

# STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

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## ITALIAN ATROCITIES DEMAND INTERVENTION

### ITALIAN BARBARISM SHOCKS THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

## VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

### State Department is Formally Asked to Intervene and Enforce the Hague Convention Rules.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Reported "Italian barbarities" in Tripoli finally have been brought officially to the attention of the American Government in such form that a declaration of the State Department in the matter is now expected. The subject was broached first in the course of a verbal statement by the Turkish Ambassador to Acting Secretary Adee, and later in the day, in the shape of a letter. In each case the Ambassador, who declared he was acting by express cabled instructions from his Government, described in detail the acts attributed to the Italian troops and protested in the name of humanity against the alleged barbarities inflicted upon helpless women and children and non-combatants by the infuriated Italian soldiers.

By order of his Government, the Ambassador appealed to the United States to exert itself to put a stop to practices that, he declared, were in plain violation of the rules of warfare and in contravention of the Hague convention, to which the United States and Italy are parties. Acting Secretary Adee promised to submit the protest to Secretary Knox, who is absent from Washington.

Besides the telegram setting forth the conditions by Assim, minister of Foreign Affairs, the following has been transmitted to the Department at Washington:

"The Italian atrocities in Tripoli being confirmed officially and from every quarter, I beg Your Excellency to reiterate the provisions prescribed in my preceding telegram to insist upon the necessity of prompt and efficacious intervention in order to put an end immediately to these inhuman proceedings."

## RODGERS REACHES COAST

### First Man to Fly Across American Continent.

Pasadena, Cal.: Aviator C. P. Rodgers, after a successful completion of his ocean-to-ocean jaunt, soared into Pasadena at 4:34 p. m. Sunday on the last spurt of thirty miles from Roma, and from an altitude of several thousand feet landed at Tournament Park. He flew to the coast Monday, landing at the edge of the Pacific. Rodgers landed at 4:10 o'clock Monday he flew out over the Pacific and thus made the epoch-making feat of aviation really an ocean-to-ocean flight.

The official figures of Rodgers' flight given by his manager show: Total distance, 4,231 miles, flying time, 4,424 minutes, or eighty-two hours and 4 minutes.

## SIXTH DEATH PENALTY

### Negro Murderer Who Has So Often Escaped the Noose.

Waxahatchie: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of murder, as charged in the second count in the indictment, and assess his punishment at death."

"W. W. ALEXANDER, Foreman."

Such was the verdict returned Saturday morning by the jury in the case of the State of Texas vs. Burrell Oates, the Dallas negro, who stood charged by indictment with the murder of Sol Aronoff in Dallas on the night of November 29, 1904—nearly seven years ago.

This was the sixth time that Oates had heard the verdict given by a jury in the trial of this case. By circumstances in connection therewith, lawyers freely admit that the cause will come to be recognized as one of the most notable in the records of the criminal courts of Texas.

Gatesville Dormitory Contract Let. Gatesville: At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Training School for Juveniles at this place the contract for the new dormitory was awarded for the sum of \$22,250. The plumbing and electrical contract for \$2,336 and the painting contract for \$2,297. Work is to start at once. This institution now has over 290 boys and is growing very rapidly, having grown in the last two years from 133 to its present enrollment.

Dairy Farming Specialist for Texas. College Station: In addition to the other work that the United States Department of Agriculture is doing in Texas, and is preparing to do in Texas, in association with the Texas Experiment Stations and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, the dairy division of that Federal department will put in a dairy farming specialist in this State and pay his salary, the State agreeing to pay his traveling expenses.

## STORE OF UNTOLD WEALTH

### Henrietta and Electra Fields to Be Surveyed.

Austin: Careful examination of the oil and gas regions in Clay and Wichita Counties, on Red River, is now being made by the bureau of economic geology and technology of the University of Texas.

In a statement issued by the Director, data is given concerning the two recognized oil fields in this region—Petrolia in Clay County, sometimes known as the Henrietta field, and Electra, in Wichita County. In Clay County is found the largest natural gas field in Texas, supplying the cities of Fort Worth, Dallas, Wichita Falls, Henrietta, Byers, Bowie and others.

The Henrietta oil field, Clay County, became a regular producer in 1904. From this time to the close of 1910 it had produced 67,858 barrels of oil. During the year of 1910 this oil sold for 52c a barrel of forty-two gallons, but recent contracts have been made at 55c. The oil is classed as light oil.

It is stated that the Texas Company will build an eight-inch pipe line for oil from Electra to Wichita Falls and Gates, 26 and 160 miles—Gates, near Dallas, having a refinery. Up to this time tank cars have been used for transporting the oil from the fields.

Proposed Refinery for Fort Worth. Fort Worth: The building of an oil refinery with a 4,000-barrel capacity, at a cost of from one million to a million and a half dollars by the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association, is announced. The site, which embraces seventy-five acres of ground, is a short distance northwest of Postepco Heights, lying just north of the pack-line house district. The arrangements are such that additions can be made to the plant as the necessity may require. The work of building the refinery and the company's railway tracks on the property will begin this week, is also the statement of Mr. Harris, the district manager.

Rock Island Railway Pensions. Chicago: Data compiled in the pension department of the Rock Island Railroad show that 107 former employes are receiving pensions, ranging between \$20 and \$150 a month. The system was established Jan. 1, 1910. One hundred and twenty employes have been attached to the pension roll, and thirteen died. Retirement is compulsory at the age of 70 years and that an employe must have been continually in the service twenty years in order to obtain a pension benefit.

S. P. May Enter Pecos. Pecos: It is generally believed in Pecos that the Southern Pacific Railway will enter Pecos soon, either by purchase of the Pecos Valley Southern, now operating a short line to the Davis Mountains, and then by constructing the line further on toward Marfa, or else that the Southern Pacific will build directly into Pecos via Fort Davis, paralleling the Pecos Valley Southern Railway. That offer has been made by the citizens of Marfa and Fort Davis of a bonus of \$100,000 for a line between the two towns is well known.

New Southwest Railway Proposed. Austin: The Attorney General has approved and the Secretary of State filed the charter of the Fort Worth & Southwestern Railway of Ft. Worth, a concern with a capital stock of \$400,000 and principal offices at Fort Worth. The charter proposes a railroad from Fort Worth to Eagle Pass, in Maverick County, to be constructed through or into the following counties: Tarrant, Coryell, Lampasas, San Saba, Llano, Mason, Gillespie, Kerr, Kimble, Bandera, Edwards, Uvalde, Kinney and Maverick, a distance of 350 miles, approximately.

Illinois Needs More Pens. Chicago: More than five thousand families have been cut off the list of those regularly receiving free meat, flour and other necessities from the county. It was found that many families of independent wealth, hundreds with comfortable incomes, and properly supported have been enjoying the charity of Cook County. Fifteen of the county "wards" were shown to have bank accounts and in some cases these accounts were as high as \$7,900. Many families were found on the list where the head of the house drew a salary of \$180 per month and 274 were found to be property owners.

Alexander Collegiate Institute Bonds. Jacksonville: The Alexander Collegiate Institute bond issue, amounting to \$30,000, has been sold. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has donated \$3,000 from its educational funds to supplement subscriptions to this institution, which owns property here estimated to be worth \$90,000.

First Baptist Church, Terrell, has let contract for a \$2,775 pipe organ.

Mill Acre of Clarksville was shot and killed Wednesday by Hub Hurt. The men were formerly partners.

A new generator with direct connected 300 h. p. engine is being erected for the municipal light and power plant of Denton, and will be shipped about Dec. 1, and is expected to be installed by January 1. The machinery will cost about \$10,000.

## COTTON CONFERENCE IS PERMANENT BODY

### MUCH GROUND IS COVERED IN DELIBERATIONS.

## COLQUITT PRAISES THE WORK

### Diversification, Acreage Reduction, Holding for Market Are All Urged as Remedial Measures.

New Orleans, La.: The great cotton conference has met and adjourned. No new ideas or plans were proposed, but a more organized plan of action was put on foot.

The first recommendation is diversification, so as to raise everything consumed and make cotton a surplus crop; reduce acreage 25 per cent; do not rush cotton, a year's crop, to market in sixty or ninety days; Congress is asked to provide for the publication of statistics showing consumption of cotton as well as its yield; the Commissioners of Agriculture of Southern States are asked to gather and publish the consumption data.

Legislatures are urged to make adequate appropriations for such purposes. Also for uniform enactment establishing bureaus of statistics with reference to cotton manufacturing, cotton trade and cotton consuming information.

That gamblers should be indicted for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in making combinations to control the price, etc.; that Congress regulate stock exchanges so as to prevent unfair manipulation; a strong, stable and comprehensive warehouse system is demanded and recommended as to permanent relief, issuing paper negotiable throughout the world; that present unmarketed cotton be held and sold gradually.

The proposition to finance 2,000,000 bales is sent to a permanent committee, as are all other propositions and plans.

The Governors are urged to appoint a representative in each county which will in turn name a man in each voting precinct to secure a written pledge binding each farmer to reduce his cotton acreage 25 per cent in 1912, compared with 1911.

Without discussion of their merits the proposed monetary reforms are not acted upon except that Congress is asked to include cotton commercial paper as assets of any emergency currency based on commercial paper unwritten by banks or associations in the event such action is taken.

The final recommendation is for a permanent organization to deal with the cotton problem and also a committee of one business man from each State with the Governors. The permanent committee of Govs. Colquitt of Texas, Noel of Mississippi, Sanders of Louisiana and O'Neal of Alabama. Gov. Colquitt expressed himself as being pleased with the results and predicted success because the conservatism of the meeting will appeal to the country. He said it would tend to make stable prices and also to prevent cotton gambling, an injury to the cotton market.

## THE ORIENT SELLS BONDS

### The Great Transcontinental Line Progresses Rapidly.

New York: It is learned that the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad has sold an issue of 50,000,000 francs of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds in Paris and has given an option on 50,000,000 francs additional. The company has made application with the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas to issue \$20,000,000 of gold notes for general construction in Mexico and Southern Texas. It is claimed that the extension to Alpine, where connection is made with the Southern Pacific, will be completed early in 1912.

## Big Stockyards for Houston.

Houston: Contracts have been signed and \$175,000 already pledged for the construction of a \$300,000 stockyards here. Land has been bought. Announcement is made that the plant will be one of the most complete in the country. Its location will be on the Southern Pacific Channel banks. Among those identified with the company are C. D. Reimers, Sam Davidson, W. B. Harrison and others of Fort Worth. No Houston capital is in the enterprise thus far, but announcement says such investors will be given a chance. A charter will be applied for at once.

The Male and Female College of Chico was totally destroyed by fire. Building and equipment estimated worth \$12,000, insurance \$4,000.

Coal Found in Beckville. Beckville: Coal was discovered at a depth of twenty-five feet while digging a well in the public square here. The vein is about a foot thick. Dynamite was used by the diggers to force a way through. After the explosion the water gushed out. A peculiarity is that the water bubbles and effervesces just as it would if boiling.

The Santa Fe began operating the Amarillo-Coleman line this week.

## LAND RENTERS CONVENTION

### Meeting at Waco Plans Permanent Organization.

Waco: Representing sixteen counties, between 75 and 100 tenant farmers gathered here Saturday to attend the first convention of land renters in Texas. The gathering was called to order by A. G. Masey of Lorena, secretary of the Falls County Renters' Union. A State organization of tenant farmers of Texas was not effected, and will not be accomplished until a referendum vote is taken among the membership on the constitution and by-laws, this work to be performed as soon as possible.

The preamble and purposes of the Renters' Union condemn the bonus system, increased crop shares, cash rent and the credit system, the holding of land not cultivated for speculation and subrenting as unjust and inequitable, and to grapple with these conditions those who agreed to the preamble obligated themselves to promote one common purpose in the Land Renters' Union of North America. Elimination of land lordism is advocated. The promotion of the initiative, referendum and recall was stressed.

## A MONTH OF VIOLENCE!

### Twenty-Eight Untimely Deaths in October in Fort Worth.

Fort Worth: The violent death roll of October is one of the largest in the history of Fort Worth. Twenty-eight persons either ended their lives, were murdered or met accidental death. The total of the self-destructions is eight, but all took place within ten days. Railroad and railway accidents came second, with seven victims, while falls were responsible for three deaths, and an equal number of persons were homicide victims. Two deaths are attributed to automobiles, two from injuries sustained at fires, one man died from the kick of a horse and another died as a result of pricking his foot with a pocketknife.

## PROHIBITION IN ARKANSAS

### Will Be Put Up to the Voters at Next Election.

Little Rock: The Anti-Saloon League State convention has unanimously decided for submitting the question of State-wide prohibition to the voters of Arkansas at next general election under the initiative and referendum amendment of the State Constitution. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the three Methodist conferences, the State Baptist Association and the Presbyterian synod, for approval or rejection.

Col. George Thornbury of Little Rock, the league's State president, says that the religious bodies will unquestionably approve the action of the State convention and the voters of Arkansas will have an opportunity of passing on the question at the next election.

## Burglar Didn't Burgle.

Fort Worth: A burglar swung down from a rope from the second story of the building in which the J. B. Burnside hardware store is located Monday night just over the head of a pedestrian. Both were frightened and the robber dropped, nearly falling on the man who was walking on the sidewalk. A confederate had gained entrance by kicking a window, glass coming down the same rope. They were frightened away and less than \$20 worth of stuff was missed.

## Madero in a Fatal Train Wreck.

Torreon: The special train on the Mexican Central railway carrying President-elect Madero and his party from Chihuahua to the capital, collided head-on with a freight train near Gomez Palacio early Wednesday. The Madero party escaped unharmed but Trainmaster Alberto Sanchez of Gomez Palacio was killed. With Madero were Alberto Madero and his wife; Governor Abram Gonzales of Chihuahua and General Pascual Orozco.

## A Damage Verdict that Jars You.

Kansas City: A jury in the circuit court here has awarded \$3500 damages to Orel Munden, a five-year-old boy, because a local jeweler used his picture in an advertisement. In the suit against the jeweler it was explained that this inscription was printed in the newspaper in connection with a photograph of the child: "Papa is going to buy mama a watch for Christmas, and somebody I won't tell who is going to buy sister a diamond ring. What are you going to buy for me?"

Charles McIntosh, a negro working on the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, was killed by being struck by a descending elevator Wednesday.

## Big Dairy Corporation Formed.

Dallas: The Moser Hygienic Dairy Company, at a recent meeting, formed a new company with \$20,000 capital, and closed the contract for their new building at the corner of Canton and Akard streets. In this factory they will make butter and pasturized milk.

Former District Clerk John D. Elliott, a prominent citizen of Williamson County, suffered and attack of acute appendicitis on Monday night and while being taken to Temple died on the train at Granger.

## THE CHINESE REBELS CAPTURE SHANGHAI

### MILITARY GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST DISORDERS.

## THE NEW PREMIER RESIGNS

### Safety to Foreigners is Assured. Affairs Go On as if No Change Had Come.

Shanghai, Nov. 4.—Except for the foreign concessions Shanghai is entirely in the hands of the revolutionists, who captured the city late Friday afternoon. There was practically no resistance, only a few shots being fired. All of the Chinese soldiers have joined the rebels and the police and firemen apparently are sympathizing with them, for they are wearing white badges on their arms.

