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THREE DEATHS MAR GREAT PARIS RACE

TWO BURNED TO DEATH; ONE STRIKES A TREE.

FIFTY ENTRANTS FOR RACE

Owing to Untoward Winds and Other Hindrances Ten Competitors Unable to Get a Start.

Paris, June 19.—Fifty aeroplanists took wing early Sunday from the aviation field at Vincennes on the first stage of the European circuit race, which calls for a flight to London and return, with stops at various places going and returning.

Three of the aviators soon after the start were killed and at least one was gravely hurt. The dead: Capt. Princetain, whose motor exploded in midair, flooding him with gasoline and burning him to death; M. Le Martin, who dashed against a tree, the motor of his aeroplane crushing his head; London, killed near Chateau Thierry. Benzine in the reservoir exploded, the aviator was burned to death and the machine consumed.

The injured: M. Gaubert, a former Lieutenant in the army, who was entered in the civilian race under the name of "Dalgier." He was found lying senseless near his machine in a wheat field, four miles from Villars Cotetret. His injuries are serious.

M. Billé's aeroplane struck the earth within a mile of the start and was wrecked. Billé was injured, but not seriously.

Three other aviators fell—M. Lordin, near Charleville; Oscar Morrison, close to Gagny, and M. Morin at Cherrou, within twenty-two miles of Liège, which is the end of the first stage of the race. None of these men were badly hurt.

Of the fifty aviators who started the race, thirty-eight were civilians and twelve officers assigned for military duty. Hung up for the competitors are prizes amounting to \$94,000. Dawn at Vincennes saw a crowd estimated from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people massed around the military exercise field to witness the start. Six thousand soldiers and 4,000 police, most of them mounted, kept the field clear.

Sixteen different styles of biplanes and monoplanes were used.

Ten of the competitors, Totard, Gaget, Duval, Contenet, Chariz, La Douret, Gilbert, Romance, Lawron and Sapling, although they started officially, never got beyond the limits of the field. Either owing to the gusty wind or because their machines developed eccentricities, they all came down and gave up their chances for winning the contest.

Two Mysterious Deaths.

Muskogee, Okla.: "Murder and suicide" was the verdict returned by a Coroner's Jury in the case of Lee Spaulding and wife, who were found dead in their home near the Spaulding Bridge, seven miles north of here Saturday night. Spaulding and his wife were found dead by neighbors. Spaulding was bending over a chair as if in prayer. His wife lay on the floor and their toddling 1-year-old daughter was playing in the blood and saying: "Mamma, mamma." Mrs. Spaulding was about to become a mother. The woman was shot twice, once through the head and once through the body.

Great Blue and Grey Reunion.

Memphis: A reunion of the "blue and gray" is to be held in Memphis, Sept. 25, 27 and 28, in connection with the fall festival, which is to be inaugurated this year. This was determined at a meeting of the festival organization, and plans for the meeting of the veterans of the two armies, which have been endorsed by Gen. George W. Gordon, commander in chief of the United Confederate veterans, were adopted. A committee will go to Rochester, N. Y., at the time of the G. A. R. reunion, to extend an invitation.

No Prize Fight in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City: The Flynn-Morris prize fight scheduled to take place July 4 will not occur in Oklahoma, according to Gov. Lee Cruce, even though it requires the entire militia force of the State to prevent it. The Governor has sent a letter to Sheriff J. W. Berry of Creek County saying that the Oklahoma law was sufficient to prevent prize fighting and that he would be expected to see that the law was enforced.

Plenty of Cheap Money.

Washington: The Government's new 3 per cent \$50,000,000 Panama loan is a complete success. More than 3,000 bids opened oversubscribed it at least three times and probably more. Before the opening of bids had been in progress half an hour Treasury officials declared the loan would be entirely taken by comparatively small investors at a price higher than 103%. The prices bid for the new bonds are taken to indicate that the National credit of the United States is the highest in the world.

I. AND G. N. SOLD TO GOULD INTERESTS

ONLY ONE BID IS MADE ON PROPERTY.

\$12,645,000 THE ONLY BID

Deal Endorsed by Federal Court. Palestine Asserts Right to Shops and Offices.

Palestine: Under a single bid third mortgage holders of the International and Great Northern purchased the road at receivership sale for \$12,645,000. The Gould interests own the majority of the third mortgage bonds and the result of sale is that the road will again be under their control. Frank D. Nicodemus, a New York attorney, represented the mortgage bondholders' committee and no other bid was accepted by W. H. Flippen of Dallas, Master Commissioner, subject to the approval of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Texas.

P. B. Greenwood, representing the city of Palestine and Anderson County, announced that the city and county would hold the road to its former promise to maintain the shops and general offices here. This announcement was made in connection with numerous reports that have been circulated as to the moving of the headquarters.

As an evidence of good faith Mr. Nicodemus deposited a certified check for \$100,000 before the bid was entered.

It is the intention of the purchasers to at once begin a reorganization both materially and managerially.

To Eliminate Express Companies.

Washington: Recognizing that the Democrats of the House must soon face a demand for parcel post legislation, which it will not be possible to state off longer than the end of the present special session of Congress, Representative Burleson of Texas, after conference with House leaders, has developed the plan to eliminate from the transportation scheme of this country the express service. In the opinion of Representative Burleson the express service is unnecessary and expensive in the scheme of transportation, doing a service which he believes should be required of the railroads, or if transacted by express companies should be done at rates at which the service could be rendered by parcels post.

East Texas Topographic Work.

Washington: The United States Geological Survey, having completed topographic maps of Texas, Kansas, New Boston, Atlanta and Linden, Texas, will next take up the work at Dalgierfield and then other sections, until all of Congressman Sheppard's district has been plotted. In a letter to Mr. Sheppard, Director Smith of the survey writes that it is planned to complete the topographic survey of the Dalgierfield quadrangle in the coming field season. This quadrangle lies immediately west of the Linden quadrangle and embraces an area of approximately 250 square miles.

Horrible Accident to Boy.

Greenville: Roger Norris, the 10-year-old son of W. N. Norris, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured on the farm of his father about ten miles west of this city. The boy was riding a horse in front of a binder, when the animal became frightened and threw the boy off. He was caught in the wheels of the binder and his left arm was torn entirely off up to the shoulder. The arm was amputated at the shoulder joint.

Not a Bad Idea.

Washington: In the belief that 1,000,000 persons would subscribe for the congressional record if they had the opportunity, Representative Taylor of Colorado has introduced a bill in the House to make every postmaster its subscription agent. The bill makes the price \$1 a year and provides that the public printer shall begin to fill orders when 1,000,000 subscriptions have been received.

Eighth Court of Civil Appeals.

El Paso: The new Eighth Court of Civil Appeals was organized Wednesday afternoon by Chief Justice W. M. Petticoles, Associate Justice E. F. Higgins and J. F. McKenzie also taking their oaths of office. Joseph B. Driscoll was elected court clerk. The new court will convene in its first session early in October, with a large West Texas docket.

Prayer services for rain were held Sunday in Ennis and Taylor.

Honor a Former Slave.

Denton: To honor Uncle Zack Rawlings, an ex-slave, and for many years janitor of the county building here, the commissioners' court adjourned Wednesday and with the county officials attended Uncle Zack's funeral. Resolutions were adopted and spread on the commissioners' minutes.

The New Orleans mint will cease to exist as such after July 1. It will be an assay office and a storage place for 22,000,000 silver dollars.

SWEETWATER STILL HOPEFUL

Contents Orient Shops, Round House and Offices Already Located.

Austin: J. H. Beall, attorney for the city of Sweetwater, has filed a motion for rehearing in the Supreme Court in the case of Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company vs. City of Sweetwater, wherein the court recently reversed the lower courts and held that the railroad company could move its shops, round house and office from Sweetwater. The city claimed a contract holding the shops and offices, but the Supreme Court said that the officer who made the contract for the company had no authority to do so. The motion for rehearing is elaborate and insists that the evidence not only shows that the officer did have the authority to make the contract, but that the jury is the judge of such matters and decided that the contract had been properly made.

Dallas-Waco Line "Up to" Waxahachie

Waxahachie: At a meeting of the Commercial Club President Strickland formally submitted a proposition to the city looking to the construction of an interurban electric railway from Dallas, through Waxahachie and Hillsboro, to Waco. In consideration that Waxahachie takes \$100,000 worth of stock the road will be built through the city, the central station and car barns located here and not less than three miles of street railway constructed and operated. The local lines reach Trinity University and Chautauque Park. In addition to taking \$100,000 in stock the city is to provide the right of way from Rockette to Fortson.

U. S. Wheat and Flour Exports.

Washington: The United States furnish about 18 per cent of the total international trade in wheat, including flour, according to a statement of the Department of Agriculture. In recent years the world's wheat crop has averaged slightly more than three billion bushels annually, of which about 8 per cent is exported from one country to another in the form of flour and 17 per cent in the form of wheat, making a total of about 25 per cent of the world's wheat crop which enters international trade. The United States exports about 62 per cent of all the flour that is shipped from one country to another and about 11 per cent of the wheat.

Extension of Brownwood Line.

Brownwood: A proposition has been submitted to Rising Star by the parties who are taking over the Brownwood North and South and they will extend the road from May to Rising Star for a bonus of \$25,000, and right of way from May to Rising Star. It is said the proposition will be accepted. The grading is completed from Brownwood to May, a distance of twenty-two miles, and this is to be given by the stockholders to the parties proposing to complete the road.

Beginning of Gin Combine.

Waco: The Texas State Ginners' Association has been organized here and the following officers were elected: Charles E. Baughman of Brownwood, president; George Caldwell of Corpus Christi, vice president; W. J. Eubanks of Comanche, secretary and treasurer; H. L. Quins, Charles E. Baughman, G. E. Singletary, B. F. Johnson, E. Machen and W. G. Eubanks, executive committee, and George R. Dabney White, Ed Archer, C. Moore and J. H. Sammons, legislative committee. The time and place of the next meeting will be ordered by the executive committee.

Recall that Stands.

Austin: One recall provision did get by the executive. It transpires that the House bill giving Houston County a road law provides for the creation of the position of Road Superintendent and conferred a greater power on that official. It also created a provision providing for the recall of the entire office, officers and all. Already that privilege has been exercised. The County Commissioners elected a Road Superintendent and a petition with the necessary names followed calling for an election recalling the post and abolishing it. The election was held and the recall carried.

Valuable Potato Patch.

Sulphur Springs: J. F. Peck, a successful diverter, living two miles south of this city, has finished digging nine acres of potatoes that made three bushels to the acre, for which he sold at \$1.10 per bushel. Deducting the cost for fertilizer, seed, cultivating and marketing, he realized net \$694. He has cotton growing on the same land, having planted it between the potato rows.

If a man has a bad reputation it's easy for him to live down to it. Howard Co. Guests on French Leave. Big Springs: Two prisoners, held in the Howard County jail, broke jail some time Thursday night. It is not known just how they made their escapes, but it is thought they placed a small bar of iron, which was found in the jail, behind the door as the jailer closed it and thus prevented the bolt of the lock from entering the socket. The cell door was found open Friday morning.

AWE, COME ON IN



MADERO SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS

RETURNS TO CAPITAL FROM SOUTHERN TRIP.

IT IS "DEATH TO BANDITS."

Wants Peace, Prosperity and Progress Restored at Once. Outlawry Denounced.

City of Mexico, June 17.—With the same enthusiasm and elation that characterized his first entry into the capital last week, Francisco I. Madero was welcomed here by an immense throng on his return from a five days' trip through Southern Mexico.

With Madero was Ambrosio Figueroa, who once commanded 12,000 men composing the insurgent army of the south, and whose loyalty to Madero, though personally unknown to the rebel chief of the north, admittedly has been one of the reasons for the rapid triumph of the revolution.

Madero returned satisfied in mind that the inhabitants of the Southland will support him and that normal conditions have been resumed in that section. Only one person and one place are exception to complete peace, constituting Emilio Zapata, an enemy of Figueroa, under whose command he was supposed to have been, and Cuernavaca, the town where Zapata's men are quartered.

Madero has ordered the paymaster to distribute his goods freely in Cuernavaca with the hope of mustering Zapata's 1,500 men quickly, and last reports from the town are indicative of the success of the plan, through Zapata, Madero said: "He will be all right; everybody will be peaceful."

Madero's trip through the South, where he conferred with rebel chiefs everywhere, hastened the dispersal of the large bodies of insurgent troops which had been collected. It is believed that of the 12,000 men which Figueroa once had only about 3,000 now remain under arms. Figueroa, who has developed a warm affection for Madero, is co-operating with the latter in dispersing the army forces and restoring order where needed.

Zapata is characterized by the rebel leaders as a bandit, and an inkling of what may be in store for him should he refuse to abide by Madero's orders was given in speeches made by Madero. It was first at Cuernavaca where Zapata's men are said to have burned and pillaged to such an extent that the smoldering ruins and charred houses invited a bitter denunciation from Madero as he addressed the town's population.

"Death to bandits," he cried angrily as he pointed to the work of destruction. "Death it shall be to all who plunder, whether they call themselves revolutionists or not."

A Liverpool concern a few days since paid \$1700 for a seat on the Houston Cotton Exchange which is the record price to date.

Senate Passes Direct Election Bill. Washington: The Senate Monday night by 64 to 24 passed the resolution amending the Constitution to provide for election of Senators by direct popular vote. The Bristow amendment, giving to the Federal Government supervision of such elections, was adopted, 44 to 44. The Vice President casting the deciding ballot. The House already has passed the resolution.

Grasshoppers Eating Crops. Chickasha: A plague of grasshoppers has struck certain portions of this country. Eight miles east of here the insects have eaten every green thing in a path a mile wide and two miles long. The corn fields have been stripped of all the blades and nothing but the stalks left standing.

Brook, Parker County, has voted an issue of bonds for a new school house, and the county has voted an increased maintenance tax.

CHIHUAHUA FOR CHIHUAHUANS

Chihuahua's Governor Makes Plain His Determination to Save Mexico for Mexicans.

Chihuahua, Mexico, June 16.—Reforms immediately affecting millions of dollars' worth of American property in Mexico were announced Thursday night.

Gov. Abram Gonzales said under the new regime foreign concessions which might be considered monopolies would not be extended or renewed and every legal effort would be made to restrict foreign monopolies. Chihuahua is one of the richest States in minerals and in timber and is practically controlled by American, British and German interests. The Americans are the largest holders.

"All Americans who grieved at the downfall of the Diaz Administration will find that their grief was well founded," said Gov. Gonzales. "We do not intend to take away the riches of any foreigner who legally holds them, but we realize that under the Diaz system the granting of concessions, with their ruinous payments of large sums of money to Mexican politicians, was a virtual selling out of Mexico."

"For years Mexico has been exploited by foreigners until the great body of the people have nothing. Now all special privileges shall cease if we can accomplish it."

