechanics.

Orange Pudding. Squeeze sufficient oranges to give two-thirds of a cupful of juice and of a lemon one-half that amount. Put the fruit juices with one cupful of water in a saucepan and sweeten to taste. When the mixture boils stir in three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch which has been moistened with a little cold water. Cook ten minutes, then stir in quickly the whites of three eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth in a sifter over the fire for two minutes, then have ready a wetted mold. Put in it a layer of the pudding, the same slices of orange, and fill up the mold in this way. Serve with a custard made of the yolks of the eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one pint of milk and a little grated orange rind.

Honey Cakes. Four large ones (for five small ones), beaten separately: three cups brown sugar, half pound of walnuts (chopped), one level teaspoon cloves, one level teaspoon cinnamon, one level teaspoon chocolate, grated peel of half a lemon, two cups of sifted flour, one and a half level teaspoons of baking powder. Though the batter may appear stiff, it is perfect. Put in shallow buttered pan about an inch thick and bake in a slow oven three-quarters of an hour. When cool cut in squares or oblong pieces. Always commence cake in a cool oven and bake gradually and steadily.

Soft Gingerbread Without Eggs. One-third cup butter, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup molasses (or cooking syrup), one-half cup sour milk, two cups flour, one-half tablespoon of two cups flour, one-half tablespoon of level teaspoons chocolate, grated peel of half a lemon, two cups of sifted flour, one and a half level teaspoons of baking powder. Though the batter may appear stiff, it is perfect. Put in shallow buttered pan about an inch thick and bake in a slow oven three-quarters of an hour. When cool cut in squares or oblong pieces. Always commence cake in a cool oven and bake gradually and steadily.

To Test Oven. To know whether an oven is of the right heat for pastry a piece of the shell should be placed on the shelf on which the pies or cakes are to stand. If the paper turns a light brown in a few minutes the heat is just about right, but should the paper turns a deep yellow, a confectioner would know that the temperature was right for cakes of a solid structure, a pale yellow denoting the correct heat for such pastry as sponge cake and light buns and biscuits.

For the Laundress. If clothes to be laundered are moistened and well soaped on the soiled portions, the work of washing is made evening before. But this requires considerable time if the soap is applied from the hard bar. Time can be saved by slicing the soap into a gallon of water, hot or cold, and allowing it to dissolve, then dipping the soiled portions into the liquid and wringing out.

Berwick Sponge Cake. Beat, beat, beat three eggs, add one and one-half cups granulated sugar and beat. Add one cup sifted bread flour in which mix one teaspoon of cream of tartar. Beat. Add one-half cup cold water, in which dissolve one-half teaspoonful soda. Beat. Add one more cup of flour. Beat. Bake in quick oven in sheet or bread loaf pan.

BUILD ASYLUMS FOR HORSES

Anonymous Donor Provides for Cheap Clean Stables Throughout New York East Side.

New York.—A chain of cheap but clean stables for horses, maintained by the Horse Aid society, are to be built on the East side through a fund donated by anonymous giver. The scheme was suggested by the success of the Mills hotel and other cheap lodging houses for humans. The first of the stables, third street, is 100 feet on East Fifty-third street. Peddlers, small expressmen and other poor owners who are unable to provide suitable quarters for their animals will be allowed to rent stalls.

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The editor comments: "This may look all right to the conductor on the train, but it gives a bad name to the station."