The Associated Press correspondent has covered the entire outlying section of Shanghai, but did not discover a single instance of disorder. Even in the native city complete order prevailed. Every citizen is shown respectful. The soldiers, police and firemen are continuing on duty.

While the action of the rebels was expected, the movement was made quickly. Following a slight disturbance in the northern section of the city, notices were posted throughout the native city announcing that the "military Government of China" had taken over Shanghai. It warned the populace against disorder.

The arsenal, where recently there had been the greatest activity preparatory to assisting the up-river forts and providing ammunition for Admiral Sah, was called on to surrender by the rebels. A few shots were fired, but the revolutionaries warned the remaining officers that they intended taking the arsenal even if they had to fight for it. None of them seemed willing to test the strength of the rebels in combat and quietly evacuated.

It is understood that one reason for the revolutionaries taking Shanghai was that two Norwegian vessels had been loaded at the arsenal during the last two days with ammunition for Admiral Sah. These vessels succeeded in getting away.

San Francisco: Special cablegrams received from Peking by the Chinese Free Press confirm the resignation of Yuan Shi Kai, the newly appointed Chinese Premier, and say further that he had declared for the revolutionists and already has informed the rebel leader of his intention to induce the imperial troops under his command to follow the revolutionary flag.

## CHRISTIANS BUTCHER TURKS

### Civilized Italy Massacres Alike Men, Women and Children in Atrocious Barbarity.

London: Agitation against alleged atrocities by Italian in Tripoli, which has sprung up in the British press and is supported by a few members of the House of Commons since uncorroborated reports arrived here from English newspaper correspondents, received fresh impetus through a telegram received by a news agency from Herbert Montagu, a Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Fusiliers. He telegraphed from Souleychama by way of Dehbat, on the frontier of Tunis, as follows:

"I feel it my duty to send you the following telegram and I beg you in name of Christianity to publish it throughout England. I am now voluntarily serving the Turkish army here.

"Imagine my feeling when on entering and driving the Italians out of Arab houses which they had fortified and were holding, we discovered the bodies of some 120 women and children with their hands and feet bound, mutilated, pierced and torn.

"Later on we found a mosque filled with bodies of women and children mutilated almost beyond recognition. I could not count them, but there must have been 300 or 400.

"In this European war are such crimes to be committed? Can not England do something to stop such horrors? You can hardly believe it, but it is true—I myself have seen I know.

"Even now we are getting news of further massacres of women and children who were discovered on different farms lately occupied by Italians. The idea of the Italians when they slaughtered the innocent obviously was one of revenge for their heavy losses in battle."

Berlin: The Lokal Anzeiger's Tripoli correspondent says Italy's losses in Tripoli since Oct. 23 amount to 1,500 men, of which number 230 were killed. Eighty-seven soldiers are suffering from cholera.

"The Italians," continued the correspondent, "have executed 4,000 Arabs, including 400 women and children. Cholera is rapidly increasing among the Arabs and Jews. No room exists in the city for the expected reinforcements, and their arrival must further increase the ravages of the cholera."

Miss Ludie Harcrow, a young lady 16 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Harcrow, residing near Ensign, Ellis County, died from blood poisoning, caused by sticking a nail in her foot last Friday.

## WHOLE REGIMENT MUTINIES

### Brigadier Killed by Own Men and Also a Governor and His Family.

Pekin, Nov. 3.—The massacre of natives at Hankow by Imperialist troops, intelligence of which reached both the War Board and the German legation, may prove a serious hindrance to the peace negotiations which Yuan Shi Kai has been endeavoring to inaugurate with the rebel leaders. Letters dated Oct. 29 and 30 from the Associated Press correspondent with the Imperialist army at Hankow says that in the struggle for the possession of the city, there was hand to hand fighting in the streets, the quarters being too close for shooting. The rebels, mostly raw recruits, not understanding the use of rifles, were driven back with much slaughter, their dead piling up on the quay. The casualties among the Imperialists for two days, Oct. 28 and 29, were 30 killed and 160 wounded. The rebels lost about 700 killed or wounded.

It is learned that the most barbarous outrages were perpetrated on innocent people in the villages. An officer of Gen. Yin Tchang's staff explained that the outrages were committed by only forty men of the Hu Peh division.

## AMERICAN TAXPAYER PAYS IT

### Three Millions Dollars for Southwestern Army Movement.

Washington: According to figures of the War Department, the mobilization in Texas this spring of about one-half of the effective force of the regular army in this country cost the Government \$1,730,526 for the first four months of the mobilization, or until the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1911. The single item of transportation to the border by water and rail caused an expenditure of \$1,287,903.88.

The grand total of expenditures for the movement probably will approximate the three million dollar mark. The original movement of troops, supplies and baggage cost \$894,436.72.

Other items of expense were: Regular supplies \$294,527, incidental expenses \$47,966, barracks and quarters \$29,846, water and sewers \$49,802, roads, walks, wharves and drainage \$2,500, clothing and equipment \$17,461, shooting galleries and ranges \$500.

Smoked into Eternity at 106

San Francisco: "Give me a cigarette. God has been good to me and allotted me a long life. Let me die smoking." Puffing the cigarette and smiling at the attendants, Abraham Isaacs, aged 106, died at a local hospital, unable longer to bear the weight of his years. Isaacs entered the hospital when 85 years old, paying \$2,000 for a life berth. He was an inveterate smoker and maintained that tobacco was an aid to long life. The physicians at the hospital never attempted to curtail his supply. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

## Declare Madero - Suarez Win

### Madero and Suarez Declared Elected. City of Mexico: By a vote of 153 to 19 the Chamber of Deputies declared Francisco I. Madero elected President of Mexico. The vote approving the election of Jose Pino Suarez as Vice President was 134 to 24. The minority vote in both cases was based upon the claims that the election should be declared null on account of alleged irregularities.

New Traction Company Organized. Tioja: A stock company to be known as the Tioja Traction Company was organized with J. P. Mason as temporary chairman and Matt Bradley, secretary, to meet later to perfect permanent organization. The purpose of the company is to build an interurban railway from Tioja to McKinney and Gainesville.

## Maine Election Undeclared.

Augusta, Me.: The result of the September election in this State is still unknown. As the matter stands the official returns canvassed by the governor and council give a majority of twenty-six votes for the repeal of the prohibitory amendment. If the returns alleged to be erroneous are accepted as corrected, a majority of 759 against repeal would result. The courts may be asked to pass upon the questioned returns. Such a step would introduce a third alternative, inasmuch as the courts, it is said, could declare the disputed figures void and order them stricken from the tables. Such a step would bring about a majority of 366 against repeal.

## John Bull Must "Hoof It."

London: A dispute over 6c deducted by a taxicab owner from the wages of a driver was the direct cause of a walkout of 6,000 drivers and the paralyzing of London's taxicab service. Trouble has been brewing for some time, the companies complaining that the men have robbed them of \$1,500,000 annually by failure to register and turn in "extras" collected on additional baggage and passengers.

## GOVERNOR'S DELAYING MAKES LAW BUSINESS

### SUPREME COURT SAYS SUNDAYS COUNT IN LIMIT.

## MANY MATTERS ARE UPSET

### Justice's Appointment and Status of Eight-Hour Law May Also Be Affected.

Austin: Gov. Colquitt's veto of the appropriation of \$25,000 by the Legislature last winter, to complete the work of the codifying board appointed by Gov. Campbell, is void.

In the mandamus case of the Board of Codifiers, R. B. Minor et al. vs. C. C. McDonald, Secretary of State, testing the constitutionality of the Governor's veto of the appropriation, the Supreme Court decided that Sundays are included in the twenty days after adjournment of the Legislature permitted by the Constitution for the Governor to approve or veto bills. Gov. Colquitt has always considered Sundays were not included.

Under the Constitution, therefore, the bill became a law automatically. The Governor's veto came too late. By virtue of the decision that Sunday is included in the twenty days after adjournment of the Legislature in which the Governor may act on bills, coupled with the fact that he either approved or vetoed several bills on April 3, twenty-three running days after adjournment on March 11, these are some of the serious "overturings" of the Executive action that may result.

The new Eighth Court of Civil Appeals, El Paso, may be declared without legal existence. The appointment of Associate Justice J. M. Pressler of Fisher County to the bench of the new Seventh Court of Civil Appeals, Amarillo, may be illegal.

The eight-hour bill, vetoed by the Governor, providing that workmen on public construction may work only this length of time, daily, may be a law. The bill exempting Hunt County from the operation of the County Auditor's act, vetoed by the Governor, may be a law.

The most important question the decision raises is the legal status of the El Paso Appellate Court. It was created to relieve the San Antonio Fourth District Court from the burden of West Texas cases and to save litigants of the border region from the long journey to the metropolis. The Governor approved the bill creating the Seventh and Eighth Appellate Courts; he vetoed the bill creating merely the Seventh Court, on the ground that it conflicted with the former bill. Both executive actions were entered on April 3.

## CLAIM VICTORIES FOR TURKS

Italian Government Declares Turks Not Successful. Constantinople: Turkish troops with their Arab allies have retaken two forts at Tripoli and forced the Italians to intrench themselves within the city after abandoning large quantities of guns, rifles, ammunition and provisions, according to a telegram from Bahmi Bey, the deputy for Saloniki, who is now at Tripoli.

The message, which was received by the Tain Monday midnight, adds: "The Italians were unable to resist the fierce assaults of the Arabs and were compelled to retreat.

"The Italians still hold three forts. The Arabs are displaying remarkable heroism and hope to recapture the city." The message is undated.

The Minister of War, Schefket Pasha, said, according to a telegram to the War Office, the Turkish troops had recaptured several positions at Tripoli, Italian losses being heavy.

## German Potash Monopoly Disturbed.

Berlin: Secretary Wilson's announcement that large quantities of potash have been discovered in the western part of the United States has provoked a lively discussion in circles connected with the great German potash syndicate. The possibility that the future prosperity of Germany's one great natural monopoly will be affected is the subject of anxious speculation. The German hope of retaining their monopoly lies in the probable over estimate of the quantity of the new find and in the high freight charges of long railway hauls.

Tom Dozier, farmer, near Gainesville, died Tuesday night from ptomaine poisoning caused from eating canned meats.

## State After Crooked Banker.

Austin: Acting Governor Davidson has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of F. W. Vaughan, recently of Houston, charged under indictment with embezzlement and misapplication of funds in connection with the failure of the Harris County Bank & Trust Company, with which institution he had been connected.

There is \$100,000,000 invested in the industry in Texas, and there are 1250 miles of pipe line in the State.

Turkey is learning that he never pays to be behind the times.

There should be a movement started for the conservation of aviators.

A few life sentences ought to remove kidnapping from the list of past times.

In the beginning woman might have been a man's rib, but today she is his backbone.

Russia last year exported 2,998,000,000 eggs, proving that the great American hen has a rival.

Men's fall clothing is to be cut scant, but the price will hardly follow the example.

Here is where the man who knows how to cure a cold can try the infallible remedy on himself.

Though an aeronaut may go up to meet a storm most of us are willing to wait for it to come down.

Cautious persons will beware of riding in aeroplanes and Turkish war vessels until more time has elapsed.

New York feels that it has too many apartment houses, but it certainly is not glutted with vine covered cottages.

The Portuguese revolutionists use automobiles to get Manuel his throne. Kingdoms no longer are traded for horses.

A bite from a Chicago dog has killed a Chicago boy, who was worth more than all the unmuzzled dogs in Chicago.

Since the duke of the Abruzzi has become such a popular hero in Italy they ought to let him marry the girl he wants.

Enthusiastic fly swatters should avoid disciplining their children unnecessarily just to keep in trim for next season.

That school for brides to be is perhaps the right idea, but will it not deprive the dears of the joy of finding out for themselves?

The Chicago man who offered 50 cents to have a marriage engagement broken is just another one of those Windy City prodigals.

These new counterfeit \$10 bills may drive an exasperated populace into accepting only twenties, fifties and hundreds for their day's work.

A woman in New York hammered a nail in her shoe with a loaded shell, and yet we talk of the accidents which happen to unfortunate people.

A California woman buried a man she thought was her husband, and then her own old man came back. She will be more careful next time.

A New Jersey undertaker, who is running for office, uses his hearse in his campaign. He takes an odd way to show that he is not a dead one.

The ancient device of blaming everything on the woman has, by the gallantry of modern times, been softened down to accusations of her noble skirt.

One of our correspondents wants to know if she is too old at twenty-two to take up the study of music. She is about twenty-two years too old to attack some of the popular songs with satisfactory results.

A Boston woman of eighty-four has been winning prizes for both farm and art exhibits at a country fair. This shows that energy and determination are among the ingredients, at least, of the draught producing perpetual youth.

The air serpent has been discovered by an aeronaut whom it attacked. It is described by its terrified victim as a long, green monster, with huge wings. After this the sea serpent will seem but a mild domestic pet. Another suggestion of the discovery will be for airships to have water wagon attachments by way of precaution.

The American eagle has good cause to scream as he points with pride to one American young woman of wealth who has refused to wed high and noble titles, preferring to return from the conquest of the European title market to bring up her young son as a good and loyal American. Perhaps her course may induce other young American women to follow her sensible and patriotic example.

A Pennsylvania molder has invented a steel of remarkable hardness suitable among other things for a superlative article of armorplate. Next we will hear of the projectile man who will invent a shell to pierce it. And so the war game ever goes on.

There is much medical wonder over a man in Minnesota who survived having a cut in his heart sewed up. Yet a broken heart, all know, is such an easy hurt to remedy that the medical profession science does not even regard it as worthy of attention.

"Lightning," says a modern philosopher, "never hesitates when it has anything to do; it goes straight to the mark." Our observation is that lightning does nothing of the sort, but it makes an atrociously crooked track.

An Atlanta, Ga., jury, in granting a divorce to a man, ordered the lady from whom he was divorced to marry again. In case the jury, following up the logic of its decision, provides a second husband for the woman, it may expect to hear from certain splinters down Massachusetts way.

# ANTI-TIME LIGHT

## CELEBRATES GOLDEN WEDDING



One of America's most picturesque figures celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding the other day. This man is Joseph H. Choate, the brilliant lawyer, orator and diplomat, who did so much toward increasing American popularity in England while in charge of the American embassy in London.

Joseph H. Choate was born in Salem, Mass., in 1832 and comes of a famous legal family, his father, Rufus Choate, being one of the most eminent lawyers of his time. He was educated at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1855. While never a politician in the practical sense he always took an active interest in public affairs and during his legal career in New York took a leading part in many of the reform movements.

At the time that Mr. Choate accepted the appointment as American ambassador to the Court of St. James he was known purely as a lawyer. For years he was considered the most brilliant and successful practitioner of the New York bar.

