

STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

VOL. XIII,

STERLING CITY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1913.

NO. 14

WORKERS OF PACIFIC TURNED INTO CANAL

BLAST OF DYNAMITE DISASTERS OF DIKE WHICH PROTECTED CONSTRUCTION.

WORKERS BY THE SPECTATORS

Swarm Hillside to See Fire of Explosives, Which Shakes Panama City.

—With a giant jolt that was felt in this city, five miles away, a blast of dynamite at 10 o'clock this morning left the Pacific ocean in a state of commotion. The roar that followed the rush of the Western was heard to the great man-made channel. It was followed by cheers from thousands of persons who were gathered on the hillside. It was to be expected that the work of the dikes south of Miraflores docks that the big blast was followed by a series of smaller explosions.

PLANS BUREAU OF WOMAN LABOR

President Wilson Has Proposal on Hand Which Includes Homemakers.

Washington.—President Wilson has under consideration a proposal to create a "bureau of woman labor" in the department of labor, designed especially to investigate and improve the conditions of women in the home. This bureau would have for one of its chief functions the development of the unpaid labor of wives and the increase of the office of maternity. It would consider the industrial situation of homemakers, define their economic status, and seek to make homemaking profitable to women. It would conduct the intelligent inquiry into the causes of the illness afflicting women, in order to improve the industrial situation. It would develop and apply the science of household economics so that in the United States, as in European countries, girls would be instructed in household arts and sciences. It would establish experiment stations to study problems of household economy and to develop and popularize the pursuit of women in the home. It would direct itself toward the standardization of efforts at reform on behalf of women workers. The proposal for the establishment of the bureau, frankly developed in the interest of the 20,000,000 women in the homes, as well as for the 6,000,000 industrially employed, was presented to the president by Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson, a noted authority and writer on woman welfare.

Wichita Falls Gets 1914 Press Meet.

San Antonio, Texas.—Resounding

They's Lawyer Convicted by Jury.

New York.—John N. Anhalt was

Midland Valley Mortgage Filed.

Wichita Falls, Okla.—The Midland

Results of Santa Rosa Battle.

San Antonio City.—A report of the

States Need Over \$1,000,000,000.

Austrian financial experts

Library Plans Completed.

Wichita Falls, Texas.—The plans

TEXAS BREVITIES

Cooke county has voted a 15-cent

Eddy has voted \$10,000 in bonds

Belton precinct voted \$150,000 in

The Texas Ginners' Association will

Citizens of Beaumont have en-

The carpenters, electrical workers

Quite a number of farmers in Titus

The mainland section of Galveston

Citizens of Eddy have recently

It is reported that the Mount Pleas-

A farmer living near Iowa park was

A garbage incinerator has been in-

The eighteen hundred carload mark

More than 17 years ago Allen Pir-

Houston's \$3,000,000 hotel, the Rice

Bonds for a school house were

A farmer near Cuero has discov-

Commissioners of Crosby county

An enraged negro in Fort Worth

The skeleton of a mastodon was

Two horned owls played havoc

A British expedition is now explor-

Mineola has voted to adopt the

Joe Koeller is in the Houston in-

GOOD ITEMS OF NEWS

ENTIRE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS

WHOLE WORLD THE FIELD

Current Domestic and Foreign News

The battleship Massachusetts is

Pope Pius of Rome, whom the world

The world's long distance dancing

J. A. Bonnet of Eagle Pass, while

Arrangements are under way for

When President Wilson's cabinet

The cabinet at Washington last

Through the untiring efforts of his

The Shriners' convention in Dallas

The M. K. & T. railway system is

Commissioners of Crosby county

An enraged negro in Fort Worth

The skeleton of a mastodon was

Two horned owls played havoc

A strike of 2200 telephone

What is thought to be the oldest

Miss Margaret Knight, the first

After being ill for more than a

In 1912 the total number of strikes and lockouts in Canada was reported as 148.

Twelve billion horsepower is the combined electrical output of the 7,500 central stations in the United States.

President Wilson gave \$500 uncollected the other day to a popular fund for an emergency hospital in Washington.

As a proof that the aeroplanes will stand nearly all weathers, Russian aviators have recently made flights in blinding snowstorms.

The labor unions of Houston have subscribed over \$500 toward the establishment of a tubercular clinic in that city.

The mammoth grain elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire one morning last week with 700,000 bushels of corn and a big freight shed. The loss was about \$500,000.