"We hope to maintain the friendliest relations with Americans and we shall invite foreign capital to come in, but there will be no more selling out of the country by piecemeal. We will invite competition, not monopoly."

"Undoubtedly the foreigners, including Americans, who profited so greatly under the Diaz system, will be hard hit by the new era, but the determination to rebuild Mexico and to improve the conditions of her poverty-stricken people will, I am sure, receive the hearty support of the great body of the people of the United States."

Million Dollar Lumber Fire.

St. Louis: Fire, supposed to have started from the spark of a locomotive, in the rear of the Huttig Sash and Door Company's plant and completely wiped out eight acres of lumber warehouses and factory, the entire plants of the Huttig Sash and Door Company, the Fatman & Miller Planing Mill Company, the Missouri Star Company and the Mound City Box Company being destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The Huttig company property was insured for \$500,000. The insurance on all property burned totals \$750,000. The district burned is bounded by Manchester avenue, Missouri Pacific tracks and Talmage avenue. At midnight the fire was still burning and it was thought several residences would be destroyed. About 100 fam files in direct line of the high wind moved their good into the streets.

Mr. Bryan "Talks Out."

Lincoln, Neb.: Charing that the Democrats who are now attacking him and accusing him of trying to wreck the party are in the same class with those who have in the past proved treacherous to the party, W. J. Bryan is a recent issue of his Commoner turns a broadside on his critics and throws light on what he says is some past political history. He makes the sensational charge that when he was three time candidate for the Presidency he was knifed not only by leaders of the party, but by committeemen who were presumed to be conducting the campaign in his behalf.

Light and Power Plant Destroyed.

Shawnee, Okla.: During a severe electric storm Sunday lightning struck the plant of the Shawnee Gas and Electric Company, which was totally destroyed, entailing a property loss estimated at \$150,000. Street car service has been discontinued, the city is without light and 100 men will be thrown temporarily out of employ ment.

Foreign Wheat Crops Are Good.

Washington: A bumper harvest of wheat in British India, estimated at 369,000,000 bushels, surpassing all previous records, and a record area sown to spring wheat in Western Canada where 90 per cent of the Dominion wheat is grown, gives rise to seeming extravagant estimates of probable yields, are the features of the weekly review of agricultural news, announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Abilene & Southern Wants Bond Issue.

Austin: The Abilene and Southern Railway Company has applied to the Railroad Commission for the registration of stock and bonds on completed track between Abilene and Ballinger fifty-five miles. A total of \$1,070,000 bonds and \$75,000 stock is asked. No order will be made until the commission's engineer inspects the property.

Gin and Electric Plant Burn.

Wills Point: The plants of the Johnson Gin Company and Wills Point Electric Light Company were totally destroyed by fire Friday afternoon at about 1:30 o'clock. Loss about \$17,500; insurance \$12,525 on both plants.

Texas Produces about 650,000 Barrels of Beer per Year.

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It Sometimes Rains.

El Paso: Rain commenced falling about 2 o'clock Monday morning and continued until about noon. The entire country is soaked and it will be of great benefit to the crops and grass on the ranges.

Roswell, N. M.: Practically all of the Pecos Valley was visited by a heavy rain Sunday night that did great good to crops and ranges. At Roswell a heavy wind blew down some trees, but did no great damage.

LUNCH FOR EVENING GUESTS

Simple Refreshments Easily Prepared Without Spending Much Money or Effort.

When girl friends drop in unexpectedly for the evening dainty refreshments add much to the pleasure of the guests without causing any great expenditure of either money or effort. Hot chocolate is a favorite beverage of all womankind and the truly hospitable woman is always an adept at making it.

To make hot chocolate allow one ounce of chocolate to each pint of liquid. To make one quart put two ounces of chocolate in a double boiler with one pint of hot water. Stir until the chocolate is melted, then add one pint of rich milk. Beat and stir rapidly until it boils again. Add three tablespoonsful of sugar, take from the fire and beat quickly. Have the chocolate pot hot when the chocolate is turned in and served with whipped cream. If slightly thickened chocolate is desired make a thin paste of two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch moistened with milk and stir slowly into the mixture just before it is taken from the stove.

Dainty sandwiches to serve with the chocolate are made by cutting white bread into thin slices and spreading them with a paste made of finely chopped peanut nut meats and mayonnaise. Lettuce sandwiches have a leaf of crisp lettuce spread with the mayonnaise as filling. Butter the bread before using the filling. Some hostesses keep a jar of chopped nuts and so are never at a loss when the unexpected guest drops in. Peanut sandwiches are made by spreading one slice of the bread thinly with butter and the other with the peanut butter. Put together with a lettuce leaf.

WILL DIVIDE PIE FAIRLY

New Machine Invented Which Will Cut It into Six Equal Pieces.

No more will the restaurant Romeos wrangle because Florence, the belle of pie jugglers, shows a partiality. A heartless machine has been invented that insures peace in the lunch counter of America by dividing every pie into six equal parts with a mathematical precision that admits of no dispute. The machine consists of a plate

with a jointed handle curving over it.

Depending from the handle are six knives, arranged like the spokes of a wheel, on a spring device, which gives resiliency to the stroke. The pie is placed on the plate of the machine and the handle pressed down. The knives divide the pie into six pieces at one blow and not only cuts each piece exactly the same size, but saves the time required to divide the pie with an ordinary knife. Hotels and restaurants will find one of these implements indispensable.

Southern Cake.

One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful butter (scant), three-quarter cupful of milk, whites of three or four eggs, two heaping spoonfuls of baking powder, about two cupfuls of flour, sifted four times, vanilla. Filling—One cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of white sugar, one cupful of milk, butter size of a walnut. Boil all together (add butter when nearly done) until it forms a soft ball in water. Take from the fire and add one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of lemon, chopped raisins, cherries (candied), citron, and pecan nuts. Beat until creamy, and spread between the layers and on top.

Bread Griddle Cakes.

One and one-half cups flour, one cup salt bread crumbs, three teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one-half cup boiling water, three-quarters cup milk, one egg, well beaten, two tablespoon melted butter. Add boiling water to the bread crumbs and let stand five minutes. Add the milk, sift together thoroughly the flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder, and add to the bread mixture; then add the egg and butter. Try as griddle cakes.

Basket Creams.

Make a very short, sweetened pie crust, roll thin and cut in squares. Bake them delicately and fasten the two opposite corners together while hot with a toothpick. Serve filled with whipped cream or any kind of filling preferred, and either hot or cold, according to the kind of filling used.

Nickel Cleaning.

For cleaning nickel on ranges, dip a piece of newspaper in clear boiling water and rub the nickel until dry.

Grasshoppers Eating Crops.

Chickasha: A plague of grasshoppers has struck certain portions of this country. Eight miles east of here the insects have eaten every green thing in a path a mile wide and two miles long. The corn fields have been stripped of all the blades and nothing but the stalks left standing.

Brook, Parker County, has voted an issue of bonds for a new school house, and the county has voted an increased maintenance tax.

Keep as cool as you can.

For aviation feats observe the mercury.

Revised for fly time—a swat in time saves nine.

What a fine rest the Japanese war scare is getting!

Queen Mary admonishes the girls to keep their powder dry.

Rubber stamp for today: "Aviator hurt when aeroplane drops."

Be careful not to have a sunstroke. Heat prostrations are the correct form.

Earmarks of genius are easily discerned in the man who invented the straw hat.

Chicago telephone girls are to have air baths, but who can get any air in Chicago?

The aeroplane which can run, fly or swim will be sure to be asked to recite something.

Now a scientist declares that kissing is detestable. During the spring onion season, probably.

Our idea of good fishing is when it is so good that there is no necessity to lie about how good it is.

A maiden lady who keeps a parrot that swears wants to know what excuse there is for her marrying.

A good many of our amateur gardeners learn at this time of the year the way of the farmer is hard.

You spend a whole evening in sprinkling your lawn, and it rains thereafter from midnight till dawn.

This is the time of year when everybody favors good roads and is ready to swat the housefly and mosquito.

The man with the wooden leg became an optimist when he sees another man affected with rheumatism in both legs.

Queen Mary is to be commended for laying stress on the fact that the road to good looks is not by way of the rouge counter.

Amateur aviators cooked terrapin during a twenty-minute flight. Nobody has ever needed a double demonstration that terrapin comes high.

Somebody is trying to perfect a food that will grow giants. Let us hope that it will be kept away from the girls. We like them just as they are.

On American farms \$104,000,000 more wealth was produced last year than the year before. That sum would buy a good many automobiles, and it did.

Again baseball fans enforce the lesson that marking the pennant as a certainty because the team won the first game is subject to both early and late frosts.

A woman having herself photographed with a black eye wins her suit for divorce with the exhibit. The possibilities of the hidden phonograph multiply.

It will be impossible to settle the question about Mars being inhabited until we find out whether cats carry germs. The scientists must stick to a schedule.

A Boston waiter returned a wallet containing \$15,000 to a man who had left it on his table. A New York waiter would have regarded it as merely a tip.

There are 6,000 words in the English Bible and 21,000 in Shakespeare and the average student will believe that the bard of Avon used several thousand too many.

A Pullman porter found \$2,000 worth of diamonds on his car and returned them to the owner. Pullman porter no doubt knows what it means to lose \$2,000 worth of diamonds.

A Washington woman willed that her pet parrot be killed after her death. This, however, seems like needless and unnecessary willing. It would have happened, anyhow.

A New York lunatic has been paroled from Bloomingdale to make a trip to Europe, after giving bond that he would come back. But why not have the bond to insure that he would not?

A French actress tells us that for safety and wickedness Paris does not compare with New York. It seems that a great many of our citizens have been wasting their time on useless ocean voyages.

A Chicago man procured a divorce because he wanted to make his wife happy. This man's wonderful unselfishness was equaled only by his phenomenal modesty. The average man might be willing to make his wife happy in her own way, but he could never agree with her that there was not a man capable of making any woman so.

A medical sharp says that smoking before meals "renders the buccal buccosa insensitive to alimentary stimulation and neutralizes the olfactory-gustatory reflex." Let's quit.

After a man has reached 40 the months slip away in record time, even if he doesn't happen to have a note coming due.

Boston babies are wearing cards which read: "Please do not kiss me." Move to amend by adding: "Wait till I grow up."

FOR ROAD BUILDERS

SUGGESTIONS TO HELP THE INEXPERIENCED IN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.

FIRST STEP IS DRAINAGE

Get Water Off and Away From Road as Quickly as Possible—Weeds and Sod Make Trouble—Proper Use of Gravel.

By HOWARD H. GROSS.

It is not overstating the fact to say that three-fourths of the men charged with the responsibility of building and repairing the roads the country over, know very little about the subject; they have not had the engineering experience or even the practical experience necessary; they have simply followed their predecessors and they do what the fellow before them did.

In the movement for better highways the first step is a more intelligent expenditure of the time and money appropriated for the betterment of the roads, to the end that the community shall get the most and the best results for its contribution. It is common practice to do either the wrong thing, or if perchance the right thing is done, to do it at the wrong time of the year, and the result is very often an expenditure of one dollar to get thirty cents worth of benefit. As an instance we might cite that Illinois is spending five million of dollars a year upon the highways, and those in position to know, assert that more than half of it is wasted by ill timed and misdirected effort. What is true of Illinois is true throughout the central west.

In order to make suggestions that will be of value one must assume some typical conditions and indicate what it is best to do to improve the roads under them.

In road improvement the first and most important step is drainage. Without proper drainage every effort will fail. Water is the only natural enemy of roads, and water is a coward and will run away if given a chance, hence get the water off the road and away from the road as quickly as possible. This may be done either by surface or sub-surface drainage, by side ditches with ample fall and proper outlet to carry the water away from the highway, or by tile. If the latter is done nothing less than four inch tile ought to be used and it should be very carefully laid, and should be put on each side of the road, particularly where the drainage is most needed. Be sure that the outlet is unobstructed if side ditches are used, especially on a hill slope, and have them as wide as practicable at the bottom.

Suppose the bed of the ditch is twenty-four inches wide down a hill slope. Construct so that the bottom of the ditch next to the hill side will be an inch or so lower than the side next to the road, so the flow will tend to the hill side instead of to the road.

Wherever it is necessary to carry water across a roadway, it is best to use iron or concrete pipe and carry it across at an angle. Strong tile will do if it is placed a sufficient distance below the surface so it will not be broken by the traffic. The outlet of this crossing should be considerably further down hill than the intake.

Where culverts are necessary have them of ample size, and it is equally important to give the culvert sufficient fall. A twelve inch culvert, twenty-four feet long with a fall of four inches, is better than one twice the size with a fall of two inches. The rapid flow through the culvert with a greater fall will keep the culvert clean. In one where the flow is sluggish, deposits will form and soon will choke the flow. Be sure to leave ample outlet so the water can move freely after passing through the culvert.

In grading to make a fill do not allow any weeds or sod to get into the roadway. These will decay and make all kinds of trouble. It is much better to keep them out in the first instance.

If, in making the fill, the material must be moved six hundred feet or less, it will be advantageous to do this with scrapers—wheel type preferred. But if the material must be moved more than that it will be cheaper to put it upon wagons. Any filling of this nature should be made early in the spring, preferably as soon as the frost is out of the ground, so it will have ample time to compact and settle by the summer rains and the traffic. By proper handling during the summer season, a fill several feet deep can be put in shape for the road. A fill of this kind should be dragged with a split log drag or its equivalent after rains in order to keep the fill smooth and rounded so the water will run off quickly. The

main thing is to prevent this fill from becoming water soaked. If this is done it will be thoroughly dried out and in good condition before the winter sets in, and it can be kept comparatively dry, if the tiles are kept open at the side and water is kept off the surface. In order to do this the tiles must be filled as soon as made.

When a grade is once established the surface thereafter should never be disturbed except the top two or three inches in order to smooth it out with a road drag or harrow.

We will assume that the fill has been made preparatory to putting gravel or crushed stone upon the highway, and thus have a permanent improvement.

The following suggestions will be of benefit to the inexperienced road builder, who has simply farm tools to use.

It is not designed to suggest to the experienced builder, having improved road machinery to use.

Where roads are gravelled, it has been very common for the farmers to haul the gravel and dump it down in a winnow, and leave it to be spread and compacted by traffic. Every driver avoids this winnow until soft weather compels him to drive over it.

Hence the road made in this manner requires a long time and a great deal of subsequent attention before a fairly good gravel road is the result.