## CANADA'S ROYAL GOVERNOR

The Dominion of Canada deeply appreciates the honor which has been conferred on her by the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as governor general and will give his royal highness a most enthusiastic welcome on his arrival. The distinction which is Canada's in having, as a representative of the British throne, an uncle of King George will be more readily understood when it is stated that never before has a prince of the royal blood been sent as governor general to any of the British possessions over the seas. The nearest approach to such distinction was when the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, resided in Canada with her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, who was then governor general. The marquis afterward became and is now the Duke of Argyll.



The Duke of Connaught is the only surviving son of Queen Victoria. He was her third son and the seventh of her nine children. His surviving sisters are Helena, Princess Christian; Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenburg. If so good a mother as Queen Victoria justly may be said to have had a favorite son, then Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, was that son, just as the Princess Beatrice may be said to have been her favorite daughter. The duke was born in 1850, shortly after a visit which Queen Victoria made to Ireland, and it is due to an incident of that visit that he bears the name Patrick. In 1897 the duke married the beautiful Princess Louise, of Prussia, second cousin to the present Kaiser. He has three children—Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and some day will be Queen of that country. His only son, Prince Arthur Patrick, is unmarried, as is his younger daughter, Princess Victoria Patricia. The duke, it will be observed, did not forget the Irish when he named his son and younger daughter.

## MAY HEAD CHINESE REPUBLIC

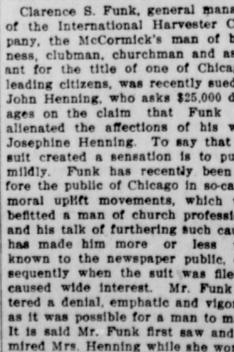


Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese reformer, who was banished from the empire not long ago and is now in the United States, is believed to be slated for the presidency of the republican government when the Chinese revolutionists can take time enough from fighting to organize. There is said to be a standing offer from the Peking government of \$50,000 for the body of Sun Yat Sen, dead or alive.

Each succeeding day has added to the gravity of the situation in China. The imperial government, having discovered that the usual methods used in uprisings throughout the empire are entirely inadequate in this case, has gotten down to the business of real warfare. But the misjudgment of the situation, and the consequent delay in real repressive measures, have given the revolutionists an opportunity to become better organized, draw greater forces to its standard and seize more territory.

Yuan Shi Kai, the banished war head who was recalled recently, has accepted the post of viceroy of Hu-Peh and Hu-Nan provinces, to which territory he is directed to proceed and immediately re-establish the imperial authority. Simultaneously with acceptance the Chinese government is showing remarkable activity, even in the face of a depleted treasury. The government seems to realize at last the necessity of crushing the rebellion promptly, and is dispatching the army to the scene of revolt as hastily as preparations can be made.

## HARVESTER HEAD IS SUED



Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, the McCormick's man of business, clubman, churchman and aspirant for the title of one of Chicago's leading citizens, was recently sued by John Henning, who asks \$25,000 damages on the claim that Funk has alienated the affections of his wife, Josephine Henning. To say that the suit created a sensation is to put it mildly. Funk has recently been before the public of Chicago in so-called moral uplift movements, which well befitted a man of church professions, and his talk of furthering such causes has made him more or less well known to the newspaper public, consequently when the suit was filed it caused wide interest. Mr. Funk entered a denial, emphatic and vigorous as it was possible for a man to make it. It is said Mr. Funk first saw and admired Mrs. Henning while she worked in the Auditorium Annex case. Mrs. Henning is said to be not only good looking but a real beauty.

Clarence S. Funk is sufficiently in the public eye to warrant the sensation caused by the John Henning's charges. He is widely known as the General manager of the International Harvester Company and has been a familiar figure at Washington, and at Springfield, and in the capitals of other states. In Chicago he is prominent in many ways. He is married and lives in the suburbs of Oak Park. He is known as an active church worker. He has had a Bible class in the First Congregational church and is active in the Y. M. C. A., where last winter he delivered a series of talks to the young men on "Business and Christianity."

## ROTATION IS NEEDED

Some System Is Necessary for Thrift and Prosperity.

One of Great Failures in American Farming is Lack of Orderly Way of Doing Things—Farmer Should Think Ahead.

If we are ever to become great and prosperous farmers and have thrift everywhere through the country, we must adopt some system of rotation. At least we must have a plan about our farm so that we do not continue to raise the same crop on a field each year. Soil dislikes to be put at the same task every year just as much as a boy gets weary of doing one job the year round. And this is the second part of our proposition. The first, as stated, is to plant something in the corn, and for that matter in the cotton too, where there is no infestation of boll weevil. Of course where the boll weevil is present it is necessary to plow the land early in the fall, but where there is no boll weevil, planting rye and vetch in the cotton for the winter cover crop is an excellent plan. It does not hurt the cotton and it does a great deal of good to the land. In Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, it is generally too dry at the time the cultivation of cotton is discontinued for the safe planting of crimson clover or vetch, and under boll weevil conditions their growth would be so small before it was necessary to fall plow



Demonstration Patch of Z. M. Rogers.

that it would not be economic to use them even if the planting was successful, but rye can be put in deep enough to reach moisture and make a stand. Five or six rows rather close together can be planted in the middle of the last cultivation. It better be drilled and it will make a fair growth before winter sets in. The humus thus accumulated is a clear gain. But in the corn we can always follow the plan of planting rye and vetch. And here comes the necessity for our second suggestion, that we should do more than just rotate for cotton and corn. For farms that are eminently adapted to the production of these plants it has been suggested that fer-

## ESTIMATE OF VARIOUS CROPS

Big Increase is Seen in Winter and Spring Wheat Yields, as Well as Corn, Oats and Hay.

The winter wheat crop is placed at 455,149,000 bushels, as against 464,044,000 bushels last year. The spring wheat crop is placed at 209,645,700 bushels, as against 231,399,000 bushels in 1910.

The corn crop will be very short. The crop is estimated at 2,620,221,000 bushels, as against a yield of 3,125,958,000 bushels one year ago. The estimate at present is that the total crop of corn will not much, if any, exceed 2,250,000,000 bushels.

The oat crop of the country is estimated at 117,500,000 bushels or about 300,000,000 bushels less than was harvested last year.

The hay crop is very short. Probably not more than 60 per cent. of average crop will be harvested.

The peanut crop is light. The stand was poor and the long continued dryness of the soil in many sections was against the making of peanuts.

Much less land has been planted in cowpeas and clover meadows. The dry weather in the spring prevented the planting of peas.

We have been complaining about the high cost of living. From the above reports we are forced to conclude that there is not likely to be any material change for the better soon.

Let us give our gardens, poultry, cattle, hogs, and other livestock the very best attention. Let us live at home and have some high-priced farm products for sale.

## Bureau of Markets.

The establishment of a bureau of markets in the department of agriculture is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Wickliffe, of Louisiana. The purpose of the bureau would be to investigate the marketing of farm products, recommending the fairest and most direct methods by which such products might reach the consumer from the producer, and keeping the public informed through reports of the best methods and the best markets.

ility could be maintained by planting every third year in cotton, then two years to corn, planting between the rows each year some fertilizing plant like cowpeas, crimson clover, or rye and vetch. This would restore the fertility to such an extent that we would probably get as much cotton out of the crop planted once in three years as we now get out of the crop in two years. Some farmers may be able to take a longer rotation. If so, they are wise farmers who do this. A four year rotation is an excellent plan where cotton is planted only once during the period, corn twice and cowpeas and oats once. Other rotations will suggest themselves according to conditions. Ultimately in cotton production the successful planter must establish a rotation which includes some pasture or heavy-shading leguminous crop that will kill out the weeds. One of the most damaging things in cotton production today is the presence of weeds and grass. They so foul the land, overawe and subjugate the young cotton plants, that I believe about four times as much damage is caused by foul lands as by the local boll weevil. However, we can never expect to reduce this condition very much or eliminate weeds and grass until our highways and fence corners are kept free from weeds which distribute seed on every hand. Sooner or later we shall be compelled to make war on weeds. But do not fail to have a plan. It is just about as wise to commence building a house without a plan as to run a farm without a plan, and the plan must include improvement in fertility as well as in an annual cropping. I think one of the great failures in American farming is lack of system

## Home Town Helps

GARDENS AID MORAL UPLIFT

Public Schools Are Urged to Teach Children to Cultivate the Soil.

The moral, educational and economic condition of children in villages, towns and small cities all over the country, especially factory towns, can be improved, in the opinion of the United States commissioner of education, Mr. Claxton, by a system of agricultural training which he hopes to have installed in all the schools of the country.

"It will go far to solve the child labor factory problem, I believe," said Doctor Claxton today, "for children under this plan will be able to attend school and at the same time earn more money in their after school hours than they can now earn in any factory. Their health, morals, education, all would be improved.

"The plan which I hope to see carried out is to have each school child cultivate a small piece of land. Even on a quarter-acre a child could earn more by raising vegetables than he could obtain in a factory. At the same time the child would be gaining a valuable training, getting his education, keeping his health and preparing to become a useful citizen.

Commissioner Claxton has just returned from a tour through the country discussing educational matters with state superintendents. He said he believed all of them would be willing to help in the "town agricultural scheme."

## HORSES HURT STREET TREES

Simple Expedient to Protect the Tree From the Teeth of the Horse.

Protection from horses is not so easy as protection from insects. The former is largely dependent on the "sweet reasonableness" of the driver. If he recognized the value of the tree and the property rights therein of the abutter and the city, we are convinced he would take pains to keep his horse from the tree—to suppose otherwise would be to suppose the driver an unpatriotic boor. But such recognition of tree values is amazingly rare, and that not among drivers only. So that the time is not yet when we can trust the matter to "sweet reasonableness." In this as in other matters, we are still on the hither side of the millennium and still need to invoke the law's compulsion. Ravages due to the bitings of horses will not be materially lessened until citizens everywhere unite against the evil. The citizen should frown it down where frowning will achieve results. Where it will not, he should co-operate with city officials in enforcing the law against the evil. In towns and cities the trunk of every tree, whether young or old, newly planted or in full growth, should be enclosed to a proper height in a wire guard or wire netting of a small mesh. This simple expedient would effectually protect the tree from the teeth of the horse. Every property owner should thus guard the trees abutting his tracts of realty. It would cost but little. It would achieve much. It would end the havoc wrought by the horse.

## A City's Flower Farm.

San Diego, Cal., is the only city in the country that has a municipal flower farm started with the aim of providing floral and horticultural exhibits for the Panama-California International exposition in 1915. The city officials, who are promoting the farm, found they could save hundreds of thousands of dollars by utilizing the 1,700 acre tract in Balboa Park to grow flowers, and it is expected many millions of plants will be ready in two years. The farm already has 1,000,000 geraniums, as many red roses, white roses and 20 acres of California golden poppies. It has 100,000 palm trees. The park consequently has become the most beautiful in colors and flowers in the country and thousands of tourists who have been passing several months in the west made it a point to visit San Diego just to see the flower farm.

## Longfellow's Incomplete Library.

I remember there was one little boy of whom Longfellow was very fond, and who came often to see him. One day the child looked earnestly at the long rows of books in the library, and at length said: "Have you got 'Jack, the Giant Killer'?"

Longfellow was obliged to confess that his library did not contain that venerated volume. The little boy looked very sorry and presently slipped down from his knee and went away; but early next morning Longfellow saw him coming up the walk with something tightly clasped in his little fists. The child had brought him two cents with which he was to buy a "Jack, the Giant Killer" to be his own—Annie Fields, "Authors and Friends."

## Embellish the School Grounds.

Cities maintain well-kept parks and boulevards; private citizens plant gardens; but are a delight to those who have access to them; but what of the children who live in the tenements, alleys or even on good streets? They are not in touch with the beautiful things the rich can provide for themselves or the city maintains for those who can go and enjoy them. The school must be the radiating center for civic improvement. It is not enough to point the way, it is necessary to show the way.

## Not What You Pay.

"It isn't what you pay for clothes that makes you well dressed," said Mrs. Knicker.

And Mrs. Bocker remarked: "No, indeed; it's what you owe."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

## Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

## DEFIANCE STARCH

for starching finest linens.

## Easy to Understand.

When Senator John E. Hessin and daughter of Manhattan were doing Europe and Asia last summer, says the Kansas City Journal, they took a motor boat ride on the Sea of Galilee. In the party was a New York minister. When the party had finished the ride the minister asked the boat man the amount of the bill. The boatman told him. It was exorbitant.

"I can readily understand why Christ walked on the water here," said the minister.

## What Travelers Needed.

A traveler's outfit 300 years ago was somewhat different from the present day. In "Touring in 1600," by E. S. Bates, the following list is given: "First among requisites is a book of prayers and hymns effective for salvation without being so pugnacious, doctrinally, as to cause suspicion. Next, a notebook; a watch, or a pocket sundial; if a watch, not a striker, for that warns the wicked you have cash; a broadrimmed hat, gaiters, boots, breeches (as if his friends would let him start without any), gloves, shoes, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc."

## Scared Out.

The guides had a pretty story to tell as often as they were asked why the cliffs gave back a sound.

A beautiful Echo (so the story ran) formerly dwelt in the valley, and had great fun mocking people who, changing that way, in any manner broke the sylvan silence.

But once upon a time a party of smart women, prompted by the guides, knew not what caprice, sat down in the immediate neighborhood to enjoy a game of progressive whist. "Gee, I give it up!" cried the Echo thereupon, and in consternation fled the place, nevermore to return.—Puck

## POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.



Miss Screecher—He must be very tender-hearted. Why, every time I sing he cries.

Collier Downe—Maybe he doesn't like to see anything murdered.

## RED.

It's the Red Blood Corpuscles That Proper Food Makes.

An Ohio woman says Grape-Nuts food gave her good red blood and restored the roses of youth to a complexion that had been muddy and blotchy. She says:

"For 10 years I had stomach trouble which produced a breaking out on my face. The doctors gave it a long Latin name, but their medicines failed to cure it. Along with this I had frequent headaches, nervousness and usually pain in my stomach after meals."

"I got disgusted with the drugs, stopped them and coffee off short, and cut eating everything but fruit and Grape-Nuts, with Postum for my table beverage."

"The headaches, stomach trouble, and nervous weakness disappeared almost like magic, which showed that when the cause was removed and good food and drink used nature was ready to help."

"My blood was purified and my complexion became like a young girl's, while my weight was increased from 90 to 120 pounds in a few months—good, solid firm flesh, which it used to be soft and flabby."

"I recommended Grape-Nuts and Postum to one of my friends, who was afflicted as I had been. She followed my advice and in a short time was restored to complete health and in about 8 months her weight increased from 100 to 145 pounds."

"Our doctor, observing the effect of Grape-Nuts and Postum in our case, hereafter prescribes these food products for gastritis." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "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.

## WOMAN CURED BOY OF ECZEMA

Eczema Caused Abscesses Now Entirely Cured by Resinol.

Who can tell the terrible suffering of this poor boy until his mother finally discovered Resinol? Taken from school because of his sad plight, he was in misery greater, probably, than words can describe. Read what his mother says:

"My boy had Eczema in such a form that it caused abscesses on his head. I was compelled to take him from school. After using your soap and ointment for three weeks he was entirely cured. I will always keep both in my home."