Longview let contracts last week for paving and macadamizing 17 miles of the streets and alleys of that place, which takes in all the principal thoroughfares.

The street cars of Dallas handled 625,000 passengers during the five days of the Shriners convention in that city last week. The heaviest day was on Tuesday, when 170,000 persons took passage on the cars.

Prospects of a \$60,000,000 "melon" caused a rise of 23 points in the shares of Standard Oil Company in New York. A special meeting of shareholders was called for June 5 to vote on a proposed increase in capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$75,000,000, the new stock to be divided among present stockholders by a stock dividend.

When President Wilson's cabinet met Friday to consider the protest filed by the Japanese ambassador against the California anti-alien bill, nothing was given out. It was stated, however, that the Japanese note and the cabinet's reply would be made public simultaneously in the United States and Japan after it had become known that Gov. Johnson of California had signed the bill.

The cabinet at Washington last week took up the Mexico matter of recognition and decided the attitude heretofore taken would continue at least until the October session. It was looked upon that the action of Great Britain and other European powers in recognizing the government of Mexico and the demands of President Huerta had no influence whatever upon the United States government.

Through the untiring efforts of his affiance, a prisoner, who has served more than half of a ten year sentence in the Rock penitentiary, was pardoned before the October session. It was looked upon that the action of Great Britain and other European powers in recognizing the government of Mexico and the demands of President Huerta had no influence whatever upon the United States government.

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AMERICAN DUCHESS AND MRS. VANDERBILT

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This photograph shows the duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt at the Longchamps race tracks in Paris. The duchess is shown on the left of the picture.

SEEK UNKNOWN LAND

V. Stefanssen Expedition Is Now Under the British Flag.

Discoverer of Blonde Eskimos Had

Intended Making Trip for the

American Museum of Nat-

ural History.

New York.—Vilhjamur Stefanssen,

It is up to the police to make safe blowing unsafe.

If New York can't find a new sensation it stirs up an old one.

Eggs are 3 cents per dozen in China, and no china eggs at that.

Why not expand the anti-noise crusade so as to include the checker-board suit?

At the same time, don't wait for your neighbor to swat the flies. Get busy yourself.

A New York woman lost \$40 which she carried in her stocking. How, is not explained.

No sooner are we through with the coal man than the ice man becomes our daily horror.

A new street dress for women has side pockets in the skirt which can be found by a man.

Milwaukee paper headline says a horse was bitten on the nose side by a bulldog. Figure it out.

A Welsh rarebit was employed to put out a fire, being impressed into service as a flail, perhaps.

Experts tell us how to achieve a ripe old age, when what one wants is to retain one's verdant youth.

Not from an artist's brush, but woman's hat, do we get the full force of spring's variegated beauty.

In Paris a hotel is to be opened without servants. One excellent way in which to get rid of tipping.

It is said that Cleopatra danced the tango and the turkey trot. Now let's see, what became of Cleopatra?

Chances for the small boy to become president some day are far better in Mexico than in Uncle Sam's domain.

Some women have taken to wearing watches on their ankles while others are merely retaining their common sense.

A Boston man writes: "If I had a million dollars, I would go home and kiss my wife." His wife's kisses must come high.

The season approaches when many will leave comfortable homes and fly away to some mosquito infested watering place.

Still, it seems like taking an unfair advantage of a hard working microbe when a human being saturates himself with onions.

You may think when you buy lamb chops you get the butcher's goat, but when his bill comes in you realize that he gets yours.

The owner of a stubborn auto chopped it up and sold the junk. The same amount of energy might have moved the car.

A Chicago barber gives a fresh edge with every shave. Now if that action is in lieu of conversation our approbation is manifest.

That business man who was arrested and jailed for being too full, was dealt with in a natural way. His friend bailed him out.

Western man who thought he saw snakes while on a spree and ran into a train and was seriously injured. Must have been rattled.

The New York Sun says the only place where a person can live cheaply is Utopia. And it is not on the map.

Eastern police who arrested cheese dealers for selling over ripe product, claim to have strong evidence against those arrested. Strange!

The price of artificial ice, it is announced, will go up next summer. It must be the artificial ponds were not on the job during the winter.

One statistician estimates that there are 10,000,000 tunes in existence, but the composers of modern musical comedies do not seem to know of more than two or three.

Somebody remarks that the guitar may be a musical instrument but it was never known to pay any dividends. Still, its notes of hand are usually accepted at full value.