Before putting down the gravel shoulders should be made the width that the gravel is to be spread, which may be anything from nine feet or more. After the gravel is dumped in between the shoulders, take an old-fashioned field harrow and go back



Before Improvement—Johnson City, Tenn.

and forth over this winnow, and with the aid of a little hand work here and there, have it spread over the surface smoothly, and three or four inches higher at the middle than at the sides. This harrowing is very important as it gets the particles, composing the material, closer together and to a large extent takes the place of a roller. If a roller can be had this also should be used, and used immediately after a rain. But a good road can be had without a roller, if it is taken care of and looked after during the first year, and the best implement to do this is with a split log drag, using it the same as on an earth road. Ruts will form along the wagon track and where the horses go, but a dragging of the surface will fill these and in a short time a compact, smooth roadway will result. A better road can be built in one year if this plan is followed than can be built in three years by the old plan, and the road will be smoother and will serve a better purpose.

Do not forget that the most important part of road building is drainage, and that five or six inches of gravel on a well drained road will give better results than twice this material

tenance, road drainage, and suggestions that grow out of the experience of road building can be followed up and adopted by them. If this were done it would stop an enormous amount of money that every year is wasted upon the highways, by ill timed and misdirected effort.

Pasteur's Birthplace.
The birthplace of Pasteur at Dole has become a place of pilgrimage for the people of Jura and the neighboring departments. They go to contemplate with respect this modest dwelling where, on December 27, 1822, one of the most illustrious savants of our time first saw light, and the municipal council, by unanimous vote, has purchased the house. Pasteur up to the end of his life showed the greatest affection for this little house. Notwithstanding his great and manifold labors, he never allowed a year to pass without visiting the old home, which he always beheld with emotion.

Great was Pasteur's joy on a certain visit to his birthplace when he found at Arbois the ancient signboard of the tannery of his father, with its gaudy colors. He brought it piously to Paris to the Institute in the Rue Dutot, and there placed it in his bedroom, by the side of a portrait of his mother, which he painted himself when he was fifteen years old.

Thealka of Kentucky.
The fact recently by the postoffice department changed the name of the Muddy Branch, Ky., postoffice to that of Thealka calls to mind the fact that "Thealka" was originated by L. Price a local painter, through a misunderstanding of orders. Several years ago the late Captain Green Meek built a new steamer for the Big Sandy trade. Mr. Price did the painting and lettering on the boat. After completing the painting Price asked Captain Meek what he meant to name the boat, and he replied "The Alka." Price painted "The" on the boat, and for getting to leave any space proceeded with the balance of the name, making it "Thealka." Captain Meek was surprised to see the combination Price had made, and finally concluded that the name was not a bad one and let it remain. Since then babies, mines and postoffices have been named Thealka.—Exchange.

Old World Castle on the Hudson.
Washington Heights is to have a castle like those of the old world. Plans are being prepared for Commodore Celestino Piva, a wealthy importer of raw silk and a member of Givernaud Brothers. It is to be erected on the high bluff overlooking the Hudson river and the Palisades, just back of the historical Arrowhead Inn. The property comprises more than twenty lots, being part of the former McCormick tract.

The castle is to be surrounded by Italian gardens, and the slope of the bluff is to be terraced and winding roads built to reach the castle from the boulevard. The building itself will be a three-story affair, with two look-out turrets at either end and a large pergola at the north end. Italian Renaissance will be the architecture of every detail of the exterior and interior.—New York Tribune.

Not Perfect.
A horse dealer was showing a horse to a prospective buyer. After running him back and forward for a few minutes, he stopped and said to the buyer: "What do you think of his coat? Isn't he a dandy?"
The buyer, noticing that the horse had the heaves, replied: "Yes, I like his coat, all right, but I don't like his pants."—Tit-Bits.

pleasanter to drive upon and easier for the horses, and therefore the advantages of a good road are in some degree offset by the fact that an earth road at certain seasons is the better of the two.

The writer has always advocated, that where it is practical, it would be well to leave a smooth earth road alongside of the stone or gravel road, so that the drivers might choose between the two. When the weather is fine and the earth road is smooth, the drivers will usually take that in preference to the hard road. This saves wearing the hard road, and thus it serves a double purpose. Let a heavy rain descend and everybody takes the hard road. The difference is the improved highway is good 365 days in the year, and the other road is good and bad by turns. Having them side by side, which can easily be done without additional expense, the people have the choice.

There is another feature of the permanent road that should not be lost sight of. In the busy season while the crops are being planted, sometimes a heavy rain will fall, so that the fields are too wet to work. With good roads the farmer can make a trip to town, do the necessary errands, haul off a load of grain or hogs and keep his farm hands employed. If the roads are unimproved, he can neither work the farm nor travel the highways.

Every road overseer, and in fact every farmer, should send to the state engineer of his state, and to the office of Public Roads at Washington, and have his name put upon the mailing list, so that the bulletins and circulars, of which scores are published every year, upon road building and main-

tenance, road drainage, and suggestions that grow out of the experience of road building can be followed up and adopted by them. If this were done it would stop an enormous amount of money that every year is wasted upon the highways, by ill timed and misdirected effort.

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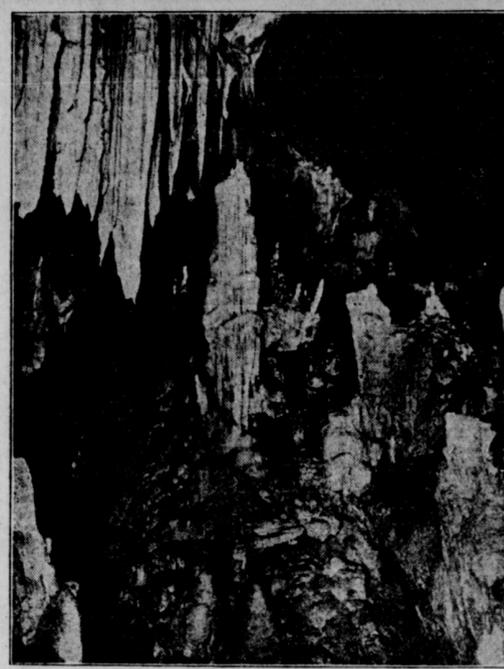
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The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Weird Home of The Proteus



One of the most famous stalactite caverns in the world is the great Adelsberg Grotto in Carniola, about twenty-two miles northeast of Trieste. It is over two miles long and is the home of the "Proteus" or "Hypochthon anguinus," the foot-long saurian whose eyes are but rudimentary and covered by the skin. The Proteus has a smooth, bare, eel-like body and four legs. The forefeet are three-toed; the hinder, four-toed. In addition to permanent external gills, it has lungs in the form of slender tubes.

DUELING BEFORE THE CAMERA



The French duel has long been taken as a joke by the rest of the world, but the Parisians take their meetings on the field of honor with the utmost seriousness and pride. Not infrequently photographers are allowed to be present and take pictures of the duel, and one of these is here reproduced in this contest, between Leon Daudet and Georges Claretie, the son of the director of the Theater Francais, the combatants, after exchanging four shots, had recourse to swords and Claretie was wounded.

MAN WITH A "GLASS" SKULL.

A peculiar freak of nature was revealed recently at Philadelphia, which led to a suspected murderer securing his release. In the course of a row in a poolroom, Joseph C. Quinn received a blow on the head, and dropped to the floor, afterward dying in hospital. His assailant was arrested on the capital charge, but was released when physicians testified at the inquest that Quinn's skull was so thin that a large print could be read through it, and could be bent under pressure of the fingers.

TEXAS WILD MAN CAUGHT

A wild man appeared in the vicinity of Marlin, Tex., and for days darted into ranches and compelled the women to cook meals for him. He had long matted hair and beard.

MOTLEY FAMILY PARTY

An extraordinary state of affairs was revealed at Gary, Ind., the other day when health officers made a raid on the shack of James Albens, a fruit peddler. In a room 18 by 20 feet Albens kept three boarders, a stock of fruits, candy and several cans of ice cream, and a horse, wagon, dogs, cats and chickens as well. When arrested the man was baking ice cream cones on a hot stove back of the horse's stall. The chickens used his wagon as a roost and the boarders slept with the cats and dogs.

UTILITY OF THE HATPIN.

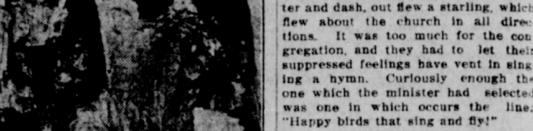
The increasing size of women's hats is noticeable even in the casual masculine eye, but the full possibilities of this feminine accessory were revealed to certain male observers at a New York theater the other evening. They happened to be sitting behind a woman who entered somewhat disheveled by the wind and rain. Removing her hat, she selected a hat-

STARLING IN CHURCH ORGAN

After the service in a small country church in Suffolk had begun the other Sunday, extraordinary noises commenced to come from the organ pipes, which continued at intervals to grow louder and louder as the service proceeded, and when the general thanksgiving was being read, it reached a climax, the clergyman's voice being quite drowned, and then, with a splutter and dash, out flew a starling, which flew about the church in all directions. It was too much for the congregation, and they had to let their suppressed feelings have vent in singing a hymn. Curiously enough the one which the minister had selected was one in which occurs the line: "Happy birds that sing and fly!"

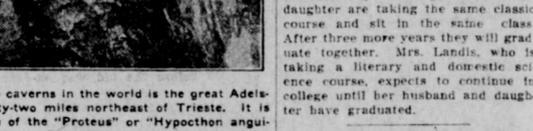
WHOLE FAMILY AT COLLEGE

Something in the form of a record in school annals has been established at Lebanon, Ill., where Rev. J. Landis, his wife, and their eighteen-year-old daughter are all students at the McKendree college. A son, Herbert, thirteen, next term will join the rest of the family at college. Father and daughter are taking the same classic course and sit in the same class. After three more years they will graduate together. Mrs. Landis, who is taking a literary and domestic science course, expects to continue in college until her husband and daughter have graduated.



TWO DEER IN ONE SHOT

In the last deer hunting season in Michigan, one of the many lucky sportsmen was Sheriff Turnbull of Luce county. While out stalking one day he came upon two deer standing together. The sheriff fired at one, the ball passing through its body and killing the other animal also.



Building a Robe for a King



Among the elaborate tasks made necessary by the coronation of King George of England, one of the most tedious was the "pinning" of the ermine for his majesty's robe of state. About 500 skins, 650 tails and over 15,000 pins were used in the operation.

LONG AND SHORT OF IT

Extremes met on the streets of Tyro, Kan., the other day when "Shorty" Hitchcock, a nineteen-year-old telegraph operator, and Jesse Bolton, a twenty-three-year-old glass worker, shook hands on Main street. Bolton is 6 feet tall, while Hitchcock is 3 feet 2 inches short.

DOG KNEW WHAT TO DO

A few days ago the freeman on a train which was crossing the trestle between Drakesboro and Elk Valley saw a dog in front of the train of the trestle. It was too far for the dog to get to the end of the trestle before the train overtook it and there was no way of getting off without leaping to the ground. Most humans would have chanced the ground, but on a trestle there is

CAT ADOPTS EIGHT CHICKS

A peculiar instance in animal life came to light at Greeley, Colo., when it was discovered that a cat belonging to J. D. Noon had adopted eight small chickens. The cat seemed to be jealous of her young charges and made considerable protest when an effort was made to take them away from her. The chickens are part of a number hatched in an incubator.

COLLIE SAVES BABE'S LIFE

Forced against a fence and viciously attacked by a large game cock, Bessie Savake, a two-year-old child, of Omaha, Neb., was saved from probable blinding and the rooster was torn to death by the child's dog.

ANTHROPOMETRIC LIGHT

VICTIM OF AIRSHIP WRECK



That was a terrible accident which happened in France, when a runaway aeroplane plunged into a crowd of spectators gathered to witness the start of the Paris to Madrid race for heavier than air machines, killing Minister of War Bertheaux, severely injuring Premier Montis, and quite badly wounding several others.

Premier Montis, whose portrait is shown here, was buried beneath the wreckage of the monoplane. He was taken out as quickly as possible, and examined by military surgeons, who found that he had suffered compound fractures of two bones in the right leg, that his nose was broken, his face badly contused, and that there were bruises on the breast and abdomen.

Antoine Ernest Emmanuel Montis, premier and minister of the interior of France, who came into power on the fall of the Briand regime on March 1 this year, was born at Chateaufort-sur-Charente (Charente).

He is a lawyer and was for many years an advocate in the court of appeal at Bordeaux. He was minister of justice from 1899 to 1902, has been vice-president of the senate, where he sits as senator of the Gironde, and was a former deputy. He has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the White Eagle of Russia.

The deplorable accident, which caused the 47th death from that source within three years, will not interfere with the progress of aviation in France, where already hundreds of aeroplanes are in use or ordered for the use of the French army. Rather, it will cause stringent regulations in the management of crowds at aviation meets.

GATES TELLS TRUST SECRETS

John W. Gates furnished the opening sensation in the investigation when he revealed the history of the United States Steel corporation. Present at the birth of the greatest steel manufacturing concern in the world, he described how it was the natural outcome of what he described as the refusal of Andrew Carnegie to be bound by the "gentlemen's agreements" that marked the early days of open competition in the steel business.



He told of millions lost and created almost in a breath; how the Carnegie mills, appraised at \$160,000,000, were recognized as worth \$320,000,000; the grim clash in the formative days, when John D. Rockefeller was dissuaded from joining in the creation of the corporation, and the manner in which others were prevented from engaging in the steel trade.

Relating how Carnegie had been forced to abandon plans for extending his steel business, Gates frankly admitted the gigantic industrial combination was formed to throttle competition, and he surprised the committee with the further information that when John D. Rockefeller had sought to enter the steel business a deal had been put through by which the Standard Oil magnate was forced to sell out for 40 cents on the dollar.

Because of the marked discrepancies in the accounts of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel corporation in the panicky days of 1907, as given by John W. Gates and Elbert H. Gary, the Stanley "Steel Trust" committee of the house decided that further light on that deal should be obtained, and that every person who had anything to do with it should be examined.

HEAD OF A BIG EXPOSITION



Charles C. Moore of San Francisco has been unanimously chosen by the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific international exposition company as the active as well as the formal head of the 1915 exposition. The question of executive leadership has been settled finally. There will be no director general of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Moore, as president, will combine the functions which have been divided in all previous world's exhibitions between a president and a director general.

The board of directors of the exposition has adopted a complete plan of organization, differing in its essential features from that of any exposition that ever has been held. The 1915 fair is to be conducted as a business proposition, organized upon the lines of a great business corporation. Moore, as executive head of the exposition, will be the one man upon whom will rest the burden of responsibility for carrying out every detail of exposition management. The appointment of all exposition officials and department heads will devolve upon him and to him every department chief will be responsible.

MEXICO'S NEW AMBASSADOR

Senor De la Barra's successor in Washington is Senor Zamacona, whose father was minister to the United States from 1878 to 1882. During the father's tenure of office the son lived with him in Washington, so that our government and the ways of things at our capital are familiar to the new minister. Zamacona is about forty-five years of age and for the past two years has been Mexico's financial representative in London. Previous to this he served as director of the international revenue of Mexico and also represented the Mexican government's interests in the Mexican Central railroad. He is a man of brains; if he has discretion in equal quantity he will prove an acceptable successor to De la Barra.