**MRS. FLORENCE GRIFFIN,**  
2325 Winton street, Philadelphia, Pa.

If Resinol can do this in one case it can do it in all cases of skin disease. We have thousands of testimonials telling of wonderful cures. Resinol Ointment is prescribed by physicians for every skin irritation, including cuts, sores, scalds and burns, and is a remedy for boils, carbuncles, felons, piles, eczema, barbed wire's itch, tetter, shingles, psoriasis, eruptions of poison ivy and other skin troubles. Gives immediate relief, and should be on hand ready for immediate use. It is put up in screw-top opal containers selling at fifty cents and one dollar.

Resinol Soap, made of the same ingredients, represents the highest art in soap-making. It is refreshing and soothing and should be used by everyone for the toilet and bath. It is especially adapted to the skin of infants. Prevents many of the skin troubles and there is nothing quite so good for the shampooing and the cleaning of the scalp. The ointment and soap are for sale by all druggists. Sample sent free if you will mention Department 61, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Appetite Not a Necessity.**  
Dr. John R. Murlin of New York, assistant professor of physiology at the Cornell university medical college, in an article in the October number of the Journal of the Outdoor Life, compares the food we eat to the fuel used in furnishing steam and power for an engine. In selecting our food he says that we should eat enough to furnish energy for the day's work, but that much more than this is not needed. He holds that the appetite is not a necessity for good digestion. "There is no fallacy of nutrition," he says, "greater than that which supposes that a food cannot be digested and utilized without appetite." Most of the food we eat, fully four-fifths, goes to supply energy for our everyday tasks, while less than one-fifth goes to supply building material.

**Curative Treatment.**  
In his reading lesson Bobby had come to the word "punishment," and it was too long and hard for him. After puzzling a while he asked the teacher what the word was.

"You ought not to let that puzzle you, Bobby," she answered. "What does your mother give you when you have been an unusually naughty boy?"

"Caster oil!" he exclaimed, sure that he had guessed it.—Youth's Companion.

**Important to Mothers.**  
Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the **Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletchler** in Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

**Test of Real Greatness.**  
Columbus had made the egg stand on end.

"But could you unscramble it?" demanded the mortified courtiers.

Which merely accentuates the great truth that nobody is springing any real puzzles nowadays.

**Definition of Velocity.**  
Teacher—What is velocity, Johnny?  
Johnny—Velocity is what a chap gets go of a wasp with.

## HOW IS YOUR HEALTH?

Feel poorly most of the time—stomach bad—appetite poor—all run-down? You should try

**HOPKINS' STOMACH BITTERS**  
at once. It has helped thousands who suffered from **SOUR STOMACH INDIGESTION DYSPEPSIA COLDS, MALARIA** and will aid you, too.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Patent Attorney. Best results. Two extra good cows on sheep ranch—focality of Sacramento Mountains. Real range and climate year round. Fine country. Reason, old age. See, Photo, etc.

**Petites Eye Salve** QUICK RELIEF SORE EYES

**DEFIANCE STARCH**—It comes in the package and is only 25 cents—same price and quality as the best.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM** Cleanses and restores the hair. Keeps the scalp cool and moist. Prevents dandruff and itching. Makes the hair shine and fall out. Sold by all druggists.

**PISO'S** will immediately relieve COUGHS & COLDS

## The KITCHEN CABINET



**FIND earth not gray but rosy;**  
Heaven not grim but fair of hue,  
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy.  
Do I stand and stare? All's blue.  
—Robert Browning.

### HELPFUL HINTS.

A nice little arrangement to use for a birthday cake is the cover of a candy pall. Have holes bored around the board deep enough to hold a candle, stain it any desired color and rest the cake in the center with the candles around it. Of course many more holes may be bored than needed, as the candles used need not fill each place. In this manner each member of a large family has the use of the omelette board. It is safe, pretty and economical.

To loosen glass stoppers, pour a little oil around the mouth of the bottle and let it stand an hour or two; if the stopper is not loosened then, set the bottle in a dish of warm water. When hot remove and gently tap the stopper on either side and it will come out easily.

To wash chamomile gloves: These gloves are serviceable, and if kept clean are the most satisfactory of gloves. When washing them, put on the hands and wash as you would your hands, rubbing on soap and rinsing all of it off, then wipe as dry as possible on a towel and leave for a few moments on the hands to dry. Pin up in an open window or hang in the air to dry. Do not lay them on a radiator or register to dry.

When you have the tough end of a steak, cut it into cubes and pour over water to cover. Add a small piece of carrot and onion and a potato or two and cook until tender. If the meat has not been previously cooked brown it in a little hot suet.

Keep a well-corked bottle of chloroform to use in removing spots from delicate fabrics. Rub briskly and there will be no ring to mark the spot.

When a little onion juice is desired in any food, cut off a slice of unpeeled onion and press against the groove, working with a rotary motion. The juice will flow down the groove.

**NE** topic is perpetually forbidden to rational mortals, namely, their distempers. If you have not slept, or if you have slept, or if you have the headache, or leprosy, or thumps, or I beseech you by all the angels to hold your peace, and not pollute the morning. Come into the azure and enjoy the day.

### A NUTRITIOUS DINNER.

**Turkish Soup.**—Cook a fourth of a cup of rice in five cups of soup stock until soft. In one and a half cups of tomatoes cook a bay leaf, two slices of onion, one teaspoon of pepper corns, a fourth of a teaspoon of celery salt for fifteen minutes. Combine mixtures, rub through a sieve and thicken with two tablespoons of butter and a tablespoon and a half of flour.

**Beef Steak Pie.**—Cut remnants of cold broiled steak or roast beef in small pieces, cover with boiling water, add a half an onion and cook an hour very slowly. Remove the onion and thicken with a little flour stirred into cold water, season with salt, pepper. Add half as much potato as meat, cut in cubes and parboil until nearly soft. Put into a buttered pudding dish and when cool cover with baking powder biscuit. Steam until the crust is cooked, then bake in the oven until brown.

**Russian Salad.**—Prepare each of the vegetables separately and marinate (season) with French dressing. Take one cupful each of cold cooked carrots, potatoes, peas, beans and arrange in four sections on lettuce leaves. Cover each section with mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with hard cooked egg whites cut in rings and the yolks put through a ricer, and sprigs of parsley.

**Mock Macaroni Ice Cream.**—Mix together one tablespoonful of flour, a cup of sugar and one-eighth of a teaspoon of salt; add a beaten egg, then gradually two cups of scalded milk. Cook over hot water for twenty minutes, stirring constantly at first, then add a quart of cream, a tablespoonful and a half of vanilla. Cool and freeze; when half frozen add a cup of dry brown bread crumbs.

**LET** us sometimes live—be it only for an hour, and though we must lay all else aside—to make others smile.

### COMPANY DISHES.

For occasions when one is to entertain we like to prepare something that will be more appetizing. Here are a few dishes that may be used and will prove highly satisfactory.

**Fricassee of Oysters.**—Put a quart of oysters into their own boiling liquor, remove as soon as the edges curl. Drain the oysters and put into

**Resourceful Monarch.**  
Mollere died while performing a part in one of his own plays. The Archbishop of Paris would not allow his body to be inhumed in consecrated ground. Therefore the king sent for the archbishop and expostulated with him, but he was obstinate and would not willingly comply with his majesty's request. The king desired to know how many feet deep the holy ground reached. The bishop replied, "About eight." "Well," replied the king, "I find there is no getting over

a hot dish. Into a saucepan put two tablespoonfuls of butter and when it bubbles add a tablespoonful of flour; stir until smooth and add a cup of the oyster liquor. Take from the fire and add two well-beaten eggs, a pinch of salt, a little cayenne pepper and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, with a grating of nutmeg. Beat well, then return to the fire and just get hot, boiling would curdle the eggs. Add the oysters, cover to keep hot and serve at once with salted crackers or small squares of toast.

**Trilobed Salad.**—Cut one grape fruit and two oranges in sections and free from seeds and membrane. Skin and seed a cup of white grapes, cut a third of a cup of pecan meats into small more holes may be bored than needed, as the candles used need not fill each place. In this manner each member of a large family has the use of the omelette board. It is safe, pretty and economical.

**Spanish Salad Dressing.**—Mix four tablespoonfuls of olive oil with one each of grape juice and vinegar, one-fourth of a teaspoon of paprika, a dash of cayenne and one tablespoonful of finely chopped Roquefort cheese. Let the dressing stand fully five or six hours to season.

**Cream Parfait.**—Beat a cup of sugar and a half cup of water until it threads or forms a hard ball in water. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and slowly pour over them the hot sirup. When cool add a pint of whipped cream and pack in ice and salt for five hours. Serve with preserved raspberries.

Any other fruit desired may be used with the parfait, but raspberries are especially delicious.



**T**HE common things of life are all so dear,  
The wafting in the warm half gloom  
To find again the old familiar room,  
The scents and sights and sounds that never tire,  
The homely work, the plans, the lift of baby's laugh,  
The crackle of the open fire,  
The waiting, then the footsteps coming near,  
The opening door, the handclasp and the kiss,  
Is heaven not, after all, the now and here?  
The common things of life are all so dear.

### THE FIVE-CENT NAVY BEAN.

The savory odors of the old-time baked beans have come down to us through several generations, and to hear of the nutty beans baked in the old brick ovens and served with the brown loaf and sweet blocks of house-lattened pork makes long for the experience of just one taste. Those aromas floated all Saturday through the old-fashioned kitchen and made the young folks so hungry that they couldn't wait until Sunday morning for the luring dish, but must needs dip into it for supper; but this did not take away the relish for it when it appeared the next morning.

Baked beans are fully as popular today as they were in granddaddy's time, yet with our complicated existence we find them harder to digest than they did our forefathers, who lived a simpler and more active life.

The skin of the bean is the indigestible part which the digestive juices cannot dissolve, so that if the skins are removed, as they are by the process of soup-making, they are much easier digested.

When beans are combined with other foods, they are more easily digested than when used in large amounts alone.

Left-over beans may be the thrifty housewife be changed into very palatable and nourishing dishes.

The length of time for soaking beans depends upon the age; the older and drier they are the more soaking they need. When the beans are in the skin shrivelled and broken they are ready to be put with the pork to bake.

*Nellie Maxwell.*

**In Pursuit.**  
The superintendent of the Sunday school was visiting the class room just as the teacher asked: "Who rejoined after Saul?"

"David," answered little Johnnie. "Who came after David?" again asked the teacher.

"Solomon," said little Ludwig. "Who came after Solomon?" "The Queen of Sheba," promptly replied Lucy.

**Business Will Tell.**  
Do Style—How did the Turks defeat that Italian regiment recruited in America?

Gumbusta—Why, just as the Italians were boldly advancing a shrewd Turk shouted: "Shine," and the absent-minded Dagoes fell to their knees and felt for their brushes.—New York Times.

**The Same Effect.**  
Benevolent Lady—Little boy, will you give this temperance tract to your father?  
Urchin—Me dad don't drink now, leddy.

Benevolent Lady—Oh, how good did he read the last tract I gave him?  
Urchin—No, leddy. He's training for a prize fight.—Baltimore Sun.

**A Waste of Time.**  
"Doctor," she asked, in pleading tones, "do you think it will be necessary for me to have an operation?"

"Oh, I hardly think so," he replied. "There! I told my husband I wouldn't be any use coming to you. My next door neighbor has a doctor who has prescribed three operations for her during the past year."

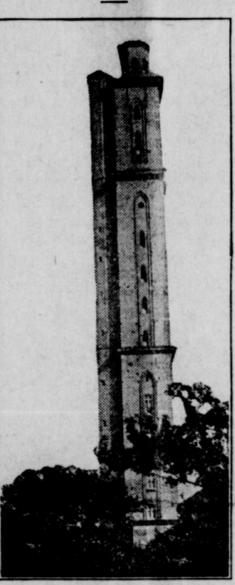
## OUT OF THE ORDINARY

### Our Center of Population



The exact center of population of the United States has been located in the premises of a furniture factory at Bloomington, Ind. In the accompanying photograph the interesting spot is where the instrument is placed. On the left are Prof. W. O. Cogshall and Prof. C. A. Drew of the astronomical department of Indiana university, who made the calculations that located the center of population.

### TALLEST TOMB IN ENGLAND



Near the seaport of Southampton, England, there is a remarkable edifice known as Petersen's tower, which marks the burying place of a certain John Petersen, a wealthy tea planter. The man appears to have been rather an eccentric individual, and in order to prove to the world his belief in concrete as a building material, he set about the construction of this great tower. The building took many years to complete, but is entirely of concrete, and by the time the final layers had been placed had reached an altitude of more than 300 feet. It is about 40 years since the tower was erected, and its present condition is certainly a justification of the faith of the builder. Petersen left instructions that his remains should be placed under the tower, and this was accordingly done. Another desire, that the chamber at the summit should contain a light, was defeated by the firm stand which Trinity house, the lighthouse authority, took on the matter. Such an illumination would have been visible for miles out at sea and would have proved misleading to sailors.

### SAVED BY HER FALSE HAIR

False hair saved the life of Miss Flora Brand of Higginsville, Mo., when a Missouri Pacific engine struck the motor car in which she was riding. Her 17-year-old sister, Augusta Brand of Greenfield, Mo., was fatally injured. The Brand sisters were riding in the rear seat of a car belonging to their uncle, E. C. Brand. Brand did not see the engine, which was running twenty-five miles an hour, until it was so near that he was unable to stop his car before it reached the track. It came to a full stop on the track and was struck. Miss Flora Brand's false hair became entangled

### PYTHON'S BROKEN JAW SET.

Professor Woodridge, of the Royal Veterinary College, recently performed a remarkable operation at the London zoo upon a reticulated python. The python, which is the largest in captivity, suffered the fracture of its jaw when making a hearty meal, and as it was impossible for the reptile to live many days in such a condition an immediate operation was decided upon.

The setting of broken bones in the jaws of a python measuring nine yards in length was a ticklish task, such a creature being easily capable of crushing to death any manly coming within its coils. To obviate this danger, the python was resting, its flank was covered with stout boards, leaving a gap just large enough to permit of the passage of the head.

When the python's head appeared through the aperture several men secured a firm hold of it, and when the frantic writhings of the maddened reptile had ceased the operator placed the broken bones in position, and bound

### TATTOOING IN MANY LANDS

Tattooing is universal in the South Sea island, and common among the North and South American Indians, the Dyaks, the Burmese, the Chinese, and the Japanese. Its introduction to Europe was undoubtedly due to sailors, and among civilized western peoples it is practically confined to the seafaring class and to sailors. Among the Polynesians tattooing probably reached the greatest perfection. In the Marquesa group, for example, men were tattooed all over, even the tips of the fingers and toes, and the crown of the head being covered with fantastic designs. As from three to six months were occupied by each separate operation, commencing at birth, a man must have attained to the age of thirty, at least, before the entire scheme of bodily decoration was completed. Among the Kabyles and Arabs of Algeria, children are tattooed by their mothers as a means of identification.

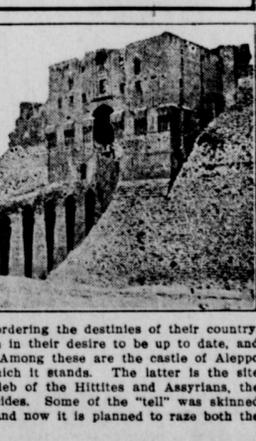
Probably the rudest form of tattooing is that in vogue among the aborigines of Australia and certain tribes of negroes. The method adopted by these races consists in cutting gashes on the skin, arranged in patterns, and then filling the wounds with clay, thus forming raised scars. This mode, as opposed to the more common device of pricking with a needle, is practically confined to the black races. Among certain African tribes, notably the Kaffirs, tattooing is an honor bestowed upon a warrior who has distinguished himself in war. A long incision is made in the thigh, which is then rubbed with cinders until sufficiently discolored. The Eskimos and the Eskimoes regard one who lives his days without being tattooed as endangering his happiness in the hereafter.

### GREAT CLOCK OF ST. MARK'S



One of the sights of Venice is the great clock of St. Mark's, which was made in 1494 by Giovan Rinaldi and son. Pietro Lombardo was the architect of the beautiful clock tower. The bells of the clock are two, one within the other, and the hours are struck by two giant bronze Moors.

### Young Turks as Vandals



The Young Turks, who are now ordering the destinies of their country, are committing many acts of vandalism in their desire to be up to date, and are destroying historic monuments. Among these are the castle of Aleppo and the vast stone-faced "tell" on which it stands. The latter is the site of a city of great antiquity, the Khaleb of the Hittites and Assyrians, the Chalybon of Xenophon and the Sullides. Some of the "tell" was skinned years ago for the sake of the stone, and now it is planned to raze both the castle and the "tell."

### HOW ESKIMOS AVOID SCURVY

Despite the fact that the Eskimos have neither fresh vegetables nor lemons they have found means to prevent scurvy. They call this preventive "mattak."

"According to the researches of Bertelsen, a Danish physician," says the New York Medical Journal, "this (mattak) is the skin of the narwhal or of the white dolphin, which is particularly rich in glycogen. Glycogen may be called an animal starch, but whether it is superior to its vegetable analogue in therapeutical or prophylactic qualities is unknown."

### MAIL ON ATLANTIC LINERS

"A full mail" carried by an Atlantic liner averages 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers.

### TREES 400 YEARS OLD

There are in Syria some olive trees which are known to be more than 400 years old.

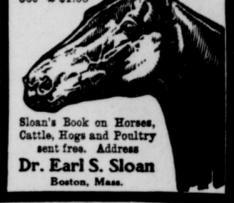
## Stops Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a reliable remedy for any kind of horse lameness. Will kill the growth of spavin, curb or splint, absorb enlargements, and is excellent for sweeney, fistula and thrush.

**Here's Proof.**  
"I used Sloan's Liniment on a mule for 'high lameness' and cured her. I am never without a bottle of your liniment; have bought more of it than any other remedy for pain." **Billy Kibbey**  
Casady, Ky.  
"Sloan's Liniment is the best outside. I have removed very large shoe boils off a horse with it. I have killed a quarter crack on a mare that was awfully bad. I have also healed raw, sore necks on three horses. I have healed grease head on a mare that could hardly walk."  
ANTHONY G. HYER, Oakland, Pa., Route No. 1.

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is good for all farm stock.  
"My hogs had hog cholera three days before we got your liniment, which I was advised to try. I have used it now for three days and my hogs are almost well. One hog died before I got the liniment, but I have not lost any since."  
A. J. McLEAN, Willsville, Ind.



Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address **Dr. Earl S. Sloan**, Boston, Mass.

### WILLING TO BELIEVE HIM.



De Wealth—it is a generous and helpful word.  
De Witte—Indeed?  
De Wealth—Yes. When it was announced that I desired to die a comparatively poor man there was a general movement to assist me in the enterprise.

**Most Fickle Man.**  
When Col. William M. Howard, now a member of the tariff board, was electing for congress one autumn in hygonic days, he struck a backwoods country in Georgia, and got very busy talking softly to the voters. He was much concerned about a man named John, who was now for him, then against him, and always changeable.

"What's the matter with John?" the colonel asked one of his constituents.  
"Aw, you can't tell nothin' about John, colonel," was the assurance. "He is the most fickle man you ever see. Why, he has had religion so many times, and been baptized in the creek down here so often that the bullfrogs know him every time he's 'mersed.'"

### Silly Game.

A city cousin had been staying at the farm for two weeks, resting up for the winter's round of pleasure. One evening after supper she suggested to her country cousin that they get up a bridge party some evening.

"My sakes, Arabella," was the horrified reply. "They ain't no bridge nearer than four mile, and that one's awful rickety. This time of the year, you'd all have pneumonia. For crazy new-fangled ideas, give me you city folks!"

### Shipwreck Up to Date.

"Captain, is there much danger?"  
"Not a particle. A moving-picture outfit will soon be along and rescue us after they have taken a few films."

### Relationship.

Facetious Conductor—Young woman, is this your sister?  
Prim Little Miss (with large doll)—No, sir; she's my adopted daughter.

### In Sunday School.

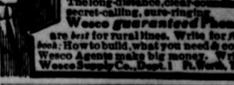
"What can you say of Cain?"  
"He was the first boy scout."

There are many who recite their writings in the middle of the forum.

## COLDS Cured in One Day

As a rule, a few doses of Munyon's Cold Remedy will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the head, throat and lungs almost instantly. Price 25 cents at any druggist's, or sent postpaid. If you need medical advice write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and give you advice by mail, absolutely free.

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W. F. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

Organized 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.

The rain which fell here last Monday and Tuesday was a great blessing to the country. It fell slowly and all went into the ground, thereby doing much to the winter range.

### Story of A Grub

"Confound that grub! I have run over it not less than a hundred times in the last five years." That was what the writer said to a well known blacksmith and wheelwright, as they were driving along a public road one day.

The grub was a hard, crooked affair that had a hooked projection extending several inches over the rut, and it took a good driver to miss it. If that hook happened to spring over the felloe of a wheel, something was sure to happen. Sometimes it was a wrecked wheel and at other times it was a broken singletree, or a trace, or maybe a hamestrap. Sometimes the driver was thrown from his vehicle, while his team went tearing down the road, scattering fragments of harness to the winds. Each wheel that passed over the grub polished it and made it all the better for business. Whenever it jerked the filling out of a wheel, or did some other stunt to the loss or discomfort of humanity, it immediately sprang back in place ready for business again.

Thus, day by day, year in and year out, that grub dealt misery to everyone who drove near it; but it never occurred to anyone that a few strokes with an ax would eliminate the grub and put it entirely out of commission. The people waited for the road overseer to do it, and the overseer waited for the hands to take it out, and all cursed the commissioners court for not doing it, and the grub kept right on doing business at the same old stand.

"The next time I come this way, I expect to bring an ax and cut that infernal grub out of this road," I said.

"Don't do it, if you are my friend," said the blacksmith. "Did you know that grub is worth at least a hundred dollars a year to my shop? There is rarely a week that this grub does not send me a job, and if you get gay and destroy that old friend of mine, you will be knocking my business. Let it stay. Everybody thinks the other fellow should cut that grub out, so it will stay there and make money for me."

But in this he was mistaken, for in a few days a farmer bought his wife a new hundred-dollar buggy, and he went sailing up the road with it, singing that good old tune, "Jordan Is a Hard Road to Travel." That grub smiled as it saw him coming, for, as the fore wheel passed over it the grub pushed the new buggy over toward Jones' a little and took a death grip on the hind wheel, and held it until the horse came against it with his weight, plus a six-mile velocity, and—crash! The farmer woke up standing on his head in the middle of the road; his horse and three wheels of his wife's new buggy gone, while the splintered wheel and twisted tire of the fourth was gripped hard and fast by the hook of the grub. Cussin' wouldn't have done the subject justice, or that man would have been up in Justice court for using "loud and vociferous language." He picked himself up, dug the dirt out of his ear, and made a bee-line for the nearest house, where he borrowed an ax, came back and took that old grub out by the roots. That was the last job that grub ever gave to the blacksmith.

Hunter's Magazine is the only thing of its kind in the world. Ev-student of Texas history should read it. The price is 10 cents per copy or \$1. year. Address John W. Hunter at San Angelo or Marvin Hunter at Ozona, Tex.

## EL PASO - PECOS-STERLING CITY EXTENSION

### Believed Work Will Soon Start on This Link in The System

The latest plans of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, according to a reliable report, is to construct a 180 mile extension from El Paso to Pecos. A connection would then be formed with the Gulf lines by building from Pecos to Sterling City, an extension which has long been contemplated.

The fact that President Ripley was in El Paso last week and made an inspection of the country to the east of the city gives strength to the rumor that the Santa Fe will hurry this work. It is said that surveyors have already been placed in the field on a preliminary line, and it is a well known fact that the Santa Fe has already run several lines between Sterling City and Pecos.

Stockholders of the Santa Fe System at Topeka recently made many millions available for building and improvement purposes when the company issued \$100,000,000 in bonds to convert on earlier issue of bonds to the same amount, and also voted on \$10,800,000 bonds additional.

The line from San Angelo to El Paso, via Sterling City and Pecos, was designed and planned by the late Vice President Hurley at the same time he made plans for the Coleman cut-off. He had plans to fairly map West Texas with Santa Fe lines, and it is understood that his successors will carry out his ideas, which have been approved by President Ripley.

Both El Paso and Pecos City are preparing to make overtures to the Santa Fe to carry out plans for a connecting line.—San Angelo Standard.

### SCHOOL NOTES

Two months' of school have passed and we have finished our second term of monthly examinations. A number of the pupils were very lucky in not having to take the examinations, as they had made above ninety in their daily grades.

Miss Wakefield had a very pleasant surprise today. The girls in the tenth grade latin class planned a fruit shower for her, to be given while she was out of the room. They were careful in closing the door so that when she returned and opened it, what would she behold but a pile of apples, oranges, bananas, cakes and candies. She invited everyone to take a peep—but that was all. A nice little toast was included. Mr. Bennett said that he gave the eleventh grade some mighty good grades, and that he thinks he should have a fruit shower too. Miss Adams is very glad that she is Miss Wakefield's room mate.

Mr. Roles has added two more bottles and a piece of rubber tubing to our laboratory. The other day he told H. Q. and Jennie to start the siphon to running. They filled the bottles with water, then began to try to pour water into the rubber tube with a bore of about one-fourth of an inch, which was quite a task. So H. Q. took the bottles to the window and turned his back to the pupils and then drew the water into the tube with his mouth, and started to the teacher's desk. He held one bottle lower than the other, and the lower bottle began to run over, and H. Q. did not know how to stop it; so he started to the window again, but by accident he lowered the empty bottle and the water began running back into it. We had a good laugh at him.

Miss Bernice Crawford, Reporter

### COUNTY COURT

Last Monday, Judge Brown's court opened for business. The docket was unusually heavy for this county, there being three criminal and four civil cases.

Pat Kellis was appointed to represent the State in the criminal cases, which were disposed of by pleas of guilty. The defendants paid their fines and went forth free men.

The civil cases, except one in which judgement by default was taken, were continued until next

term. The probate docket was taken up Wednesday and disposed of, and court adjourned.

## Sheriff Restrained From Collecting Cost Bill

An injunction against Sheriff Ayres, of Sterling County, restraining him from forcing collection on a cost bill on C. W. Scudday and his sureties, was issued by District Judge Timmins Saturday on petition from Scudday. Sheriff Ayres has in his possession a writ of execution, which was issued by the district clerk here several weeks ago in connection with the costs bill.

The writ of execution will be held up pending investigation of the costs bill by the District Court. The bill amounts to \$425.78, and was assessed against Scudday at the last term of district court at San Angelo. Scudday had a suit against T. P. Weathered et al. The suit was dismissed at the cost of plaintiff.

Scudday alleges in his petition that all the items set forth the costs are unlawful and erroneous and he prays for a full investigation by the court. The costs bill includes the fees of notaries, witnesses and receiver in the case which was decided against Scudday. He contends that many of the witnesses never appeared, and that the receiver has already been paid for work.—San Angelo Standard.

### A CURE FOR "SORE-HEAD"

A plague of "sore-head" has been afflicting the chickens of this town of late, and many valuable fowls have died. The following is a remedy that was discovered by the writer's better half, that is successful in the treatment of this disease:

She takes a tablespoonful of cottonseed oil, or sweet oil—which ever is handy—two tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, and five to eight drops of carbolic acid, and mixes it thoroughly. It is best to have it warm while stirring. The mixture is applied to the sores on the heads of the chickens with a stiff wing feather for a brush. It does not hurt the fowl if a little of the dope gets in its eyes, but it is thought best to avoid it if convenient. Be sure that the chicken's head is covered with the mixture. One application is usually enough if used in time; but if the fowl is blind, it is necessary to confine it for several days and doctor it once a day until the scab peels off so that it can see, which it will do in from three to eight days. During this time it should be fed and watered from the hand. This remedy has not failed in a single instance. Try it.

## Wimodaughsis Club The Gospel of Laughter

Mrs. R. L. Lowe entertained the Wimodaughsis club on Halloween night. This was but the regular meeting of the Club, with no invited guests except the members husbands and a friend for each of the young ladies.

This was the season's favorite meeting, the guests all being masked and wearing spook, cats and witches costumes.

The yard was well lighted with Jack o'Lanterns, and overhanging the door steps were five lanterns bearing the letters, L-O-W-E, pronouncing the genial hostess' cheerful welcome.

The home of the hostess opened its ghostly halls to receive the witches, spooks, cats, ghosts, broomsticks and other accessories of Halloween; renewing their friendship once more before they must hie themselves away for another twelve months. It is doubtful if any other night out of the three hundred and sixty-five offers such an exhibition of so much pleasure as does the eve of All Hallows.

There was mischief brewing everywhere—wizards hidden, and jolly Jack o'Lanterns thru out the rooms.

The ghosts were met at the door by the Hostess of Ghosts, souvenirs, were presented by Ghostie Rowland, while Clownie Ghost played his weird pranks. The Ghosts of Escort, attired in representative cat and spook costumes, panned the souvenirs. Japanese Louise served the tea from under overhanging Japanese decorations. The witch, in her representative costume, ruled her pond of fishes while Ghostie Elsie hooked the fishes of fortune.

The home was beautiful in its decorations. The rooms reflected admirably the autumn hues of crimson, gold and fall evergreens. Others were decorated in red and black tissue, radiating from a Jack o'Lantern electrolite to the bounds of the room. The dining rooms were in yellow festooning, circling from a Jack o'Lantern electrolite to the corner of the table, and portiers of apples curtained the door ways. The black cats and Halloween emblems held sway thru out the suite, and on the beautiful table Jack o'Lanterns were nestled in beds of ferns and evergreens above a lace piece, everywhere was beauty and good taste apparent.

At the stroke of eleven the entire party unmasked, and were entertained by Misses Foster, Douglas, Lowe, Mesdames Cole, Graham, and Mr. Knight.