Senor de la Barra proved himself a gifted and altogether welcome representative of Mexico in Washington, doing much to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. He is an advanced thinker, thoroughly in sympathy with the advancement of civilization and the growth of popular government.

His worth was recognized when President Diaz, forced by the gathering strength of the rebellion, called him from Washington to become one of his new and modern cabinet, and especially so when both the Federalists and Insurrectionists, the latter led by General Madero, chose him to serve as temporary president to succeed Diaz until an election can be held some half a year hence.

Lifting the Jonah.
"Jim, how much do I owe you? Twenty-three dollars, isn't it?"
"Yes."
"And for how long?"
"Over two years."
"Yes. Well, I begin to believe that \$23 is an unlucky number to owe a man."
"Good!"
"So here's a dollar—that cuts it to twenty-two, doesn't it? Goodby."

Headed Him Off.
"Sir, your daughter told me to come to you and—"
"All right, sir—all right—but I'm busy now. Would you mind keeping tally while I check up these bills I have just received for her Easter outfit? There now. Thank you. What is it?"
"I declare! I have forgotten what I was going to say to you. Good day."



A Pageant of Symbols

Medieval Customs Revived at George's Coronation



THE wardrobes of the past are thrown open, the language of other days, the manners of other times hold sway. The quick, eager, hurrying world of today stands still for one moment to perform a great and solemn ceremony, and cream-colored horses perform the work now done by fiery motor-cars, and stately walking takes the place of rush and bustle. Letters commence "We greet you well," and request in sonorous terms the presence of great people with ancient names, "furnished and appointed as your rank and quality appertaineth," and end with "And so we bid you most hearty farewell."

Claims of rank of past service, of old rights and privileges pour in. In the midst of quick, active life, in a mechanical, colorless time, suddenly blazing like the pages of an illuminated Missal, come claims of people who aspire to the titles of the King's Larderer, the Herbstrawer, the Butler, Carver, Waferer, to carry up the Courses, to bear the Silver Cup, to carry the Orb or one of the Sceptres, or perform some office as Sergeant of the Silver Scullery.

It is a proof of the powerful charm that appeals to all people in dressing up, in relieving the dull monotony of this black-garbed day by the crimson and scarlet of the past.

Even the Dean and Chapter of Westminster are affected by this appeal. They put in a claim for, among other things, "Six ells of dark-colored cloth, Ten yards of scarlet, six yards of Sarcenet, Two pieces of double worsted." These for the Dean. And the third part of a Tun of Wine and Fish according to the Bounty of His Royal Majesty for the Dean and Chapter's Repast. Scarlet cloth and crimson velvet, cups of gold and silver and all manner of perquisites are claimed by those holding office.

A tangle of history begins to unwind slowly; the Garter of Edward the Third, the white satin trunk hose of the Elizabethans, the atrophied remains of hoods, of insignias; mantles swollen or diminished, crowns and coronets of shapes set down hard and fast by rule, colors unalterable, costumes laid down by law. Nothing is forgotten. The strangest mixture of the ages.



In this will be found echoes of old sumptuary laws, as, for example: Edward III. 1363. Furs of ermine and lictice and embellishments of pearls, excepting for a head-dress, were forbidden to all but Royalty, or nobles possessing over one thousand pounds a year. Today the length of every train, the arrangement of the ermine, the forbidding of

pearls in coronets will be found in the orders for the Coronation. Youths, for example, must wear a costume of black velvet with knickerbockers, black silk stockings, shoes with steel buckles, and a glengarry cap of black velvet.

For the King many things must be prepared. The crown must be altered, the mantle and Supertunica fitted, sceptres, swords, girdles, spurs must all be got in readiness.

The King arrives. He must wear a kirtle, surcoat, of crimson velvet with a large mantle and hood of the same, furred with ermine and bordered with rich gold lace. This is worn over the white underdress and white stockings of the Garter Robes. On his head he wears the Cap of State of purple velvet turned up with ermine. The mantle, of huge proportions, is held up by a number of pages who wear, on the last occasion, a modified Georgian coat with big cuffs, ruffles at the wrist, lace cravats, shoulder-knots and swords.

From the moment of the King's entrance to his exit the solemn process of dressing and undressing him in garments symbolical of various virtues goes on.

After he has been recognized as King and Anointed, the Cap of State, the Mantle and the Surcoat are removed. For this anointing an Ampulla and a Spoon for the oil of gold, have been provided, as has also a Pall of cloth of gold embroidered with eagles and held over the King's head by four silver supports, these being held by four Knights of the Garter in their robes. After this anointing the Pall is delivered back to the Lord Chamberlain, and is by him redelivered to the Groom of the Robes.

The robes worn by the Knights of the Garter are of particular interest. Originally the full dress consisted of a tunic, a mantle and a capuchon, of blue woolen cloth, all these powdered with garters in gold, the mantle having one larger than the rest to enclose a shield with the cross of St. George. This larger garter and shield still remain. In the time of

Richard the Second the garter color was in turn violet, white and blue. In Henry the Fifth's reign the color changed from white to scarlet, and back to white. In Henry the Sixth's reign the number of garters on the mantle showed the degree of the rank of the wearer, just as the ermine spots show it today on the fur of the peers' hoods. It was an hundred-and-twenty garters for a duke, an hundred-and-ten for a marquis, ninety for an earl, and sixty for a knight bachelor. In this reign the material was changed from cloth to velvet lined with satin. Henry the Seventh abolished the powdering of garters, changed the color to purple and added the collar. In the reign of Henry the Eighth the habit was made to the fashion of the time and a full dress of the Knights of the Garter consists in the mantle, hood, collar and surcoat, and trunks of white and white hose, shoes and rosettes all of gold-spangled gimp, with the collar tied back by big shoulder rosettes of ribbon, and the garter round the right leg under the knee. The mantle is without a collar and is drawn together at the neck by long cords of blue silk ending in big tassels of mixed blue silk and gold thread.

The Mantles of other Orders are, for the Thistle, rich green velvet lined with white. For the Order of the Bath, rich crimson satin. The Order of St. Patrick, sky-blue satin. St. Michael and St. George, Saxon-blue satin.

The King, having been Anointed, seats himself in King Edward's Chair, then, after the Knights of the Garter have resumed their seats, he again rises and is invested with two garments of ecclesiastical significance, the Colobium Sindonis, and the Supertunica. The first vestment is in shape like a sleeveless monk's frock, or an alb, and is made of fine white linen with an edging of lace round the border, and a flounce of lace, nine inches deep, at the bottom. This vestment is the second of a priest's Mass vestments, the first being the Amice, which Kings do not wear.

The Supertunica is of the nature of a priest's Dalmatic and the privilege of wearing it was granted to Abbots, and to Kings and Emperors. It is made of cloth of gold and is woven with the signs of the Imperial Eagle, the Palm Branch, the Rose, the Shamrock and Thistle. The Rose is for England, England's flower dating far beyond the Tudor Rose as it is represented, and beyond the Yorkist and Lancastrian rose, and having more affinity with the golden rose Edward the First wore in his helmet. The Shamrock is that plant used by St. Patrick to illustrate the lesson of the Trinity to his followers. And the Thistle is a reminder of the salvation of the Scots (so legend says) from the Danes, who, walking barefoot to surprise the enemy, trod on the spikes of Scottish thistles and, crying out, were betrayed.

After these have been put on, the two spurs are taken from the Altar by the Sub-Dean, who hands them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touches the King's heels with them.

Then the Sword of State is girt about the King after he has received it into his right hand. This sword is in a purple velvet scabbard. After he has been girt with it and has been exhorted to do justice with it, he rises and is ungirded, and the nobleman who first received it redeems it from the Altar, where it has been placed, for the sum of one hundred shillings, and then carries it bare during the rest of the ceremony.

The King is then invested with the Armilla or Stole, of cloth of gold suitably embroidered, and then with the Imperial Mantle, or Pall of

pure gold encrusted with jewels. There are about three hundred diamonds in the crown, and about three hundred pearls besides a quantity of other precious stones. The great South African diamond, the Cullinan, which was cut into two parts, is now, the one part, called the Star of Africa, in the King's crown, the lesser part being set into the crown beneath the Black Prince Ruby, a stone said to have been worn in the Black Prince's helmet at Crecy and Poitiers. There is, moreover, the huge oblong sapphire placed in the crown in 1820 by the Prince Regent. Also the two pear-shaped pearls which were worn as earrings by Queen Elizabeth on her coronation in 1558, and were added to the Crown by King Edward's special order.

After the Coronation, in the language of the Rubric, "the people with loud and repeated shouts, cry: 'God save the King,' and immediately the Peers put on their Coronets; and the Kings of Arms their Crowns; the Trumpets sounding, the Drums beating, the Great Guns of the Tower and the guns in the Park being shot off."

When the acclamation ceases the Archbishop pronounces the Exhortation and then presents the Bible to the King, saying: "Our Gracious King, we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is Wisdom. This is the Royal Law. These are the lively Oracles of God."

The Archbishop now pronounces the Benediction and the King goes into the Theatre, where are all the Great Officers of State, the two Bishops his Supporters, the Noblemen carrying the Swords, the Sword of State, the Pointed Sword of Spiritual Justice, the Pointed Sword of Temporal Justice, and the Curtana, the blunt-edged Sword of Mercy.

The King being then enthroned and the Exhortation beginning, "Stand firm and hold fast" having been said, the King delivers the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to those noblemen who bear them, and receives the Homage, first of the Bishops, after which the Archbishop kisses him on the left cheek. After which come those of the Blood Royal to do the same, and after that the Senior of each degree do likewise, the Senior of the Dukes, of the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts and the Barons. Then the Princesses pay Homage and after them the Peereses.

After the Homage is a second Acclamation. A kneeling, the King makes his offering of a Pall or Altar Cloth of ten yards in length offered in a roll, and an Ingot of gold of a pound weight. Then the Queen makes her offering of a Pall, and a Mark weight of gold in like manner as the King.

Cloth of Gold delivered by the Master of the Robes; the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps of the Morse that buckles it. This Mantle is of great length and beauty, and is significant, as are all mantles from Elijah's mantle onwards to St. Martin, who divided his mantle out of charity. The mantle completes the ecclesiastical portion of the King's vestments, being an exaggerated form of the cope or chasuble worn by officiating priests, and remaining in effigy on the tombs of some kings, notably on the tomb of Richard the First.

After this the King again seats himself and receives the Orb into his right hand, this Orb being a symbol of the world over which he rules, and the Cross to show that his kingdom is Christian.

Then the Archbishop places the Ruby Ring on the fourth finger of the King's hand. It is a Table Ruby, having the Cross of St. George cut upon it, and is the Ensign of Kingly Dignity. Then the two great Sceptres are given to the King after he has put on the Glove presented to him by the Lord of the Manor of the Workshop. The one is the Sceptre with the Cross, and the other the Sceptre with the Dove. The first into his right hand, supported by the Lord of the Manor of Workshop, this being the Kingly Sceptre, and the other being the Rod of Equity and Mercy.

At last, fully equipped, the King is crowned with St. Edward's Crown.

pure gold encrusted with jewels. There are about three hundred diamonds in the crown, and about three hundred pearls besides a quantity of other precious stones. The great South African diamond, the Cullinan, which was cut into two parts, is now, the one part, called the Star of Africa, in the King's crown, the lesser part being set into the crown beneath the Black Prince Ruby, a stone said to have been worn in the Black Prince's helmet at Crecy and Poitiers. There is, moreover, the huge oblong sapphire placed in the crown in 1820 by the Prince Regent. Also the two pear-shaped pearls which were worn as earrings by Queen Elizabeth on her coronation in 1558, and were added to the Crown by King Edward's special order.

After the Coronation, in the language of the Rubric, "the people with loud and repeated shouts, cry: 'God save the King,' and immediately the Peers put on their Coronets; and the Kings of Arms their Crowns; the Trumpets sounding, the Drums beating, the Great Guns of the Tower and the guns in the Park being shot off."

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The Service being concluded, His Majesty is disrobed of His Royal Imperial Mantle, and is arrayed in His Royal Robes of Purple. He receives his Crown of State, and the Queen likewise. After which they pass to the West door of the Abbey, their Majesties wearing their crowns, the King bearing in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb, and the Queen bearing in her right hand her Sceptre with the Cross, and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove.

A glowing, glorious and moving spectacle which words cannot convey. The blaze and sparkle of colors and jewels, the sea of crimson velvet and white ermine like wave-crests. The huge Standards of England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Standard of the Union; the Embroidered Cushions for the Crowns and Rings; the Knights of the Orders in full dress; the Heralds with their Tabards and their fantastic titles, Unicorn Pursuivant, Portcullis and Rouge Dragon Pursuivants, and the Kings of Arms, Garter, Lyon, Clarenceux, Ulster and Norroy, a host of quaint and curious names and offices.

Nor is this all. No detail but is carefully arranged as, for example, this list of what the Peers and Peereses must wear whereby their rank is shown.

THE PEERS

For all: A mantle of crimson velvet edged with miniver. The cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine (i.e. narrow pieces of Black fur) according to their degree. The use of this fur, miniver, or vair, for persons of high degree, is of very ancient origin, dating from the time in the Middle Ages when persons of all ranks wore hoods of some kind of skins. One could tell in the fourteenth century who were knights or nobles at a tournament by the miniver of their hoods. Sable, ermine, vair and gris were reserved for the use of the kings and nobles; other ranks wore squirrel and lamb, peasants wore badger and cat skins. The cape worn today on the Peers' mantle is the remains of this custom.

Barons wear two rows of ermine. Viscounts wear two rows and a half. Earls wear three rows. Marquesses wear three rows and a half. Dukes wear four rows.

These Robes are worn over full Court dress, Uniform or Regiments.

Their Coronets are to be of silver gilt; the Caps of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, with a gold tassel on the top; and no jewels

or precious stones are to be set or used in the coronets, or counterfeit pearls instead of silver balls.

The Cap of crimson velvet and fur once worn by peers in Parliament is the sign of their right to the peerage, the metal crowns showing the degree of the wearer—thus: A Baron's Coronet has on the rim six silver balls set at equal distances.

A Viscount's Coronet has sixteen silver balls.

An Earl's Coronet has eight silver balls raised on points, with gold strawberry leaves between the points.

A Marquess's Coronet has four gold strawberry leaves, and four silver balls alternately.

A Duke's Coronet has eight gold strawberry leaves.

THE PEERESSES.

For all: A mantle of crimson velvet, with a Cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with rows of ermine.

For a Duchess: The Mantle to be edged round with miniver pure two inches in breadth, and the train to be three feet on the ground. The Cape to have two rows of ermine.

For a Viscountess: The edge of the Mantle as before; the train to be a yard and a quarter on the ground.

For a Countess: The edging of fur to be three inches in breadth, and the train a yard and a half.

For a Marchioness: The edging to be four inches in breadth, and the train a yard and three-quarters.

For a Duchess: The edging to be five inches broad, and the train two yards on the ground. Their dress consists of a Kirtle of crimson velvet bordered all round, with a narrow edging of miniver scalloped in front, plain otherwise. The Kirtle opened from the waist and widens gradually down to the ground. It may also be gathered back in three festoons each tied back with a bow of tinsel.

intimated that he will accept from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the Bible to be presented to the king on the occasion of his majesty's coronation in Westminster Abbey. The Bible, which the king will kiss before signing the oath, will be finely bound, and will, of course, contain the Apocrypha. The Bible will ultimately be officially preserved at Lambeth palace, together with that which was used at the coronation of King Edward. This will be done by his majesty's command.

Pageants for Populace

King and Queen Will Participate in Three Great Processions Through Streets of London

There will be three processions of the king and queen in state through the streets of London, in connection with the coronation. There will be the procession to Westminster Abbey on the coronation day, Thursday, June 22, the route all lined with troops, being from Buckingham Palace via the

Mall, Trafalgar Square, Whitehall and Parliament street. On the following day, Friday, the king and queen will make a progress in state through the metropolis, by way of Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, St. James's street, Pall Mall, Trafalgar Square, the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's churchyard, Cannon street, London Bridge, Southwark, St. George's Circus, Westminster Bridge road, the

Westminster Bridge, Whitehall, and the Mall. At the entrance of the city, where Temple Bar formerly stood, the king and queen will be welcomed by the Lord Mayor and the city fathers, will receive an address of welcome, and will touch the ancient city sword of state tendered him by the lord mayor for the purpose, in token of submission of the city to his sovereignty. The king and queen will be escorted by a brilliant cavalcade, and the streets, as on coronation day, will be lined with some 50,000 troops, under the

command of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener. Windows along the route have commanded enormous prices, and so much money is being spent in renting these points of vantage, from which to watch the procession, that Lloyd's is doing an enormous business in the way of insurance against loss resulting from the possible abandonment of the progress through the metropolis, for some untoward reason or other.

Bible for Coronation. The archbishop of Canterbury has

W. P. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered 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.

An election will be held in Dallas, on July 22nd to decide whether or not \$500,000 shall be voted for the improvements of Dallas County roads.

Now if Saint Peter only knew how badly we needed the skyjuice to finish crops, surly he would get a move on his servant, J. Pluivus to supply our wants.

Rabbits are becoming so numerous here that they are proving to be quite a pest to crops. As a consequence, the ammunition market has been quite active of late.

The efforts of some of the small fry politicians to induce Senator Culberson and Bailey to meet them in a joint debate reminds one of a poodle dog attacking a mastiff.

"Old Ironsides," the famous big locomotive of 1832 weighed 5 tons; the Santa Fe mallet freight locomotive of today weighs 308 tons. It would take the metal in more than 61 Ironsides to make one mallet freight engine of today.

Those who have breachy cattle running loose in town should keep them penned at night. There is danger of these break-fences getting into some man's garden and getting a leg or two of rusty nails lodged in their pesterious hides.

So far, the people of this county have kept cool on the prohibition question. There has been no rioting, parades, public demonstrations or other insane stunts to date, and we hope there will be none. The man who allows himself to get worked up on the question will act a fool if he don't mind, and our people seem to realize this and are on their guard. Of course every fellow reads and knows just how he is going to vote, but he's not making a fool of himself about it.

Hon. C. K. Bell, former candidate for governor, was one of the speakers at the big anti-prohibition meeting at Fort Worth. Judge Bell, like Senator Bailey, favored state-wide prohibition in 1887, but is opposed to it now. He says: "As a result of observation and information, I have completely changed my views on the subject of state prohibition, but still adhere to my views with reference to local option." Again the Herald would insist, that every man has a right to his opinion on this question.—Hamilton Herald.

The Herald is exactly right. Every man has a right to his opinion on the prohibition question or any other question of politics, and the man who says we are a lair and a horsehide because we honestly hold a different opinion to that of his own, is at least uncharitable.

My young lady reader, if you are looking for your prince, just test his home conduct before you accept him. Don't be guided in your choice by what a young man is in your parlor, find out what he is in his mother's sitting-room. Don't judge him by how he can dance, or turn a compliment, or tip his hat, or carry your small bundles, find out how often he is to do a service for his old maid aunt, or how he speaks to the women folks when things around home are not exactly to suit him.—Hamilton Herald.

Yes, daughter, and you might find out if he wears a \$1.50 silk hose up a \$7.00 a-week salary and whether or not how well he plays poker or whether he lays his money on the sorrel or gray. Unless you intend to operate a private reformatory, you might find out something about his fighting qualities—especially booze-fighting. Figure on him mighty close, daughter, before you tie up to him.

When Judge Cussed

(EXPERIENCE OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.)

Speaking of cussin', almost every living man, at some period in his life, is tempted by some exasperated circumstance to cuss. He may not have yielded to the temptation, but it must be said that he possesses a very cool disposition if he has not fallen at some time of his life.

Judge A. V. Patterson is extremely modest and chaste in his language, and has a perfect horror of the cusser. While sitting in our sanctum the other day, the Judge and the writer were talking on matters reminiscent when the writer asked: "Did you ever cuss, Judge?"

The Judge hung his head and his kind old face took on a far-away look, as if the tragedies of the past were flitting before his eyes like the scenes of the moving picture. Then he looked the writer in the eye and said: "I must admit that I did cuss, once, but just once." "Tell us the story, Judge—how did it happen?"

"Well, it was at the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863. I was sergeant in a company of Alabama volunteers. We had fought hard all day. The dead and wounded were lying all about. My company had been cut to pieces, and all of the officers had been killed or wounded, down to me; so the command of the company was left wholly to me. Our faces were powder stained, and we were tired, hungry and heart sore—in fact, I was mad clear through.

"Orders came for us to dress into line. I set about to obey the order; but, owing to the confusion, the boys did not fall into line as rapidly as they would had they been on dress parade. At this juncture, General Davis rode up and began to storn at the boys and me. When the last man had taken his position in line, and the little remnant of the once proud company was ready for business, I was so mad that I felt that I would explode if I did not say something. I don't know what made me do it, for I had never acted so before nor since, but I turned and looked General Davis in the eye and cussed him for everything I could think of. While I was delivering my first and only cussin, I saw the General's eyes twinkle in merriment and then he rode away."

"That evening, when I had cooled a bit and came to my senses, I realized I had done wrong in two ways: first, I had broken one of the Ten Commandments; and secondly, I had violated a strict rule of the army regulations by showing disrespect to a superior officer. During these reflections, an orderly came and told me that it was General Davis' orders that I report to him, in person, at his headquarters next morning."

"I knew then that I was in for it, but when morning came, I went. When I arrived at headquarters, I was ushered into the General's presence, whom I saluted, and he motioned me to a seat. Turning to me the General said: 'Sergeant Patterson, I sent for you to come and receive my apology for what I said to you and your men yesterday. I am sorry for what I said, and I hope you and the boys will forgive me.' This almost took my breath away, and when I attempted to say that I was the one who should apologize, the General waived silence, and with suppressed laughter, said: 'Sergeant Patterson, was not this your first effort at cussin'?' I said it was. 'I thought so,' said the General, his sides shaking with laughter. 'If I were you, I would never try it again. That is all.'"

"And I never did try it again. But for awhile I was at a loss to know what tickled the General so that he wanted to laugh whenever I spoke. It was made clear when I got back to the boys and explained what was done and said. One of the boys said, 'no wonder the General laughed, for it was the most awkward cussin' I ever heard in my life.' I never tried it anymore, and the Judge pattered off down the street never dreaming that he had told a rich story and that we would tell it over again.

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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

TELLING THE TRUTH

A brother last week scored the editor for the "big windies" he published and said we ought to stick strictly to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The brother is right in theory, but if we put it into practice, somebody would make an angel of us with a sawed-off shotgun in less than a week. Now suppose this brother whom we will call Timothy Lightwad were in town and we should make mention of him and his folks like this: "Mr. T. Lightwad who stole Bill Pilkinhorn's hogs last week was in town Tuesday trying to sell a load of chickens which he borrowed from Pete Augerey while Pete was asleep." Now this might be as true as the gospels, and yet if we put it like the above, Mr. Lightwad would hunt me up with a gun. Suppose Mrs. Lightwad were to come to town and we were to make mention of her like this: "Old Lady Lightwad, who is the greatest scandal monger and all round liar in Sucker Flat who is the wife of Timothy Lightwad, the biggest hogthief in the country was in town today peddling a setting of rotten eggs." Altho this statement might all be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but you couldn't get us to publish it, no sir, you're not talking to us.

ELLIS COUNTY TURNIP

The largest purple top turnip we ever saw was sent to the News-Herald office the other day. It weighed 7 pounds and was as large as a big plate. It was raised in Shelton Mosley's garden here in town. There's no telling what Ellis county soil will produce.—Italy News-Herald.

Shucks, that's nothing. The News-Herald man ought to come to Sterling and see a 14-pound turnip and he'd see that many of them would tip the scale at hundred pounds. When you want to see really big things, gaze to Concholand.

The biggest little thing we know is the FULLER & JOHNSON Pump Engine

Don't let your stock suffer or your truck patch die for want of water when this little wonder will save them. It works while you sleep, and with little attention is always on the job. Let us show you one.

LOWE & DURHAM

the Southwest at the north point, besides a string of telephone wires 110 feet South of the South point and the same on the North point of observation. This observation began at 8 o'clock a. m. and continued through the day. The sky was clear the wind from the Northeast and the temperature was 79 degrees. The sun at 8.15 a. m. was North 79 degrees and 55 minutes East. Nearly four years ago observations made from Polaris at the Northwest corner of this county showed the variation to be 10.32 E. and observations made at the Northeast corner of the county showed that the variation was 10.10 E. Sterling City being about midway between these two points the variation then would have been 10.21 E, but the observation last Tuesday showed an increase of 29 minutes during the last four years, or a change of 7 1/4 minutes per year. This article is written in the hope that some who is in a better position than the writer to investigate the matter will try the whole thing out and let the scientific world know the result of his labor.

The Steam Engine

The record of civilization is accurately written in the progress of the steam engine. The use of steam has enlarged the purposes of the human race, built up civilization and developed mankind. Of all the potential energies, it is the most useful and it renders a service to every living creature. The steam engine has been in more political bowdles than any other force in nature and the politicians have been trying title with the owners ever since it became a factor in transportation. This mighty force of nature has often been handicapped by having boards and commissions placed over it who have neither knowledge or experience in the business and free railroads have become as popular a campaign issue as free trade.



Railroad mileage is the yard stick of progress. We have in Texas 14,000 miles of railroad and rank first of all states in the Union in mileage. In miles per area, we rank fourth, having 5.15 miles of railroad per 100 square miles of territory. In mileage per population, we rank nineteenth, having 33.42 miles of railroad per 10,000 people. The comparative test of railroad facilities is in miles per area. If we had the mileage per area that the state of Illinois has we would have 45,200 miles; that Indiana has 64,000 miles and that Iowa has 46,000 miles. We have only 14,000 miles. According to the last Interstate Commerce Commission report, compiled June 30, 1909, we constructed 273 miles during the previous year and ranked fourth in the list of states in the Union in construction during the year. We are more in need of railroad construction than any other state in the Union. The railroad development of Texas has not kept pace with the development of other lines of industry. Our railroad mileage during the past ten years has increased 25 per cent; the value of manufactured products has increased 92 per cent; the value of farm lands 137 per cent and the development of all lines of industry has been retarded for want of railroad facilities. Texas is the most important field in railroad construction of any state in the Union. According to the 1910 comptroller's report, we have forty-seven counties in Texas without railroad facilities and we have approximately 40,000,000 acres of territory that is a distance of ten miles and over from a railroad.

TRAVELER'S 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

STALLION FOR SALE

I have a fine, coal-black, half Seeldnet 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 please or write A. F. JONES, Sterling City, Texas

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

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some story (going to market) with a plot that will interest the public? Write JOHN W. BURROWS & CO., Patent Attorneys, 1000 North Main Street, Dallas, Texas. We will pay \$1000 for the best idea of a new magazine or newspaper.

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.

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A number of good specialties on the program. It will be worth your time and the price of admission

THE YOUNG LADIES WILL APPRECIATE YOUR COMING Tickets at Butler Drug Co. Admission: 15, 25 and 35 cts.

Dress.
If a man prefers the kind of clothes he can jump into and wears another only under compulsion.
While a woman prefers such clothes as she cannot put on without toil and trouble and the expenditure of time, and will unless under compulsion, wear nothing else.
Then what of permanent equality is it going to avail for the law to call them sexes back to the tape and start them all over again?—Puck.

Garfield Tea will set the liver right, correct constipation, cleanse the system, purify the blood and clear the complexion.
Is life worth living? I should say that it depends on the liver.—Thomas Gold Appleton.

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Hostetter's Stomach Bitters
has proven a great help to those in need of a tonic, appetizer and health maker. Try a bottle today for Heartburn, Indigestion, Costiveness, Malaria, Fever and Ague. All Druggists.

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NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

By E. J. Edwards

Mahone Needed No Sympathy

How the Eccentric but Spirited Little Senator From Virginia Repelled the Attack of Democrats Led by Benjamin H. Hill.

When Gen. William Mahone entered the United States senate from Virginia in March, 1881, he was already nationally famous as "the Hero of the Crater," a title which he gained by his bravery as a Confederate general in the fighting that took place in and around Petersburg in the late winter of 1865.

General Mahone was sent to the senate by the faction of the Virginia Democracy known as the readjusters, who favored a partial or conditional repudiation of the state debt. But coincident with the beginning of his term as senator he allied himself with the Republicans and was assigned a seat in the rear row upon the Republican side of the chamber.

He was an animated skeleton; a little over medium height, there seemed to be not an ounce of spare flesh upon his body. He had a bushy head of hair, large, dark eyes and a voice that was thin and piping, but nevertheless clear. And certain peculiarities of dress accentuated his physical appearance. His shirt front was a lace frill and no man could exactly describe the kind of a collar which he wore. It seemed to be a combination of lace, turnover and old-fashioned stock. Instead of cuffs his wrists were covered with delicate draperies of lace. He wore a waistcoat of peculiar make, double breasted and drawn in tightly at the waist. His trousers seemed to be gathered at the waist, then swelling until they were of a balloon-like formation at the knees, they tapered down to a very tight adjustment at the ankles. His coat was a sort of mixture of the military frock and the civilian frock coat. He always wore a military soft felt hat.