The guests were invited to the dining rooms and were served with a solid course and coffee.

The ghostly throng, now known, are bestowing upon their hostess their appreciation of such a pleasant and delightful evening.

Reporter

**AT THE CASH STORE**  
You get Groceries and Grain at cash prices.  
**COTTEN & DAVIS**

**new GOODS at LYLES'**

## TEXAS NEEDS GREAT MEN

### XI. ENTERTAINMENT

WHEN Themistocles was asked by his host at a dinner party to entertain the guests by playing the lute, he replied that he "could not play the fiddle, but that he could make a small town a great city." We have in Texas many politicians who are good "fiddlers," but they cannot make a small town a great city. We are overrun with orators who can play upon the passions of the people, but they can't put brick and mortar together. We need builders.



A FAVORITE PASTIME OF POLITICIANS.  
Let those who hunger and thirst for power understand that the highest glory of the statesman is to construct, and that it is better for a man that he should build a public highway than that he should become Governor of the State, and that he start a plot that that he become the author of a law. The true test of statesmanship is the plow and the hammer, and let those who would govern, first build. Texas needs great men.

## New Furniture

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

## GLASS, TIN AND ENAMEL WARES

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J. P. CARNES, CARPENTER AND BUILDER  
\*AGENT FOR WALL PAPER. SEE ME ABOUT IT

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Best school of fine Arts in the South; new sanitary plumbing, new athletic field, campus of fifty acres, artesian water, steam heat, electric lights.  
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Learn more about the full Marlin line. Send 5¢ for the Marlin Repeating Rifle Catalog. Marlin Firearms Co., Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.





# Romances Near to Thrones

## Napoleon III and Eugenie

By STERLING HELIG

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WHEN a king's love is mentioned, the mind flies to the morganatic.

In America the word has been misused for seaminess in mentioning the usual heart affairs of royalty, but it is an exact term of purely German genealogical law, and means a legal and binding marriage that does not raise an un-royal wife to royal rank.

Now, if a false morganatic marriage is the easiest thing imaginable and a true one disadvantageous but quite possible, how shall we sufficiently admire an emperor who lifts a little countess to be empress beside him? Add an unstable throne, new in itself, newly mounted, in sore need of royal alliances; add the bitter opposition of his family, the laugh of the world, the contempt of statesmen, and the estrangement of partisans; make the beloved one a foreigner completely unpopular with his people, and you will have the elements of Napoleon III's heroism in loving Eugenie.

Few kings since Cophetua have loved like this. Among so many royal loves that lacked devotion, it shines like a star.

It begins with a gypsy at Madrid. Eugenie's mother, a widow, camarera mayor to the queen, lived in her own house in the Plaza del Ansel.

One day—Eugenie being thirteen and a tomboy—they refused to take her in the Prado carriage promenade, which, with the opera, still remains the common ground where poor, proud families meet the great ones of Madrid as equals. The Countess de Montijo clung to her carriage and her opera box.

Alone, Tomboy Eugenie was sliding down the banister. She slid too strong, banged against the fly-screen front door, and fell inanimate. A gypsy woman, passing, took the girl's head in her lap and brought her to. Then she looked attentively at her and said:

"The senorita was born under the open sky, the night of a battle."

"What?" exclaimed the countess, returned with the carriage. She was struck by the truth of the words. Thirteen years ago, at Granada, an earthquake had forced them to camp a night in the garden, and Eugenie was there prematurely born.

"What will be her future?" asked the superstitious mother.

"She will be queen," said the gypsy.

The prediction was bold, and beauty only could lift the thirteen-year-old girl to its realization; but beauty had already done much for that family.

So dreamed the mother. She herself had been a really poor girl, daughter of a British subject who had fallen in business in Malaga. His name was Kirkpatrick, and he had long been American vice-consul. He had married one of two beautiful sisters, yet still poorer—see how hereditary beauty will force its way, through four generations, from its unadorned self to a throne!

The first was a poor Spanish girl, Gallegros, whose sole possession was her beauty. Greig, French wine merchant of Malaga, married her and had two lovely daughters; and two foreign consuls, French de Lesseps and Scotch Kirkpatrick, lifted them by marriage to the first rounds of the social ladder. From the de Lesseps alliance came the "grand Francis" of Suez and Panama; but Kirkpatrick's wife gave him a daughter of such rare charms that a Spanish grandee, with a place at court and of considerable family, married her for love.

He was a duke, a marquis, a viscount and a baron, but the title by which he had been known to the world was Count de Montijo. He had two daughters fairer yet than mother, grandmother or great-grandmother, and he died. Eugenie was one, her sister Pacca was the other.

On the thirteen-year-old girl the gypsy's prediction made a formative impression. Confirming it, as she grew up she saw her elder sister Pacca (Maria Francisca) make an unprecedented match even in that family. Pacca caught the rich and mighty Duke of Alva. Higher than the Duke of Alva could only be a king.

Eugenie, growing up, refused brilliant Spanish offers; first the Duke of Osuna, then the rich and handsome young Duke of Sesto. Sesto in truth inspired her with "a certain sympathy and admiration. He was so attractive!" But it was not love. Deep in her heart she loved a dream prince, the unknown of the gypsy, endowed by her girl's fancy with a thousand charming attributes. She smiled at the absurdity of it. Where could such a prince be? Yet she held off from all other suitors.

When her mother took her to Paris her heart leaped at an unexpected pronouncement. The handsome, dark-browed, careworn man, still young, who, as French president, received at the Elysee, became a romantic figure in her eyes. Eugenie wished to attend a presidential reception. Her mother hesitated. It would make them ridiculous with the mildewed smart set.

"But my father was an officer of the great Napoleon," said Eugenie, and she had her way. The prince-president, weighed down with the



NAPOLÉON III



EUGENIE



MADemoiselle, WHICH WAY SHALL I TAKE TO GET YOU?"

dangerous and complicated details of his plot, was struck by the girl's beauty. That evening he sought her out a second time. He was touched and flattered by the romantic interest she showed in his person and his cause. The beautiful girl stuck in his mind. He felt as if he had always known her. He knew that he would meet her again.

Eugenie felt the same mysterious attraction. "Ah, would that I could help him!" She thought of the lonely prince and his risky ambitions that were being laughed about in Paris as an open secret. At the moment of the coup d'etat she fairly burned with anxiety. She dashed about the little flat like a tigress. "What can I do?" she asked herself. "What can I do to aid him?"

That night Napoleon received a letter. It was from a romantic, inexperienced girl, but ardent and sincere. It gave him her good wishes and audaciously offered him all she possessed should his projects meet ready money.

After December 2 it was the Empire in fact if not in name. Napoleon gave hunts like a sovereign, at Fontainebleau and Compiègne. At these he met again the beautiful Spanish girl, fearless horsewoman, tireless dancer. He remembered above all her letter written in that dark hour of his wavering chances.

His love at first sight for Eugenie was soon noticed, showing itself full-blown in the most open attentions. The girl and her mother had continual invitations to Compiègne and the Tuilleries.

Napoleon soon found the uselessness of throwing his handkerchief at the beautiful foreigner.

Yet he felt—he knew—that she loved him passionately. It was a desperate situation for the girl, and his heart swelled with love and pride and admiration of her. Once Eugenie and her mother were bidden to a parade review at the Tuilleries. In the courtyard Napoleon drew up his horse under the windows of the first floor to salute the ladies. He wished to dismount and go up to them.

"Mademoiselle," he said, addressing Eugenie, "which way shall I take to get to you?"

"He was almost as new to the Tuilleries as any of us," told the Eugenie of eighty-three years. "He did not know his way about the palace."

"Sire," she called down to him, "you must come by the way of the chapel!" As a fact the corridor leading to the chapel was the shortest route to these rooms, but Napoleon understood her hidden meaning. Again, one afternoon at Compiègne, when the flower of the brand-new emperor's court was idling around his vingt-et-un table, she made the situation clear to him. Seated at Napoleon's right, she consulted him from time to time as to her play. She found two picture cards in her hand, counting twenty out of twenty-possible points. "Stand on that," said the emperor, "it is very high."

"No," said Eugenie, "I must have all or nothing!"

Every morning old Jerome Bonaparte, his uncle, last surviving brother of the great Napoleon, would arrive, confidential, flatteringly, giggling and a-gog with bad insinuations,

"Have you got her?" Hoary old sinner, unrepentant of his desertion, fifty years ago, of his true American wife in Baltimore, he had the court ladies in full slander of Eugenie before Napoleon had made up his mind, and he exercised a diabolical ingenuity in trying to prevent an honest marriage.

Those first ladies of the Second Empire had extraordinary manners. One evening, at Compiègne, when Eugenie was going in to dinner to the arm of Colonel de Toulougeon, a slight confusion permitted him to whisk Eugenie ahead of Madame Fortoul, wife of the minister of that name.

"How," exclaimed, audibly to her cavalier, "do you permit that—creature to push past me?"

The next morning Mlle. de Montijo, with tears in her eyes, stood on the terrace apart from the others. It was no use to attract Napoleon's sympathy, the girl saw her prince hero disappearing in a nightmare of hateful gossip. Napoleon, who had sought her, asked the cause of her sorrow.

"I must leave Compiègne," she faltered—and told of the slights and insults to which she was subjected.

The emperor listened to the beautiful girl. Then, when she had finished, he tore a green string of ivy from a park tree, deftly twisted it into a crown, and said loudly—that all might hear—as he placed it on her head:

"Wear this one—meanwhile."

It is a twice-told anecdote, but, as it was Napoleon's proposal of marriage, I see no way to omit it. He never actually asked her hand—he took it. Not another murmur arose from the court ladies. At once they flocked around Eugenie.

It was another matter, however, for Napoleon to force his choice on the statesmen and soldiers backing his still risky empire. Opinions were divided on what royal alliance he should make. Some were for a princess of Sweden; some for a Braganza, some for the Hohenzollern. Then, suddenly, Napoleon, speaking of Eugenie, sprang the mine by saying, "There is no question but the right of hand."

"No question but the right of hand!" The words ran through his backers like an alarm of fire. One with the strongest hold upon Napoleon—De Persigny, his minister of the interior—was sent to tell him in the name of all that it would not do.

De Persigny, mixed up with Napoleon in many an adventure, had kept his old-comrade liberty of speech. He joked about Napoleon's admiration for Eugenie; surely the emperor must amuse himself. When he noticed that Napoleon's face grew stern, he rose to fighting arguments, brutally accumulating proofs and reasons why a marriage would be idiotic, both dynastically—and otherwise. He sneered at the Montijo title; brought out the grandfather, Kirkpatrick, bankrupt Malaga raisin merchant; and then he took up Eugenie's roving life, "What was the girl doing here in Paris?"

"Did you ever hear of the young Duke of Sesto?" asked De Persigny. "Did you ever hear of Mermeze?"

"Mermeze is a great writer," said Napoleon. "Surely—he writes Eugenie's letters to you!" laughed De Persigny. "Mother, daughter, and newspaper man sit round the table and concoct the beautiful letters that you cherish. Really, it was not worth risking the coup d'etat to arrive at that!"

What a triumph for the aged lady to recall Napoleon's steadfast love in face of both policy and slander! It was always known why Eugenie hated De Persigny, Prince Jerome and the Princess Mathilde. She could forgive political counselors who pressed the royal principles upon Napoleon; she could not forgive the powerful ones who sought to take away her character behind her back.

Napoleon heard them all alike. He answered nothing. Fould and most of the military backers, with Edward Ney and Toulougeon for their spokesmen, formed rapidly "The Clan of the Lovers." In vain did Mathilde drag herself at Napoleon's knees, begging him to renounce a marriage that would be the ruin of them all. The emperor had decided. "You will give a great ball to announce the engagement,"

he said to his weeping cousin. And she did it. Napoleon acted toward Eugenie with chivalrous loyalty. He laid before her all the disadvantages of the brilliant yet uncertain position he was offering her. He explained to her his unpopularity with the old French aristocrats, the bad will of certain great powers, the possibility of his being assassinated by some secret society of which he had become a member in his adventurous youth. There were hostilities even in the army, in his opinion the most serious danger; but he could cut them short by declaring a war.

"I would not have it otherwise," she answered. "I will take my risks beside you. So may I be worthy!"

As a queen she lacked dignity. She had not been born to the solemn self-appreciation of royalty; and she was a mixture of lightness and austerity, generosity and sense, kindness and indifference, in which the transitions were abrupt and disconcerting to French orderliness.

Alone among the sovereigns of Europe Queen Victoria had received her cordially; more, she had taken up Eugenie and imposed her on the courts of Europe. Yet even at Windsor, where the imperial couple were received with extraordinary pomp, Eugenie's insouciance threatened to play her a bad turn that would have illustrated her un-imperial attitude.

A quarter of an hour before they were to be received by Victoria and her beloved consort in the throne room, Eugenie discovered that, among the hundred trunks of the French visitors, hers alone had not arrived! The emperor was deeply mortified that the discovery should have been made so late, as showing lack of discipline and serene orderliness, and on his advice Eugenie had already begun to pretend a headache due to suppressed seasickness when one of her ladies dared to offer her a choice of gowns.

A blue dress of the simplest description seemed the only one that promised well. Great ladies and maids fell upon it deftly, and in a few minutes the blue gown was readjusted to the empress. So Eugenie—without jewels, flowers at her corsage and flowers in her hair—appeared before the British court in her own dazzling beauty. She made an immense success.

What most touched Victoria's heart, it may be told, was the pathetic and pretty way in which the young couple spontaneously confided certain doubts and fears to her as an experienced matron and mother of eight. They had been married two years, and as yet there was no heir. When the little prince-imperial was born, one lady only was permitted to be present with the doctors and the serving-women all the time. This was the Countess of Ely, Queen Victoria's intimate friend, sent over from England to help along.

As had been done for the King of Rome, it was announced in advance that should the infant be a boy, cannon would fire, not twenty-one times, but a hundred.

It happened after midnight, and the Parisians, awakening, counted the cannon-shots. When they got past twenty-one, the Parisians rolled over in their beds and yawned: "Well, she is lucky!"

The bigamous old Jerome had bitterly persecuted her as an interloper. His son, Plon-Plon, her later and detractor by inheritance, was not persona grata with Eugenie. So Napoleon, who enjoyed smoking cigarettes with the reprobate father of the present pretender, Victor, was forced to visit him secretly. One day, some time after the marriage, he came, sat down, and said:

"No," replied the husband of Clotilde, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

"There is no living with Eugenie," sighed Napoleon. "The moment I give audience with another woman I risk a violent quarrel."

"Crack her on the side of the face the next time she makes you a scene," suggested Plon-Plon.

"You don't think of it!" exclaimed the emperor. "You don't know Eugenie; she would open a window of the Tuilleries and cry 'Police!'"

To the end women took advantage of this breezy independence, natural exuberance, and ineradicable unconventionality of Eugenie to lay traps for her. Hers was a continuous performance of the Lady walking amid the rout of Comus. Among others, Mme. de Metternich, wife of the Austrian ambassador, seemed to have vowed Eugenie's destruction. Once, at Fontainebleau, she almost led her into going to the races in short skirts.