Angered by his allegiance with the Republicans, some of the senators upon the Democratic side, especially from the south, decided to make attacks upon Mahone soon after he had entered the senate. Senator Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia was chosen to lead the assault. Hill possessed a voice that seemed to sound the diapason of human vocal utterance. In his features and in the manner in which he wore his hair, he reminded

Hard on Cholli.

Cholly Chumpleigh — Would you leave your happy home for me? Miss Caustique—Yes, if I saw you coming and the back door wasn't locked.

SUFFERED FOURTEEN YEARS.

A Terrible Case of Dropsy and How It Was Cured.

Mrs. W. R. Cody, 603 Tenth St., Lewiston, Idaho, says: "Fourteen years I suffered from kidney trouble. I was so lame and sore I could hardly move. Headaches were frequent and my whole body bloated. I had chills and hot flashes and my ankles were so swollen I could scarcely wear my shoes. The kidney secretions bothered me and my nerves were unstrung. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and soon the swelling diminished. The backache and other troubles quickly disappeared and I was completely cured."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



Facts for Weak Women
Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or dis-ease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—*is cured* every day by
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only; or, in cloth binding for \$1 stamps.
Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Stowe Helped Florida

She Was the First Northern Person to Draw World-Wide Attention to That State's Magnificent Climate and Opportunities.

In the mid-spring of 1883, I was a passenger upon a steambot scheduled to run from Jacksonville, Fla., up the St. John's river to Stanford, located at the end of steambot navigation on the river. To make the trip required a journey lasting from about seven o'clock in the evening until noon the next day. Among the passengers was E. K. Foster, Jr., son of a distinguished lawyer of New Haven, Conn., who was in his early life a very prom-

Edmunds Broke Rule for Him

Great Senator From Vermont Never Asked Patronage Except in the Case of George P. Marsh, First American Minister to Italy.

When the state of Vermont was represented in the United States senate by Justin S. Morrill, who was the father of the first protective tariff law adopted by the Republican party, and by George F. Edmunds, now eighty-three years of age, it had the unique reputation of living up to the ideal of senatorial duty. Neither of the two senators, during their service of thirty-one and twenty-five years respectively, took the slightest interest in matters of political patronage, except in one instance. They were not only willing that questions of patronage should be left to the members of the lower house who represented Vermont; they insisted upon it. In this connection it is interesting to note that the second and third elections of Senator Edmunds by the Vermont legislature came without a line of correspondence or a word of personal communication by or from him.

Kick Stops Indian Rising

First Part of Fighting Skunk's Name is Dropped When He is Bested by Ranchman.

Coincident with the recent discovery by a university professor of a tribe of wild Indians in the Deer Creek canyon, a few miles north of Chico, Calif., comes the report of how R. J. West, a middle-aged rancher, the other day put the "quietus" single-handed, to an uprising among these same red men.

Fighting Skunk, the agitator, had been parading about in his war paint day and night, heavily armed, trying by oratory to arouse his fellows in his own state of excitement. Meeting with little support, he engaged in noisy war dances all by himself, declaring that he would "clean out" the white invaders unaided.

West sneaked up on the savage, felled him with a blow on the jaw and, after helping himself to the Indian's weapons administered a series of

Edmunds Broke Rule for Him

signed to become minister resident at Constantinople; he had traveled extensively in Europe, and at the time of Mr. Lincoln's advent to the presidency had gained a wide reputation as an author and a scholar. Impressed by Secretary Seward's line of reasoning and his recommendation, Mr. Lincoln nominated Mr. Marsh as minister to Italy, in spite of the fact that there were a good many out-and-out politicians who were anxious for the appointments.

From 1861, until his death in 1882, Mr. Marsh remained in Italy as the American minister. His diplomatic service as minister was the longest attained by any citizen of the United States. Grant, at the beginning of each of his administrations, and Hayes at the beginning of his, were beset by the political friends of this or that politician ready to serve his country as minister to Italy. But it was always found that Senator Edmunds, breaking his rule not to ask for patronage, had sooner reached the ear of the president and secretary of state than any of the applicants for the mission.

Following the inauguration of Garfield, the pressure became unusually heavy on the president to name another than Mr. Marsh to represent us at the Quirinal; among other arguments advanced the president was told that Mr. Marsh had been minister to Italy for twenty years, that he was honored enough for any man, and he ought to be willing to retire. At the height of this pressure Mr. Edmunds, of the third time disregarded his policy touching patronage and said a few words to the president in behalf of his old friend and relative by marriage, George F. Marsh. These words were sufficient; Mr. Marsh remained as minister from the United States to the United Kingdom of Italy? Secretary Seward was persuaded that a man of scholarly attainments, as well as of some political activity, should be appointed, and in line with this opinion he finally recommended to President Lincoln the name of George P. Marsh of Vermont. During most of the forties, Mr. Marsh had been a member of congress, from which he had re-

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

WANT TO BUY
Two quarter sections land, this county, if you right. Deal only with owners. Write describing to E. S. McCraw, 431 Beavertown Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth. Prevents dandruff. Cures itching humors. A. L. L. & Co., 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 25-1911
Keep your heart high; that is the sum of philosophy.—Victor Cousin.

Take Garfield Tea to regulate the liver and overcome constipation.
Friendship is one soul in two bodies.—Diogenes.

Lewis' Single Binder gives the smoker a rich, mellow-tasting 5c cigar.

WISE BROKER.

"The Bard of Odon."
The Rev. George F. Culmer, "the bard of Odon," celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Culmer was born May 22, 1825, in Kent, England, during the reign of George Frederick (George IV.), for whom he was named. At the time of his birth John Quincy Adams was president of the United States.

Dr. Culmer has been a minister for many years in the Methodist Episcopal church until his advanced age made it necessary for him to retire. He is a scholar and poet. Many of his poems have been published in magazines and newspapers.—Washington Correspondence Indianapolis News.

Two Varieties.
Little Willie—Say, pa, what is business courtesy?
Pa—There are two kinds of business courtesy, my son. One is the kind extended to people who pay cash, and the other is extended to people who don't.

Outdone.
Willis—I'm raising 500 chickens on a five-foot lot.
Gillis—That's nothing. You ought to see the relatives my wife is taking care of in our flat.—Puck.

Shown Tact of King.
It was the order of the day at a late shoot at Sandringham that pheasants should not be shot, and one of the guests brought down a hen which fell near King Edward's place in the line. Anxious not to hurt the offender's feelings by an over rebuke, the king pointed to the corpus delicti and said: "Ah, Gurney, what a man you are for the ladies!"—Life of Edward VII.

Jiggs—That marriage broker was to get 10 per cent of the girl's estate for arranging a match with a French marquis, but he did better than that—he took it all.
WIKES—How?
Jiggs—Married the girl himself.

Why did Humpty Dumpty sit on the wall?
"He probably thought he could hold it down."
(A short human-interest story written by C. W. Post for the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.)

Some Day Ask Your Physician

To tell you the curious story of how the mind affects the digestion of food.

I refer to the condition the mind is in, just before, at the time, or just following the taking of food.

If he has been properly educated (the majority have) he will help you understand the curious machinery of digestion.

To start you thinking on this interesting subject, I will try to lay out the plan in a general way and you can then follow into more minute details.

Pavlov (pronounce Pavloff) a famous Russian Physician and Chemist, experimenting on some dogs, cut into the tube leading from the throat to the stomach.

They were first put under chloroform or some other anaesthetic and the operation was painless. They were kept for months in very good condition.

When quite hungry some unappetizing food was placed before them and, although hunger forced them to eat, it was shown by analysis of the contents of the stomach that little if any of the digestive juices were found.

Then, in contrast, some raw meat was put where they could reach it at once, and a little time allowed for the minds of the dogs to "anticipate" and create an appetite. When the food was finally given them, they devoured it ravenously and with every evidence of satisfaction. The food was passed out into a dish through the opening before it reached the stomach. It was found to be mixed with "Ptyalin" the alkaline juice of the mouth, which is important for the first step in digestion. Then an analysis was made of the contents of

the stomach, into which no food had entered. It was shown that the digestive fluids of stomach were flowing freely, exactly as if the desirable food had entered.

This proved that it was not the presence of food which caused the digestive juices to flow, but the flow was caused entirely and alone as a result of the action of the mind, from "anticipation."

One dog continued to eat the food he liked for over an hour believing he was getting it into his stomach, whereas, not an ounce went there; every particle went out through the opening and yet all this time the digestive juices flowed to the stomach, prepared to quickly digest food, in response to the curious orders of the mind.

Do you pick up the lesson? Unappetizing food, that which fails to create mental anticipation, does not cause the necessary digestive juices to flow, whereas, food that is pleasing to the sight, and hence to the mind, will cause the complicated machinery of the body to prepare in a wonderful way for its digestion.

How natural, then, to reason that one should sit down to a meal in a peaceful, happy state of mind and start off the breakfast, say with some ripe delicious fruit, then follow with a bowl of crisp, lightly browned, thin bits of corn like Post Toasties, add a sprinkle of sugar and some good yellow cream and the attractive, appetizing picture cannot escape your eye and will produce the condition of mind which causes the digestive juices to flow into the mouth and stomach, to come forth and do their work.

These digestive juices can be driven back by a mind oppressed with worry, hate, anger or dislike of the disagreeable appearance of food placed before one.

Solid facts that are worthy the attention of anyone who esteems prime health and human happiness as a valuable asset in the game of life.

"There's a Reason" for saying "The Memory Lingers" when breakfast is started with POST TOASTIES.

Libby's

Vienna Style Sausage

A good dish for a Luncheon or Supper.

Brown the contents of a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausages in the frying pan and serve with baked potatoes.

Easy to serve—fine to eat

Look for the Libby label which means quality.

Libby, McNeill & Libby

HAMUS ON DRY FARM

Native of Syria, and Delights in Hot, Dry Weather.

It is Not Affected by Hot Winds, as Corn and Other Grains, and Matures in Six to Eight Weeks From Planting.

In the summer of 1900 I fled on a claim on which I am living today, and since then I have been studying the climate and the soil of this country, writes E. Risk of Stanley county, South Dakota, in the Orange Judd Farmer. The more I studied the better I felt, because it put me in mind of the place where I was born and raised, on the farm of Jim Jansen El-Bakka, about 35 miles from Damascus, Syria. In that section many good crops are raised without a drop of summer rain. So not long after settling here I sent to the old country and got about three pounds of hamus. This is a pea that we always depended upon for summer crops, and a table vegetable.

By the way, I must tell what hamus is like, and for what and how it is used. This plant is a member of the pea family and used practically the same way for cooking, and it may also be roasted and salted or sugared as peanuts. In addition it is fine feed for horses and hogs, and, in fact, for all kinds of live stock. Last spring about planting time I showed the pea to my neighbor and gave him a small package of the seed and asked him to try it on his place. The balance of the seed I planted myself.

The first lot I seeded May 17, 1910. I planted two rows on a well-worked seed bed, placing the seed 18 inches apart in row with the same distance between. The other portion of the seed I planted on new breaking; however, this was also well prepared. This seed was planted the first week of June. Both seedings came up about the same time, as it was cold the latter part of May, and the seed did not germinate until the weather became warm. After spring really opened it did not take long for the plants to come up, probably from five to eight days.

After hamus was planted we had no rain worth mentioning; in fact, we had only a light shower about June 20, which was not even enough to settle the dust, and that was the first and last I received after planting the crop until after harvest. The plants did splendidly and grew as fast as Russian thistles. The stalks grow much like the thistle, about 12 to 15 inches high and about the same in diameter. It blossoms and produces pods which contain only one or two, ordinarily only one. The seeds are a trifle larger than the common garden pea, and have a cream-colored hull.

It seems strange that natural salt accumulates on the plant while green, and yet it is a fact, and when this is washed out by rain it delays growth. The drier the season and the hotter the weather the better the plant seems to thrive. It is not affected by hot winds, as corn and other grains, and matures from six to eight weeks from planting, depending largely upon the season. I harvested mine while green last summer for table use on July 5. On August 7 we had a good rain here, and after that the plants came up and made more growth the same as before, but produced little seed.

Regarding the yield per acre of this crop, I might add that I found from 30 to 150 pods on a plant, and every pod contained one and sometimes two seeds. In my estimation hamus will yield as much as 40 bushels per acre. My neighbor whom I supplied a small quantity of seed was well pleased, and he intends to grow about 40 acres this season. Many other farmers here after seeing the plant determined to give it a trial, and I secured seed for them. In all I have made three importations, and shall grow about 200 acres. I believe that at least 200 to 500 acres will be planted in our vicinity. Now as to the place that hamus will fill in this country. I believe it will be a good thing for the arid and semi-arid west.

PEST OF VOLUNTEER GRAIN

Evil May Be Greatly Minimized by Using Rotation Given Herewith—Corn Is Best Crop.

The extent to which volunteer grain grows in dry areas is perplexing to the farmer who has in mind the rotation of crops upon his farm. In western areas where winter wheat only is grown the problem is easy. By the system followed the farmer summer-fallowed one year and the next year grows wheat. While he is summer-fallowing his land he has the chance to destroy much grain that would otherwise give him trouble. But in many areas even in the dry country, some rotation is wanted. How, then, can the farmer keep down the pest of volunteer grain that if present will destroy the purity of his grain and cause it to mix, in some instances to a vexatious extent.

This evil will be greatly minimized by the following rotation: Summer fallow one year, grain; some cultivated crop, grain. This rotation would only call for the real summer-fallow one year in four. If alfalfa is devoted to cleaning the land, that is the year that it was fallow and the year that the cultivated crop was grown. Thus there would be three crops taken from the ground in four years. By this system the land ought to be kept free from volunteer grain and also from weeds. The summer-fallow should take away everything that is offensive to the soil. If alfalfa is being done, and the cultivated crop would do the same, while it was being grown, that is to say, if the farmer did his duty toward it.

The cultivated crop will include corn, potatoes, beans and field roots and possibly peas. Peas, however, may not pay for such cultivation. That has yet to be proved. Of these crops corn will be away beyond all comparison the most important, as it will be grown over wide areas. It is the easiest of these crops to grow and is also the surest except in the case of potatoes. It is also the most needed, as its fodder is wanted on every farm in the dry area.

If alfalfa can be introduced into the rotation in a somewhat regular way it will still further aid in safeguarding the cleaning of the soil. If alfalfa occupied the ground for a term of years, say three or four, the volunteer grain would perish. How long such grain would live in the ground would depend chiefly on the amount of moisture in the soil, but it is about certain that ordinary grain would not retain vitality longer in areas where the moisture is enough to grow annual crops of grain.

Some grain will probably result from disking the ground right away after harvest. Of course should the weather continue dry up to harvest but little of the grain would sprout. But should any considerable amount of rain fall before growth would cease much of the volunteer grain would sprout and it would then be buried with the plow.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; this has been established by the confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

IN ART CIRCLES.

First Artist—How is he as a sculptor?

Second Artist—Oh! he cuts quite a figure.