"My dear Pauline," someone asked her, "would you counsel your own sovereign to get herself up in short skirts?"

"That is different," replied the Metternich, "my empress is a royal princess, a real empress, while yours, my dear, is . . . Mademoiselle de Montijo!"

Was she only Mademoiselle de Montijo? Did she not keep her word? "So may I be worthy!" to the Empire and to France? Twenty years later, in her dealings with Bismarck after the Franco-Prussian war, Eugenie had practically concluded a treaty while refusing to concede "an inch of French territory." The Republicans, taking the deal out of her hands, agreed to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

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The wonder of baking powders—Calumet. Wonderful in its raising powers—its uniformity, its never failing results, its purity.

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At all Grocers.

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition

**DOESN'T STOP TO CHEW.**

Gentle Willie—Does that bull terrier of yours ever bite?

Mrs. Subbubs—No, he generally swallows everything whole.

**DO YOU NEED A KIDNEY REMEDY?**

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it will be found just the remedy you need. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is a gentle healing herb—prescription which has proved its great curative value in thousands of the most distressing cases.

All druggists in 50c and \$1.00 sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this always reliable preparation by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address: Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

**Immensity of Nature.**

They were on a trip to Switzerland, and had that day braved all dangers and ascended one of the highest points in the Alps.

He was very fat, and as he stood panting and mopping his brow at the top of the mountain, he turned to his wife and said, with pathos in his voice:

"See, dear, how small one is in the face of the immensity of nature."

"Small, indeed!" answered his better half. "Why, you're standing in front of me, hiding the whole of Mont Blanc and the best part of the valley of Chamounix!"—Exchange.

**IN HOSPITAL NINE MONTHS.**

**Awful Tale of Suffering From Kidney Trouble.**

Alfred J. O'Brien, Second St., Sterling, Colo., says: "I was in the Baltimore Marine Hospital nine months. The urine was in a terrible state and some days I passed half a gallon of blood. They wanted me to operate on me and I went to St. Joseph's Hospital at Omaha, putting in three months there without any gain. I was pretty well discouraged when advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so and when I had taken one box, the pain left me. I kept on and a perfect cure was the result."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c a box at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A bald man doesn't want the earth. Give him a bottle of hair restorer that will restore, and he'll go on his way rejoicing.

Lewis' Single Binder, straight 50c—many smokers prefer them to the cigars.

It takes a bachelor to think that he understands women.

**WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOUR BABY?**

The young mother—and many an old, too—is often puzzled to know the cause of her child's ill nature. The loudness of its crying does not necessarily indicate the seriousness of its trouble. It may have nothing more the matter with it than a headache or a feeling of general dullness. It cannot, of course, describe its feelings, but as a preliminary measure you are safe in trying a mild laxative.

Nine times out of ten, you will find it is all the child needs, for its restlessness and peevishness are perhaps due to obstruction of the bowels, and once that has been remedied the headache, the sluggishness and the many other evils will quickly disappear.

Don't give the little one salts, cathartic pills or nasty waters, for they act as purgatives, and they are too strong for a child. In the families of Mrs. J. H. Sowers, Morgan, Texas, and Mrs. B. B. Rosser, 301 3/4 St., Galveston, Texas, the only laxative given is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It has been found to answer most perfectly all the purposes of a laxative, and its very mildness and freedom from gripping recommend it especially for the use of children, women, and old folks generally—people who need a gentle bowel stimulant. Thousands of American families have been enthusiastic about it for more than a quarter of a century.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size), can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Washington St., Little Rock, Ark. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

**FREE RHEUMATISM CURE**

Old, Deep-Seated Cases Take Notice!

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) in the past 30 years, has cured thousands of Rheumatism after every known remedy has failed. B. B. B. does this by purifying and enriching the blood—sending a flood of vivifying blood direct to the paralyzed nerves, bones and joints, giving strength and warmth just where it is needed. At the same time B. B. B. kills the active poison in the blood, which causes rheumatism. In this way a cure-to-stay-cured is made. You have bone pains, swollen joints, aching back or shoulder blades, blood thin or pale skin—even if bed-ridden with the botanic ingredients are sent by druggists at \$1.00 per large bottle, with directions for home cure.

It will keep pushing right up. Has no value in the chest or lungs. If you have a severe attack of Rheumatism in the neck and shoulders.

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20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.  
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FINEST QUALITY LARGEST VARIETY

They clean, shine, polish, and protect your shoes of all kinds and colors.

**MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT**

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

J. J. Patterson, M.D., Marshall, Ala., says: "In my practice I have found that Mexican Mustang Liniment acts like magic. In one case it cured an old lady of a very severe attack of Rheumatism in the neck and shoulders."

95c. 50c. \$1 a bottle at Drug & Groc' Stores

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THE CAPITAL GASOLINE ENGINE

Get your profit sharing proposition. On the market 17 years. C. A. DISSENER & CO., Lancaster, Pa.

**Thompson's Eye Water**

Give quick relief to eye irritation caused by dust, wind, or smoke.

**DROPSY TREATED.** Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 10-15 days, trial treatment FREE. DR. GREEN'S HOME, 2, Atlantic St.

**DEFIANCE STARCH** for starching finest linens

**Woodpeckers Are Deceived**

Muzzling of the Wind Over Telegraph Wires Sounds Like Insects Inside the Poles.

How far the woodpecker's good work outweighs his bad work is discussed by the department of agriculture in a bulletin just issued by W. L. McAtee. The bulletin is an interesting volume for bird lovers, being illustrated with colored pictures of the birds, many of

them showing the destructive work of both woodpeckers and sapsuckers on trees and buildings.

Mr. McAtee says that the general good done by the woodpeckers largely outweighs the harm. The birds nest as a rule in trees that are already dead or dying, and in their attacks on the live trees they rid the forests of some of the worst insect tree pests and get the sort of boring and other

insects that ordinary birds cannot possibly reach.

It is not generally known that woodpeckers in some regions do material damage to telegraph and telephone lines, boring the poles until they are so weakened as to break off in a wind. They are known to bore the sort of holes they habitually make hunting insects in sound poles where there is not a trace of insect life. It is thought that the humming of the wind in the wires attracts them, sounding like insects inside the pole. In Texas, Ariz-

ona and New and Old Mexico the attacks of woodpeckers on telegraph poles have been extensive and serious, and the Southern Pacific has suffered a great deal in this way.

The bulletin states that it is bad policy to kill the birds, as the good they do the forests largely outweighs the harm. One method of protecting poles or anything else attacked by the birds is to furnish them with a ready-made nesting box. These boxes are made from a short length of natural limb with a hole bored for the nest.

The ends of the section are cut diagonally at right angles to the length of the limb so that it can easily be fastened with two nails, top and bottom, upright to the side of a tree or pole to be protected.

A Contrary Case.

"Don't you think it is odd that you have to pay for batteries in electric lamps?"

"Why so?"

"Because they take the lamps to have them charged."

For tea you can't beat

**LIPTON'S TEA**

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY



# 'HAVE NO MANNERS'

## Young German Prince Says This of Americans.

Adelbert, Third Son of the Kaiser, Says We Are the Rudest People in the Whole World.

New York.—We are the rudest people in the world. Prince Adelbert, aged 27, third son of the Kaiser, says so and when a prince makes a statement it is never quite polite nor safe to contradict him. The fact that recently two young Americans did refuse to acknowledge his royal prerogative to "boast" is the reason for his conclusion that "Americans have absolutely no manners." The young man has been spending the summer at a famous European pleasure resort, also patronized by a large number of society folk from this country. Tennis has been the favorite sport of the young folks from "the States" and the prince, who is a splendid player, made a great many friends among them. One Saturday afternoon he had been watching with great interest the brilliant play of Bernard Dell, the well-known athlete of Princeton University. The game over, he asked Mr. Dell to play a single with him on the morrow.

"Sorry," said Mr. Dell, "but I never play games on Sundays."

"But I ask you," insisted the prince. "Sorry again," replied Mr. Dell, "but I cannot go against my religious principles—not even for you."

Well, this was a situation with which the prince had never had to cope before in the whole course of his life, for when royalty says "I ask" it means nothing else but "I command" and here was a person who refused to be commanded. There was nothing he could do so "he went it," but it was a young prince who strode away from the firm-jawed American.

Not long after that most astonishing experience Prince Adelbert, intending to give a dinner to some of the German nobility passing through



Prince Adelbert.

the resort, suddenly made up his mind that his American friends should be his guests as well and, forthwith, he walked to the tennis courts and "asked" all of them. Now it happened that a Philadelphia girl was also to give a party on the day the royal Germans were to be in the place and as the prince knew, the Americans were to be her guests. So when the invitation to attend his dinner was given the Americans politely declined it, saying that they "would not disappoint Miss Blank for worlds." Then they resumed their game as if nothing had happened. The prince was astounded. Could it be possible that any one should dare to turn down a last-minute invitation issued by one of royal blood? That ordinarily untitled human beings should be so unwilling, yes, should not jump at the chance to cancel any other engagement for the honor of sitting at his table was most amazing. But what could he do about it? Nothing, obviously. He tried to work off a little of his indignation by giving out the statement that we were rude and unmannerly but the Americans, who had treated him quite as if he were a somewhat too haughty young society man, didn't seem to mind greatly. European society, however, is much excited over the affair, one section siding with the prince, maintaining that the invitation of a member of a reigning house should be regarded as a royal command by everybody, without distinction of nationality; while on the other hand, all the Americans and a great many Europeans are taking the part of Mr. Dell and the girl, arguing that they were not impolite and only acted quite as sensible young Americans should.

Prince Adelbert, who, like the rest of the Kaiser's sons, is rather prepossessing in appearance and manner, was married three years ago to his cousin, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Sonderburg.

## CONVICT'S SILENCE COSTLY

Spent Thirteen Years in Prison for Crime Friend Did—Story Wins Parole.

Sing Sing, N. Y.—Edward Wise, convict, in whose behalf thousands of dollars have been spent to prove him guilty, was released from Sing Sing recently. As he departed he said to Warden Kennedy:

"I have been here 13 years for a blow which another man struck. At my trial I refused to testify to save my own life that I might shield another man."

Wise was indicted for murder in the first degree by the grand jury of New York county, and was convicted and sentenced to death on March 31, 1899. Theodore Roosevelt, who was then governor, changed the sentence to life imprisonment. Last week Wise appeared before the board of pardons, which ordered his release.

Wise says he kept quiet until he was convicted, and then he told his story. But it was too late. The other man had disappeared. Wise's mother is still living in Boston, and he hurried there to see her.

## GRAVE OF RICHARD GATLING

Remains of Inventor of Famous Gun Rest in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Amid the fragrance of grass and flowers and capped by a beautiful monument the mortal remains of Dr. Richard Gatling, inventor of the famous Gatling gun, lie in Crown Hill cemetery. Few people in this part of the state know that in that western corner of the cemetery back of the chapel is the last resting place of the man who gave to the powers the powerful medium of authority, the deadly Gatling.

Richard Gatling made a fortune out of the gun and died poor. "Like all inventors," said Attorney John E. Duncan, "Dr. Gatling had nothing when he



Dr. Gatling's Tomb.

died, although he amassed a fortune from his gun." Mr. Duncan is a nephew of the inventor. His mother and Mrs. Gatling were sisters.

Dr. Gatling came to Indianapolis when a young man. He invented the first wheat drill, after which he entered the real estate business, dealing in western lands. It was after the war he invented his gun. An unsuccessful effort was made by local men to form a company and sell stock to manufacture the gun. Finally Gatling got the Colt people at Hartford, Conn., to manufacture the instrument. This took Gatling to Hartford. Later he traveled through Europe and the powers took up the gun immediately. It proved its worth afterwards, particularly in the Boer war.

Gatling died in New York city about three years ago. His remains were brought to Indianapolis and the monument was erected by his only living child, Richard H. Gatling, a New York city mortgage broker. Gatling was born in North Carolina.

## HISTORIC TENNESSEE HOUSE

Remarkable Old-Fashioned and Crude-ly Constructed Building That Has Housed Five Generations.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The remarkable house shown in the accompanying illustration is one of the most historic buildings in East Tennessee. It was built about 1735. It is a two-story, four-roomed building made entirely of fine timber, sawed by hand with the old-fashioned whip saw, and the malle made up by hand. The frame work is made very strong, the corner post being twelve-inch pine beams put together with large pine pins, the entire frame is put together with pine pins. Between every wall it is filled with brick and mortar laid in brick building style.

There is one especially large room, which was used in colonial days for dwelling, church, court house and some of the old time singing schools was taught in it. During the Civil war its occupants were driven from it by the northern soldiers and was used by



Built in 1735.

them for a camp. Its white plastered walls was left almost black, and its surroundings all left in a very dilapidated condition, but when its occupants returned after all danger of war was over it was soon repaired and is well preserved in spite of all the hardships, and has been handed down from one generation to another until at the present time the fifth one is living in it.

## Hunting Rats, Finds \$2,000.

Rockford, Ill.—While hunting for rats in the cellar of a house to which he moved, Albert Raymond of Sycamore, unearthed a pickle jar containing \$1,500 in currency and \$400 in silver. The house was formerly the home of Richard Brown, a recluse, who died years ago. Raymond shared his find with Harry Brown, who owns the house.

## Bottle of Catsup Blew Up.

Springfield, Mass.—Mrs. Herbert Morgan will lose the sight her left eye as the result of an explosion of a bottle of catsup. A bottle of catsup was on the table when it blew up, and a fragment of glass was imbedded in Mrs. Morgan's eyeball.

## 'Iron Jawed' Woman Falls.

Mount Vernon, Ill.—Mrs. Errose, while doing the iron law act, fell from the top of the big tent here, receiving injuries that are believed to be fatal. The rope which held the strap broke, causing the accident.

## Drown Trying to Capture Pig.

Akron, O.—While attempting to capture a pig on the banks of the Cuyahoga river, near Boston Mills, Antonio Moravi and John Argus fell into the stream and were drowned.

# Madame Merri's Advice and Suggestions

Reply to "W. B." I am a regular reader of your paper and find many helpful suggestions in it. Please answer this in an early issue: I would like to know if a young man is expected to have visiting cards and what style is best. I wish also to know the address of a magazine on table etiquette and one on correct dress for all occasions. What is a suitable present for birthday of a girl friend of mine about nineteen years of age? W. B.

A young man should have visiting cards, which he leaves when people are not at home, which he may hand to the servant to announce his presence, to enclose with a gift and to present to an acquaintance who meets in traveling. Send me a self-addressed stamped envelope and I will send you the information about the book on etiquette. For the girl friend's birthday I would advise sending her a handsome box of fine confectionery or a box of roses. It is not considered good form to give things to girls unless in the family or engaged. Books, magazines, flowers and bon-bons are always permissible.

For a Home Wedding. At a home wedding, it is good form for the bride's parents to be downstairs among the guests before the ceremony, or is it preferable to have the mother come down on her son's arm just before the orchestra starts to play the wedding march? You may suggest a newer way.