FREED FROM SKIN DISEASE

"Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. Other parts of his body were affected, but not to such an extent. We tried about every advertised remedy without avail, indeed some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him and told us to bathe the baby in buttermilk. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We then called in another doctor and inside of a week the boy was, to all appearances, cured and the doctor said his work was done. But the very next day it broke out as bad as ever.

"We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. We left Toronto and shortly after our arrival in Duluth, the Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. You would not think he was the same child for Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease. There has been no return of the trouble. We still use only Cuticura Soap for baby's bath. Robert Mann, Proctor, Minn., May 3, 1910."

The Worth of the Voice.

How wonderful is the human voice! It is indeed the organ of the soul! The intellect of man sits enthroned visibly upon his forehead and in his eye, and the heart of man is written upon his countenance. But the soul reveals itself in the voice only; as God revealed himself to the prophet of old in the still, small voice, and in the voice from the burning bush. The soul of man is audible, not visible. A sound alone betrays the flowing of the eternal fountain, invisible to man.—Longfellow. Hypertion.

DAIRY NOTES.

A good milk cow never becomes rolling fat.

Salt regularly twice a week is better than once.

Cool the cream as soon as possible after separating.

Prepared dips kill lice. A lousy cow is a hard keeper.

The best thing for any dairying locality is the organization of cow test associations.

One of the best indications of a good milk cow is the large and tortuous milk veins.

The animal that pays the best is bound to be in evidence as dairymen become better informed.

It is a mistake to suppose that a good cow of inferior breeding is qualified to drop a good calf.

There is no line of general agriculture in which well directed effort will pay so large a profit as in dairy farming.

WANTED TO SLEEP

Curious That a Tired Preacher Should Have Such Desire.

A minister speaks of the curious effect of Grape-Nuts food on him and how it has relieved him.

"You will doubtless understand how the suffering from indigestion with which I used to be troubled made my work an almost unendurable burden; and why it was that after my Sabbath duties had been performed, sleep was a stranger to my pillow till nearly daylight.

"I had to be very careful as to what I ate, and even with my care I experienced poignant physical distress after meals, and my food never satisfied me.

"Since I began the use of Grape-Nuts the benefits I have derived from it are very definite, I no longer suffer from indigestion, and I began to improve from the time Grape-Nuts appeared on my table.

"I find that by eating a dish of this food after my Sabbath work is done, (and I always do so now) my nerves are quieted and rest and refreshing sleep are ensured me.

"I feel that I could not possibly do without Grape-Nuts food, now that I know its value. It is invariably on our table—we feel that we need it to make the meal complete and our children will eat Grape-Nuts when they cannot be persuaded to touch anything else."

Read the famous booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

GLASSES FITTED AT ONE-THIRD THE USUAL COST

By the use of the "KODAK" system, glasses are fitted at one-third the usual cost. The "KODAK" system is a new method of fitting glasses. It is a simple, easy, and painless method. It is a method that has been used by thousands of people. It is a method that is being used by the "KODAK" system. It is a method that is being used by the "KODAK" system. It is a method that is being used by the "KODAK" system.

Death Lurks In A Weak Heart

If Yours Is fluttering or weak, use "RENOVINE." Made by Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00

"DEAF" BEGGAR COULD HEAR

Incident That Struck Householder as Being Along Slightly Humorous Lines.

"Many funny things happen in a flat during the course of a few months," said a Milwaukee flat dweller, "but one of the best things I ever saw happened yesterday.

"I was suddenly roused from my slumber by three loud knocks on the door. Jumping to my feet and into a bathrobe, I hastened to see what was wanted. I opened the door in time to see a young fellow half way up the flight to the next floor.

"'Hello, there!' I yelled at him.

"He turned around, hastened back and handed out a small envelope, pointing to the inscription. I glanced at it. It was an appeal for aid because the applicant was deaf and dumb.

"'Say, I was mad enough to kick him down stairs. Then the joke struck me and I slammed the door in his face and went back to bed laughing.'

TOOK HER AT HER WORD.

Mr. Benton Holme—Way, where's the new chambermaid?

Mrs. Benton Holme—I told her to dust this morning, and an hour later I found that she had dusted.

The Old Gag.

Miss Lillian B. Rowe, at an advertisement writers' dinner in Denver, said of the harem skirt:

"It will soon be so widely worn that the old gag, perpetrated in the '40s on men, may probably be revived for women victims.

"Some sharper, you know, will revive the gag by advertising in the Ladies' Own—

"Send \$1 and learn how to keep your harem skirt from becoming fringed at the bottom."

"Thousands of dollars will pour in, and to each victim the sharper will reply:—

"Wear knickers."

FROM ECZEMA AND RINGWORM

You can obtain instant relief by using Tetterine, also the best remedy known for the bites of insects, Tetterine, itching piles, Burns, Chills, Itching, Eruptions, etc. Tetterine has cured hundreds of dollars and experienced no relief for your itching skin troubles, besides devoting a great deal of energy scratching and pawing at the plaques until the blood is lacerated, don't despair. Nature wisely provides a remedy for every ill that is sent to us. Tetterine will cure you permanently, positively and completely, nothing else will.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail for \$1.00 by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Intricate Letter.

When Atkins was away from home on a long business trip, he got a letter from his wife that still puzzles him. It ended thus:—

"Baby is well and lots brighter than she used to be. Hoping you are the same. I remain, your loving wife"—Everybody's.

Use of Ants in Nature.

Prof. J. C. Branner, in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, describes the immense importance of ants as geologic agents, especially in tropical regions. Ant burrows have been found at a depth of 2.5 meters, and they ramify over vast areas.

Free to Our Readers.

Write Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 4-page illustrated Eye Book. Free. Write all about your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Marine Eye Remedies in your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Marine Eye Remedy, Strong Eye, Weak Eye, Eye Pain, and Sore Eye. Try It in Your Eye and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

About Marriage.

She—A girl should look before she leaps.

He—She should look pretty or she may not get a chance to leap.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA

Take the Old Standard GIVES TASTELESS BILLS, TONS, and you are taking the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing its scientific value and its safety in every form. The Quinine drives out the malarial and the iron builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 30 cents. Price 50 cents.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere. Be. Refuse substitute. For FREE trial package, address A. S. Gillette, Le Roy, N. Y.

To apprehend contempt is to have deserved it already.—Pierre Loti.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Do not expect a friend to ask of you; anticipate his need.—Socrates.

The satisfying quality in Lewis' Single Binders found in no other 5c cigar.

A self-made man? Yes, and worship his creator.—Henry Clapp.

Historic Event Celebrated.

Australia recently commemorated the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of Captain Cook's first landing. It was in 1770 that H. M. S. Endeavor, a barque of 370 tons, entered the inlet first called Sting Rays Harbor, but afterwards Botany Bay, from the beauty and variety of the plants growing about its shore. The vessel remained eight days, and before she left the British flag was hoisted. As is the custom on each recurring anniversary, the flag was again unfurled upon the spot where it was first displayed, and was saluted by the guns of the warships in the harbor.

Their Great Value

Is Most Appreciated by Those Who Have Tried Them.

"I was afflicted with Eczema in the palms of my hands and between my fingers. The treatment used gave no relief and my hands were in a dreadful condition when I was advised to try Resinol. I began with it by applying the ointment twice a day and using the Soap when bathing. This effected a cure in less than a month. I heartily recommend those excellent preparations," writes Mrs. Amy Crain, Fredonia, Ky. At all drug stores.

Fatherly Advice.

"Now that you are married, my son, listen to me."

"What is it, dad?"

"Try to be a husband, not merely an ex-bachelor."

The Herb laxative, Garfield Tea, cures constipation, giving freedom from sick headache and bilious attacks.

God pays, but not every Saturday—Alphonse Karr.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Dr. SAMUEL PIERCE

Pumpkin Seed -
 Aloes -
 Rochelle Salt -
 Sugar -
 Sassafras -
 Mergol -
 Macassar Oil -
 Macassar Resin -

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Dr. H. P. Pierce

THE CENTRAL COMPANY,
 NEW YORK.

166 months old
 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

To Cure Your Pimples.

Take a cup of GRAND M A'S T E A every night before retiring. Pleasant to take and marvelous results in two weeks.

Package 25 cents.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Thompson's Eye Water

Give quick relief to eye irritations caused by dust, sun, etc.

For DISTEMPER

Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

SPHON MEDICAL CO., Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

WABASH

TO THE Summer Resorts OF Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan Canada, New York and the East

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CHILL TONIC

WHY MEN DRINK AND USE DRUGS, AND HOW TO CURE THEM

THE KEELLY INSTITUTE, 702 PARK AVENUE, NOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Spy Says American Blew Up the Maine



WASHINGTON—The United States government has investigated a report to the effect that the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an American who had been condemned to death by the Spanish, but won his freedom by destroying the American warship. The spy who turned the story into the secret service bureau at Washington asserted that George B. Boynton, a "soldier of fortune" who died recently, was the man who actually blew up the Maine. Horace Smith, biographer of Boynton, declares the story is false and he can prove Boynton was in Venezuela at the time of the explosion.

"The Spaniards," said the informer to Chief Wilkie of the secret service, "were entirely unprepared for the visit of the Maine, which was sent to Havana suddenly and without warning. Consequently there was no mine attached to the buoy at which she was moored."

Captain General Blanco and his staff did not relish having a hostile warship in such an advantageous position in the event of war with the United States, which they then regarded as at least a possibility, and it

was decided to blow her up under such conditions as might make it appear she had been destroyed by an accidental explosion of her own magazines. A large boiler from the navy yard was taken to the arsenal and filled with powder. It was provided with a mechanism by which it would be exploded by electricity and then hermetically sealed.

"The boiler was lashed in a sling under a lighter, which was towed across the bow of the Maine at night. When the lighter was directly in front of the battleship the line which held the boiler was cut, and it dropped into the mud.

"The Spaniards then fixed on Boynton as the person to set off the mine. He had been captured shortly before while conducting a filibustering expedition for the Cubans, whom he had aided during the Ten Years' war, and was then imprisoned in Cabanas fortress.

"According to the story, he was tried and sentenced to death, but he would press the button that was to destroy the Maine, and swear never to reveal the secret. He accepted these terms and on the night of February 15, 1898, when the Maine swung around until her bow was directly over the mine, with her keel only three or four feet above it, he was taken to the Machina wharf, where he threw the switch that caused the explosion. Then he was set free and left Cuba."

Warns Banks Against Lax Operations

CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY MURRAY has been strolling through some of the national banks and glancing over their stock ledgers. As a result, the banks must do a little better housekeeping.

In one case the controller spent a whole day with one of the national bank examiners in a bank in a middle west city and personally balanced the stock certificate book, and although this book bore the initials of several examiners as evidence that at different times it had passed through their hands, he found in the book that some of the certificates bore no indorsements, some were indorsed, but the signatures were not witnessed, some were indorsed and witnessed, but were not canceled in any way, and in almost every instance the signature of the president and cashier on the face of the certificate was neither punched out nor crossed out with ink or any other material in any manner whatsoever.

As a result of the controller's investigation he issued the following instructions to all banks:

"All transfers of stock should be executed either by the stockholder in person or by duly authorized attorney.

"In all indorsements for transfer, the name on the back of the certificate must correspond in every respect with the name on the face and the full legal name and full address of the transferee, the number of shares transferred, and the date of transfer should be given.

"All signatures should be witnessed and signatures not known to the officers of the bank should be satisfac-



torily authenticated.

"All transfers made by attorneys, administrators, executors, agents, guardians or trustees should be accompanied by evidence of their authority to transfer, and all transfers from corporations, associations and societies must be executed by duly authorized officers only, and accompanied by evidence of authority to make the transfer.

"When stock is held in trust the word 'trustee' should appear on the face of the certificate, and in all transfers to trustees, corporations, associations and societies their authority to hold the stock must be shown by duly authenticated copy of the instrument creating the trust, copy of by-laws, or of the directors' resolution, or other authority.

"Transfers to or from minors should be made through their guardian and authority to act must be sworn whenever necessary.

"Surrendered certificates must be marked 'canceled' on their face, and the signatures of the bank's officers thereon either cut or punched out, or crossed out in ink, and if a stock certificate book is used, the canceled certificates should be securely attached to the stubs; otherwise they should be filed and carefully preserved."

Capital Prisoners May Read Papers



WITHOUT newspapers prisoners in any institution are almost unmanageable. They get nervous and are always wondering what is going on in the outside world. They do not keep their minds on the things they are doing and make poor workmen. Give them newspapers and they seem to feel that they are in touch with the world and are partly content.

This statement by Louis F. Zinkham, superintendent of the Washington asylum, to the comptroller of the currency, has led to the comptroller authorizing the payment by the government for newspapers for the inmates of the asylum. In the future prisoners at the asylum will have the pleasure of reading both morning and evening papers.

Ever since he took charge of the Washington asylum, Superintendent Zinkham has noticed that inmates made great efforts to have newspa-

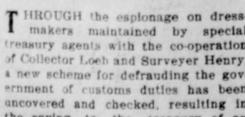
pers smuggled into them. Some of them could go without tobacco and other things they were accustomed to, but all made constant demands for news from the outside world. Often he caught inmates having outsiders bringing them papers.

"It is an absolute fact that prisoners are harder to manage when they are deprived of newspapers than when they are given the papers every day," says the superintendent. "When they have the papers they are satisfied. They can sit down and read the news, and this gives them topics to talk about."

"Now that the comptroller has authorized the payment of government money for the papers, I feel satisfied that I will have a much more contented lot of prisoners than I had formerly. We always have allowed some of the prisoners to buy papers, but all of them did not have the necessary money.

"It is particularly noticeable that almost all of the prisoners want particularly to read about their own cases. Sometimes they are not satisfied with what they read, and often it makes them down-hearted, but they would prefer to read had news than no news at all."

Dressmakers Tried to Beat Uncle Sam



THROUGH the espionage of dressmakers maintained by special treasury agents with the co-operation of Collector Loeb and Surveyor Henry, a new scheme for defrauding the government of customs duties has been uncovered and checked, resulting in the saving to the treasury of an amount, it is estimated in Washington, between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Included in this sum to be covered into the treasury through the watchfulness of eagle-eyed special agents is a \$10,000 consignment of women's wearing apparel shipped from Paris to shopkeepers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston which has been ordered seized.

The American dressmaker would pay in Paris one-fourth or one-third cash and take a bill which on the face of it was the bill for the entire amount paid for model gowns and trimmings.

The French dealer would send this "short bill" to the American consulate for certification, and the dressmaker upon her arrival here would show the consular invoice to the appraiser on

the pier, with the design of having it approved and her goods assessed on only the face value of the invoice.

Later on the Paris merchant would mail to the American consulate a genuine bill for the goods, in order that the customers who ordered imported gowns and finery might pay a substantial profit upon the real cost of the dress goods.

Marriage is a Mode.

"I suppose you are engaged to the duke."

"Well, nearly."

"What's the hitch? Awaiting his father's consent?"

"No, he can't marry without a majority favorable report from his creditors."

CREMATION OF SHORT MEASURE BUSHEL BASKETS



PREPARATION OF SHORT MEASURE BASKETS

NEW YORK—A cremation of short measure market baskets took place recently at the Wallabout market, Brooklyn, by order of Commissioner of Weights and Measures Walsh. There were over three thousand of them; all were of the bushel persuasion, and the late property of farmers who wend their way daily to Wallabout and Gansevoort markets. For some weeks inspectors had been waylaying the wagons of the guileless rustics with the result that many of them were found to contain "bushel" baskets that were from four to fourteen quarts short. It is stated that the seizures will probably result in congress taking action to the end of compelling a standardization of so-called barrels and bushels all over the country. As matters stand, the terms are variously interpreted in different sections, and invariably to the disadvantage of the consumer.

DANDELION AS PEST

Unusually Luxuriant Crop of Weed This Spring.

No Safe Remedy, Say Experts, Except to Get Down and Dig Them Out by Roots—Big Damage Is Seen in New Jersey.

Chicago.—Dandelions are getting a strange hold upon Chicago's lawns this year.

While other cities are estimating in six figures the loss caused by the condemned yellow blossoms, Chicago gardeners are looking with disgust upon one of the most luxuriant crops of the big-leaved weeds that the lawns upon which they sowed grass ever bore. The late spring, followed by the unusual hot weather, seem to have been just what the dandelions have been waiting for to show what they can do in the way of rapid growth, and some of them have almost leaped out of the ground in their eagerness to mount skyward.

In some of the parks, in places where much tramping has weakened the more delicate grass, a second crop of dandelions is blooming in the spaces left by the first. The earlier crop is now going to seed, and for large areas the grass is almost invisible. The leaves of many of the plants have been lifted clear of the ground by the rapidity of growth.

Other cities are watching the dandelion crop with even more concern than in Chicago. Gardeners in East Orange, N. J., estimate that a damage approximating \$100,000 has been done the lawns in that section within the last fortnight.

In other of the eastern states where much pride is taken in the appearance of the lawns the dandelions have secured an equally strong start. The belief is stated by some of the naturalists that some natural enemy of the dandelion which has kept it more within bounds in former years has been absent this season.

That continued activity with the lawn mower and careful fertilization of lawns are safer preventives of the dandelion pest than any chemical preparations was the advice given by several Chicago gardening experts in speaking of means of dealing with them.

Like many antidotes for poison, their main objection is that they kill the patient as well as riding him of the trouble, they declare. Sulphate of iron, which is recommended as sure death to dandelions, is almost, if not quite, as hard on the grass.

"Dandelions are beautiful early in May, but for the rest of the year they are ugly, and therefore we have to keep them out," said Jens Jensen, in speaking of this year's crop.

"The only way to deal with them in large areas is to keep the grass close cut and in healthy condition, so that there won't be any bare spots for the seed to get through to the ground and sprout.

"If you keep their heads cut off before they have a chance to go to seed you prevent them from spreading. I don't know of any preparation that doesn't do too much harm to the vegetation you want to save to be safely used in killing them. Of course, if you have a small lawn, the best thing is to get down on your knees and dig them out by the roots."

O. C. Lincoln, landscape gardener for the Lincoln park commission, was of much the same opinion.

"Dandelions are pretty difficult to cope with, and there certainly are a lot of them this year," he said. "Sulphate of iron is recommended by

many, but it undoubtedly is pretty hard on the grass. It is a little harder on the dandelions than it is on the grass, so in many cases it kills the one and the other survives. It is rather a desperate remedy, though."

MEN MAKE BETTER TEACHERS

President Charles W. Elliot of Harvard Says Plan to Equalize Salaries Is Most Destructive.

New York.—In regretting his inability to lecture in New York on the question of equal pay for men and women teachers, which the board of education proposes to adjust by reducing the salaries of men, former President Charles W. Elliot of Harvard writes to Joseph Van Denburg:

"The sex of the teacher is of absolutely no importance in education. It is a perfectly clear result of much experience that men make better teachers for boys over twelve than women do. You tell me the board of education is planning to reduce the salaries of men teachers. A more destructive policy could hardly be imagined. There are two reasons for paying women teachers less than men. First, with rare exceptions, they do not and cannot do the same work. Secondly, teaching as a temporary occupation for young women is more desirable among the occupations open to women than it is for young men among the occupations open to men."

PINEAPPLE VESTS WEAR LONG

Englishmen Returning From India Brings Garment Made From Strong Fiber—Cost Small.

London.—Pineapple underwear is one of the latest wonders threatened by mechanical science.

It has long been known that the fiber of the pineapple leaf can be manufactured into the most dainty, muslin-like material, but the cost of extracting the fiber has made the price of the fabric almost prohibitive.

A retired Indian colonel, who is the proud possessor of three undervests made from pineapple leaves, said they were more luxurious and comfortable than the very finest silk.

"They cost me something like \$20 apiece," he said, "and though I have worn them for over thirty years, they show no signs of wear even yet.

"I doubt if they are procurable anywhere in London. In India the natives extract the fiber from the pineapple leaves by hand, and the process is long and laborious. The products of rami, or China grass, are fairly well known, but only a few know of the luxury of the pineapple."

While pursuing inquiries on this interesting subject among silk brokers and silk manufacturers, whose businesses are threatened by this new invention, it was found that the existence of pineapple silk was scarcely known.

"After all, silk is silk," said a leading broker, "and this new invention or discovery will rank among artificial silks, of which there are already enough to form a market amongst themselves."

In the office of one of the principal fiber merchants of Mark Lane were seen specimens of a beautiful silk-muslin fabric which had been manufactured from the pineapple fiber under the superintendence of Charles R. Dodge, the fiber superintendent of the United States government.

"While touring on the continent,"

ISOLATE LEPER UNTIL END

Lee Tung, Afflicted Pittsburg Chinaman, to Live Rest of Life Away From the Public.

Pittsburg.—Lee Tung, the local Chinaman who is suffering from tubercular leprosy, was taken to the municipal hospital the other day, where he will live the rest of his life, isolated from the public.

The Chinaman's face is badly swollen, and ugly blotches mark his wrists and forearms. He contracted the disease eight years ago while on a visit to China.

Dr. B. A. Booth, the city physician, says that the leper probably will live for four or five years. In the meantime the city will have to provide a home for him. During the warm weather he will live in a tent on the hospital grounds, but before winter sets in a house of some sort will have to be built for him.

Students' Food is Costly.

New Haven, Conn.—The appetite of the average Yale undergraduate looms large in food statistics compiled by the management of the university dining hall, where 900 students eat three times daily. During the first five months of the college year, it took 120,000 quarts of milk, 20,000 quarts of cream and 215,000 fresh eggs to satisfy the college boarders. Other notable items are 7,500 pounds of breakfast foods, 14,000 pounds of butter, four and a half tons of crackers, 450 barrels of flour, 20,000 pounds of roast beef and 19,000 pounds of chick en.

Two in a Taxi

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

There was only one taxi in sight. Two persons made their way toward it from opposite sides of the street.

"Pennsylvania station, please!"

Simultaneously two voices reached the chauffeur's ears; a feminine voice on the right side and a masculine one on the left.

The chauffeur looked from one to the other applicant.

"Guess you will have to toss for it," he said good naturedly.

"There can be no tossing," put in the girl hurriedly. "I absolutely must catch the 6:14 train."

"And I am equally in a hurry," said the man.

"Well, there's room inside for two," suggested the chauffeur as he began to take his seat.

The girl and the man looked across the machine at each other with expressionless faces.

"Since there is no other way—it will have to do," Harmony Weller stepped into the taxi.

"I suppose it will," said David Green as he entered from the other side. He seated himself without apparently seeing the wicker suit case that acted as a barrier on the wide seat.

The short trip to the station was made in absolute silence. The girl sat straight and looked out the cab window so that all Green saw of her face was the firm line of her profile. When the taxi whirled into the station, David Green watched the girl lean forward and examine the register of fares. Then he saw her extract a half dollar. The face registered 60 cents and Green realized that his companion intended to pay half the amount. Under the circumstances, he felt that she was taking the right course and he remained passive not attempting in any way to break the silence.

The man and the girl stepped from the taxi on opposite sides and each handed the chauffeur a half dollar.

watched her and it was then that he realized the fact that the train had been at a standstill for some fifteen minutes.

He learned as did the other passengers that a train was derailed some few miles beyond and that further run for the night was impossible.

They had stopped at a small village.

Green watched Harmony Weller while she questioned the porter. A moment later she took her light bag and left the train. Green questioned the porter in his turn and learned that the one hotel of which the village boasted was within easy walking distance.

Green sprang swiftly for his suitcase and went out into the night. He walked quickly until he was only a few steps behind the girl. A few moments later they entered the small inn from opposite sides of the veranda.

"Have you a room for tonight?"

Simultaneously two voices reached the desk clerk's ears.

"We've only one left in the house," he said.

Swiftly each swept the girl's face and, completely unstrung, she turned and fled to the moonlight veranda.

Green swore under his breath then thought quickly.

"Give it to me, please!"

He got the key none too soon. The small office was crowded with passengers from the train.

David went out the door by which he had seen Harmony Weller make her exit. His own nerves were perhaps no more steady than the girl's. He stood looking out over the village streets but there was no sign of her.

He went down the steps and looked to right and left. Distracted, he started slowly one way and then another.

"David—David!"

A small voice reached his ears and David's heart responded to its appeal. He looked about; the voice had come from the dark end of the hotel veranda. David went back up the steps three at a time and took Harmony Weller out of the big chair in which she was curled and into his arms. She was weeping and the tears dropped on the lapels of his coat.

"You've been perfect—ly—hor—rid—to me, David."

He tightened the arm about her.

"I have only done what you asked, dear—you told me never to speak to you again and in order to avoid doing so I was on my way to the west—you see I couldn't forget you."

"And—and I was on a trip to try to forget you—David."

"Harmony," David asked "did you happen to notice anyone in clerical garb on that train—I'm sure you saw him—he is a very good looking man?"

"I haven't noticed any man—since you—stopped loving me."

"But I saw him."

The meaning in David's voice was unmistakable. Harmony's head went down on the lapels.

"I say," continued David, "now that you know I love you, wouldn't you take some interest in seeing a good looking man?"

"I see one now," laughed Harmony, "but I don't mind seeing a good looking minister."

"Here is your ring back," David said as he slipped the big diamond on her finger. "But this you can't have until we find that minister." He showed her the plain band. "Where is your suit case, dear?"

How Cloves Grow.

Cloves are the unexpanded flower buds of a beautiful evergreen tree which grows only in tropical countries. The buds are at first a pale color and gradually become green, after which they develop into a bright red, when they are ready for collecting.

During the drying process they are exposed to the smoke of a wood fire and then to the action of the sun, which accounts for their dark brown color when ready for the market.

The clove tree, which attains a height of 30 feet, is a native of a small group of islands in the Indian archipelago called the Spice islands, but in the last four centuries it has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world.

Cloves were one of the principal oriental spices which early excited the cupidity of western commerce communities, having been the basis of a rich and lucrative trade since the early part of the Christian era.

Wildly Curious.

"You asked me if I would have tea or coffee," ventured the new boarder, "and I said I didn't care."

"Well?" snapped the landlady. "Would you mind informing me which it is?"



Looked Right and Left.

The first smile which had dawned in Harmony Weller's eyes was when she turned from the amused glance of the chauffeur.

She went hurriedly into the huge station and was lost in the crowd.

David Green walked briskly toward the train which he boarded only after having seen his companion "the taxi step into the same train. He followed her and took a seat behind her.

From his point of vantage he watched every movement of Harmony Weller. The girl was making a frantic effort to keep her mind as well as her eyes upon the magazine that she held. There was a woful droop to the corners of her mouth but her proud little head gave an occasional toss as if it vainly would proclaim an undaunted spirit. She cast many glances about the train and after each it seemed to Greer that her disappointment deepened. He drew near the window so that she might not by any chance know of his nearness.

The train moved swiftly on and darkness crept into the outer world. David Green watched the girl rise and make her way toward the dining car. He followed a moment later. As he entered his heart gave a quick jump. The only vacant seat was the one opposite the girl. When he seated himself he watched a tinge of color sweep into Harmony's face. But through the long meal she scarcely raised her eyes above the level of his tie pin.

David Green's heart was hammering as it had not hammered in his life time and into his eyes had come a light that, had the girl opposite seen she might have recognized. At it was she kept her eyes studiously away from him.

She was the first to arise. Green

Officer Falls in Verbal Conflict

The recent outbreak of aristocratic tendencies at Annapolis which terminated in a naval apology, gives point to the following incident which happened in a Chicago recruiting office several years ago:

A naval officer who was making a report on recruiting conditions was noted for his arrogance and aristocratic ways. One morning this officer exchanged a round of shots with a coarse-handed son of the proletariat, as follows:

The man, who had come into the office on some business relating to a printing contract, approached the officer respectfully enough, but with some lack in that personal address to which the latter had been accustomed. The officer frowned heavily.

"Take off your hat," he thundered.

The other, stared a moment, then burst into angry reply. "Why, dang your heart," he stuttered, "take off my hat to you? Not much! Why, fellow, you're nothing but a policeman."

Placed Ban on Cricket.

Until a century and a half ago our great national pastime in fact figured in the statute book as a crime. The game was declared illegal in the time of Edward IV, owing to its having become so popular as to interfere with archery, the then sport of kings. The law against it was vigorously enforced, and every person convicted of playing the game was fined £10 or sent to prison. It was not until the formation of the famous Hambledon club in 1749 that the statute was repealed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Miss Passay—You have saved my life, young man. How can I repay you? How can I show my gratitude? Are you married?

Young Man—Yes; come and be a cook for us.—Woman's Home Companion.

WHY HE WORE HAT IN CHURCH

Rev. John Timothy Stone Tells of Ex-scientist Used by Lonely Man to Have Himself Spoken To.

Chicago.—To illustrate the "offishness" of some churches Rev. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, speaking at the First Presbyterian church the other night told a story of a man who sat

through the services one Sunday morning wearing his hat.

When requested to do so by the usher, he removed the hat smilingly. The usher afterwards asked him if he had worn the hat purposely or if it was merely absent-minded negligence.

"No," said the man, "I have been attending this church regularly for nearly two years and so one has ever

spoken to me in all that time. I just thought I would leave my hat on my head this morning to see if it would serve as an introduction to some one I am glad to meet you."

England's Cheese Production.

Owing to the growing demand in England for soft cheeses, a Yorkshire agricultural college has issued leaflets to encourage farmers to make cheeses of the types of Camembert, Brie, Pont l'Evêque and Gervais, as made in France.