Is it still good form to have a bride's cake and have the bride cut into it? Should the bride party be served in the dining room first or last?

ZILLA. The parents of the bride should be in the drawing room to receive the guests. They issued the invitations and are the host and hostess and should be in readiness for the arrival of the first guest. There is always the wedding cake, and the ribbon-cutting knife is handed the bride for her to make the first incision, the so-called "cutting the cake." The bridal party

generally goes in last after receiving all the congratulations. The guests begin to go in to be served soon after the ceremony.

A Budget of Questions. I have read your column and find it such a help. What is it proper to reply when a young man asks to escort you home if you wish to accept? Also if you do not? Which side should a girl walk on? and what side should she sit at the table? If you meet a girl friend's husband soon after they are married, should you congratulate him if you never met before? If a boy takes you to some entertainment how can you thank him when you return home? "PERPLEXED."

Say "Thank you, I will be glad to have you go with me," or "I have company, thank you." A girl usually walks on the inside the walk and sits on the left side at table. By all means congratulate the husband of your girl friend. After the entertainment say "I am indebted to you for a very pleasant evening, and I thank you."

Celebrating First Anniversary. We are going to entertain about forty guests on our first wedding anniversary. Do we stand to receive guests and congratulations, or would it be all right to receive informally, as I think that would suit my husband better? MAPLE.

By all means have such occasions informal, but be sure to be on hand to welcome all guests as they arrive. MADAME MERRI.

Button Trimming. Buttons are particularly good as a trimming this fall. Double rows of them are being used down the front of one-piece gowns and also the full length of long sleeves. Pearl buttons dyed in shades to match gowns are very smart. Suits of cloth or velvet are being trimmed with large gilt or oxidized buttons, striped through the middle with a band of color to match the material of the gown.

## Child's Wardrobe



OUR little model dress is in fine tweed, gray checked with blue lines; the design is suitable to be made up in almost any dress material. It is a pinafore style skirt and bodice cut together, and arranged in three box-plaits front and back, which came from a yoke that has a scallop resting on each plait. The under-slip is of figured delaine, but may be in washing silk, lace or muslin.

Materials required: Two and one-half yards 46 inches wide, one-fourth yard sateen for lining yoke, one yard delaine for slip.

The combinations, chemise, drawers and nightgown may be made in madapolam or longcloth; they are all trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging.

Materials required: For combinations, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, two yards insertion, 3/4 yard lace. For the chemise, 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide, 1/4 yard insertion, two yards lace. For the drawers, 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide, three-fourths yard insertion, 1 1/2 yard

lace. For the nightdress, four yards 36 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard insertion, 2/4 yards lace.

An under-slip to be worn with pinafore dresses is shown; it has a fitted lining foundation coming nearly to waist; the upper part of this is covered with delaine or whatever material is selected, the sleeves being of the same. The turn-over collar is edged with lace.

Materials required: One yard 28 inches wide, one-half yard sateen for bodice lining only, one yard narrow lace.

The princely petticoat may be made up in cambric, madapolam or fine longcloth; it is trimmed round neck and armholes with insertion and lace, and has a tucked flounce edged with lace and headed by insertion.

Materials required for petticoat: Two and one-half yards 36 inches wide, four yards insertion, 1 1/2 yard narrow lace, 2 1/4 yards lace for edging flounce.

## IN VOQUE

Buttons to be fashionable should be either very large or very small. A wonderful beautiful evening wrap of silver gray brocade is finished with a ten-inch silver fringe outlining the wide shawllike collar.

Pilet lace is much used for panels, yokes and undersleeves. Sometimes the figures are embroidered in colors to carry out a tone idea of the costume.

Soft feather breasts, made into bands, with an upright feather at the side, form a smart and becoming trimming for some of the new velours shapes.

The long, wide scarf so universal last winter is now cut with a square collar effect at the back, and is worn draped round the figure and under one arm.

Good, old-fashioned, hand-made tortoise lace has been revived for the

trimming of lingerie. It is a durable, serviceable lace that never should have gone out of fashion.

The muffs are to be squarer even than last year, and instead of the fur toque there is the fur bonnet.

Hats Worn Over the Face. Hats tend to the quaint feminine lines. The Marie Antoinette pokes are popular after a season of efforts to revive this picturesque shape. This fashion has led to a tendency to push the hat down over the eyes. In fact, this may be said to be the newest feature—the hat turned up in the back with a broad bow, and worn well pushed forward. Some of these new hats have the bow repeated on top, but I think the best-looking is that froe S—T—, which has a brim no more than three inches wide in the front and very high in the back; it is made of pale chamotte-colored felt faced with black velvet, and has as its only trimming a huge spreading bow of black velvet broader than the hat, catching up the brim. The latest tendency may be said to be that of jaunty, perky hats.—Harper's Bazar.

# New News of Yesterday

By E. J. EDWARDS

## How Quay Won Big Victory

Familiarity With Contents of the Senate Document Room Enabled Him to Talk the Wilson Sugar Tariff to Death.

Matthew Stanley Quay, chairman of the Republican national committee which carried on the successful presidential campaign of 1888, and United States senator from Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1905, gained the reputation of being the most expert political manager of his time. The public, however, did not know that Senator Quay found his chief recreation in his library and was almost as good an authority upon literature, classic and modern, as he was upon politics.

While he was in the senate Mr. Quay devoted much of his leisure to the reading of the documents contained in the senate document room, and he was almost as familiar with those which bore upon tariff discussions as was the famous Amzi Smith, who carried in his head a complete record of all the documents, thousands in number, in the senate document room, of which he was superintendent. This acquaintance with general literature, and especially with the documents in the senate document room bearing upon tariff questions, was the weapon upon which Senator Quay relied for defeating one clause in the Wilson tariff bill of 1894.

Soon after the bill was reported to the senate and while it was still in the senate committee, it was observed that Senator Quay made frequent visits to the document room and was in earnest conversation with Amzi Smith. When a colleague met him one day as he came away from the document room with a bundle of documents under his arm, Quay was asked what he purposed doing with all those documents.

"Oh, I may have to make a speech on the tariff bill," was the reply. After the bill was reported to the senate Quay announced that he did not approve of the sugar clause of the bill, and that he purposed to speak in opposition to it. He gave notice of the day when he would speak, and at the appointed time he arose in his place and began his speech. His manner was very quiet. He used none of the arts of rhetoric; but at the same time he impressed upon the senators the fact that he purposed fighting the sugar clause to the end. He occupied all of the time set apart for daily discussion and then, as he took his seat Quay remarked: "Mr. President, I intend to go on with my speech tomorrow."

When the morrow came Senator

Quay again took up all the time set apart for daily discussion, concluding with the announcement that he would continue his remarks the following day, when, the hour for daily discussion at hand, he arose and wandered off into the field of literature, modern and classic, being careful, however, to apply such literary comments as he had to make to the subject matter of his speech. And just before he sat down on the third day he gave notice that his speech was not yet finished.

So, upon the fourth day, Senator Quay rose to continue his speech. He had the right to the floor; no one could take it away from him. And upon this occasion he sent to the clerk's desk a large volume, asking that the clerk read certain marked passages therein. The clerk dropped away for more than an hour and had not finished the reading of the extracts when the hour for adjournment came. Therefore Senator Quay's unfinished speech went over to the next day, when it was observed that Quay had upon his desk a large number of senate documents and many volumes. A curious colleague asked him how long he expected to speak.

"Until doomsday, or until this congress adjourns, or until the senate votes down the sugar schedule," was

the reply. "I have tariff documents here by the yard; I have volumes bearing upon tariff questions that would fill a library. I purpose entertaining the senate with these volumes and extracts from these documents, for these are to be considered a part of my speech."

It was soon realized that Senator Quay had the senate at his mercy under the rule of the senate which provided that whenever a senator announced that upon a certain day and in the hours set apart for addressing the senate he should speak, he had the right to occupy the full time set apart each day for discussion until his speech was finished. Quay was prepared to talk the tariff bill to death. His speech had become a perfect mosaic of his own remarks and interpolated paragraphs and extracts from numerous tariff documents and volumes of literature and was without precedent in the history of the senate.

At last a senator said to him: "Aren't you tiring yourself out, Quay?" "The senate is more likely to be tired of me than I am of myself," was the reply. And in that statement Senator Quay was correct. The senate tired of him, acknowledged that he had the body by the throat, so to speak, and was doubtless glad to concede all that Quay had been fighting for for more than two weeks. (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

## Two Chandlers a Great Pair

Zachariah of Michigan by His Personal Force and William E. of New Hampshire by Adroitness Made Hayes President.

One evening in the midsummer of 1881, after a day in which the wounded President Garfield had been so free from suffering that his physicians were strongly of the hope that the crisis had been reached and passed and that the president was on the road to recovery, the secretary of state, James G. Blaine, chatted with two or three of his fellow members of the cabinet as they stood upon the porch of the White House refreshing themselves in the cool of the evening.

"I have always thought," began Mr. Blaine, without first explaining what had awakened his train of thought—"another Blaine characteristic"—"I have always thought that no other two men in the United States that I have known of personally or through history could have organized so swiftly and so triumphantly for their party a great election contest as did the two Chandlers

of the Republican national committee that directed the party's presidential campaign of 1876.

"Zachariah Chandler, chairman of the committee, was a man of great physical and mental force. From the time he became prominent in national politics as a senator from Michigan, in 1857, until his sudden death in Chicago, in 1879, he did things in politics in sledgehammer fashion. I remember well the radical manner in which he opposed the extension of a vigorous prosecution of the Civil war by the Union; and all of you must surely recall the virulent attack he made on Jefferson Davis just a short time before his death. He was a man who never tired. His physical strength was equal to his mental vigor. His disposition was to overwhelm by something like brute force.

That was the head of the committee. On the other hand, William E. Chandler, also a native of New Hampshire, and I have been given to understand, a distant relative of Zachariah, has been a master of finesse ever since I knew anything about him. He is one of the most adroit manipulators, one of the most skillful artisans upon political wires, whom I have ever known. He is slight of physique, his mental power is acute, shrewd, subtle. He is, in short, the direct antithesis of what Zachariah Chandler was, and because he was so, because each man understood the other and respected the other's peculiar powers and both were in full accord, there was perfect equipment, mental and physical, for the direction of the Republican national committee in 1876.

"That was made plain on the night of the election. It was after midnight, when the election of Tilden was being generally conceded, that the managing editor of the New York Times said William E. Chandler that if the three doubtful states of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina had gone Republican then Hayes was elected by one vote. Chandler instantly grasped the proposition and its possibilities with intuitive vigor and shrewdness, he as instantly worked out the details of the plans to insure those three doubtful states to the Republicans; while Zachariah Chandler, the chairman, with his massive, overwhelming personal force, pushed those plans into instant execution. And the Republican returning boards of those three southern states, recognizing the strength of the support that they would have in the national committee, at once claimed everything for their party.

"I do not know of any other two men who could or would have acted so promptly and worked together so perfectly in so momentous a matter; I do not know of any other two persons who would have so supplemented each other's peculiar ability for such work. And so I think it can safely be said that but for the two Chandlers, chairman and secretary of the Republican national committee, Tilden, in all probability, would have been declared elected and that declaration would have been accepted without the slightest cavil." (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

## Real Father of Greenback

Colonel Walt's Story of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt and His Invention of Green Ink With Which the Notes Were Printed.

"I suppose that you have often heard it said that Gov. Salmon P. Chase, when secretary of the treasury in Lincoln's administration, was first called 'the father of the greenback,'" said the late John T. Walt, who for many years represented a Connecticut district in the lower house of congress.

I replied to Colonel Walt that I supposed it had passed into history that Secretary Chase was the father of the greenback.

"Well, he was not, in the sense in which I use the word," Judge Walt replied. "Mr. Chase, when secretary of the treasury, did secure from congress authority to issue a legal tender note, which was nothing more than a promise on the part of the United States government to pay at some time to the bearer of the note its face value. Secretary Chase, however, did not invent the greenback; I mean by that, that he was not the father of the particular form of legal tender note which became known throughout the country as the greenback.

"The real father of the greenback," continued Colonel Walt, "was born in the town of Norwich, Conn., which is my home. His birthplace was only about a stone's throw from the birthplace of Benedict Arnold. His name was Thomas Sterry Hunt. He is better known today as Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, the famous professor of geology and chemistry of McGill college, Montreal, one of the foremost men of science.

"Hunt, as a lad, showed great capacity for science, and he began the study of medicine with an old friend

of mine. While studying medicine, however, he saw what the opportunities for scientific investigation were, so that he went to New Haven, and studied under the famous Silliman, professor of chemistry at Yale.

"It was while he was studying chemistry that he became almost by chance possessed of information which he afterwards so utilized as to give us the greenback. He put the discovery aside for a while, but something which he never could explain led him to take it up again, and at the beginning of our Civil war he announced that he had invented a green ink which would stand any climatic ravages and retain its color for all time.

"So much for that. Now after Secretary Chase had received authority to issue legal tenders, he was anxious to give the notes a distinctive appearance. He wanted to have them as unlike ordinary banknotes as possible. One day, he was speaking incidentally about this to Judge Lafayette S. Foster, who at that time was a senator from Connecticut and was often consulted by Lincoln, saying that he earnestly desired to get the legal tender note so printed that it would be instantly identified by the eye. Judge Foster suggested that he have the back printed in a green ink, saying that a former townsman of his, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, had invented a green ink which would never fade, but that it had never been put upon the market.

"That will be just the thing," said the secretary of the treasury. He got samples of green ink printing prepared, obtained proof that the ink would not fade, and then gave the order that the new legal tender note should, upon their reverse side, be printed with this green ink. And in that sense," said Colonel Walt, "Dr. T. Sterry Hunt is the father of the greenback."

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## Golf Balls—\$6,000,000

There are a number of golf courses in and near Philadelphia and there are thousands of golf enthusiasts in this city. They will probably be interested to hear that golf players all over the country spend \$6,000,000 on golf balls each year.

With the increase in interest in all out-door sports golf has steadily grown more popular until today few communities in the United States are without at least a nine-hole course. Five years ago it was said there were a quarter of a million golfers in America. Today there are certainly half a million. It is a bit difficult to estimate the number of balls used, for players vary in times over the course, losses and in the damage they do to the gutta percha spheres. Then, too, some have old balls remade and soiled balls repainted. It is pretty certain, however, that at least two dozen balls a season are purchased by the ordinary golfer. That means 12,000,000

balls, at 50 cents each (the 75-cent ones offsetting the remnants) and an investment on the part of the golf players of \$6,000,000.—Philadelphia Record.

"Knew Them by Reputation. Two boys were discussing a map of Ireland which they had been examining. Said Harry: 'But I think Dublin should be higher up than they have it there—don't you think so?'"

George replied: "Oh, no; you must be mistaken. These maps are quite reliable. They're all done by latitude and longitude, you know."

Harry gave a doubtful assent. "I suppose they're a tip-top firm, and they ought to know."

At the Tea.

Majestic Matron—Does your husband smoke, my dear? Flippant Ditto—I don't know. He's dead, you see.