A soiled greenback is restored to its original pristine glory by washing and ironing at the cost of 1-10 cent. But the average man worries not at all whether his greenbacks be dirty.

Fashion book says that women of America like tight gowns. Well, a tight gown does seem to be a little full when it encloses a fat woman.

According to an insurance statistician, it costs \$13,900 to kill a man. Oh, well, the poor have no show in this country. We can't afford it!

A Los Angeles judge just granted a wife a divorce because her husband spanked her. Probably he should have used a club and have been given a fine for assault and battery.

Have you ever observed that the appellation "he is a man of few words" is usually applied to a married man?

"It is becoming more and more evident," says French, "that something must be done to brighten cricket. Throwing pop bottles at the umpire might do it."

Chicago dressmakers announce that beauty is to be subordinated to utility in their spring designs. How do they expect to get any trade with an announcement like that?

ARMED PEACE COSTS AS MUCH AS WAR

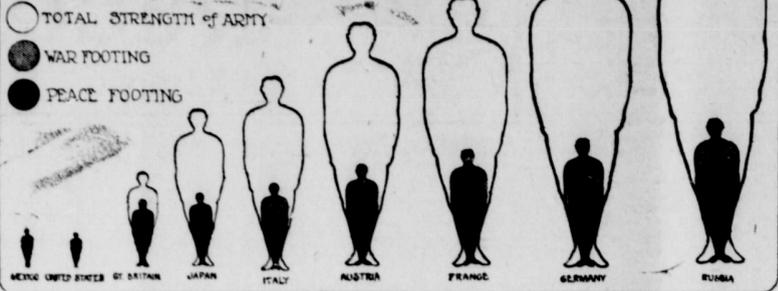


Table showing the increase for armies and navies combined from 1881 to 1911 for various countries including Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and the United States.

THE cost of a single war is only equaled by the price the world pays for peace. While the world is staggered by the millions poured into such a struggle as the present conflict in the Balkans...

More than two-thirds of this sum is expended by Great Britain and the nations of the European continent. Mexico and the states of South America make up a scant \$105,000,000...

For these ten nations, which are leading in the race for greater armaments, figures of one year are eclipsed by those of succeeding years, so that two billions of dollars probably by this time represents the sum total of the annual military bills which the people of those countries must pay.

Here is the table for the cost of armies and navies to these ten nations, compiled from the latest figures available:

Table titled 'COST OF ARMIES AND NAVIES' showing expenditures for various countries from 1881 to 1911.

Although these figures are undoubtedly presented by the peace advocates in all good faith they are a little misleading as far as the United States expenditures are concerned. The total of \$283,000,000 charged to the United States for the upkeep of its military establishment on land and sea is too large by about \$50,000,000...

Considering the fact that they hold a brief for those in favor of the abolition of war preparations, it is not after all so surprising that the figures of the cost of armed peace are most available at the headquarters of the peace societies. Not that the war and navy departments at Washington do not keep a careful record of their own expenditures, and also keep in touch with what other nations are doing...

Wolf Hunt in Boston. The first wolf hunt Boston has seen since the Indians left town took place a few days ago along the railroad banks of the South Cove. Police reserves and a score of railroad employees took part and captured the quarry only after he had become helplessly confused in the network of tracks and switching wires in the train yard.

Generous Scotch Aristocrat. Three separate ceremonies, each the outcome of the generosity of the Duke of Buccleuch, were carried through by the Larkhall (Edinburgh) town council on a recent Saturday afternoon. Early in the afternoon a new infectious disease hospital, street at Strickland at a cost of \$5,000, was opened with fitting ceremony. At a later hour in the afternoon about 1,500 persons gathered at the new water works at the iron mills. The members of the corporation and other public bodies afterwards assembled at the new bridge which has been erected to connect the public park with its "Bakker's" entrance. The bridge bears a suitable inscription referring to the Duke of Buccleuch's generosity in giving the public park to the community.

Two Confessions. The new hubby and his new wife were being whirled away from the church in the back with the white horses. Presently he came down out of the clouds sufficiently to notice that she was sobbing on his shoulder. "Dearest," he murmured, tenderly, "why do you cry?" "Oh, Philemon," she sobbed, "I have deceived you—basely, horribly. 'This is awful!' he groaned. 'Tell me—the worst—at once!' 'I can't! I can't!' she sobbed. His face cleared as if by magic. "Oh, phaw!" he cried. "Is that all? You needn't worry over that, darling. I'm a poet, and there will be precious little to cook!"

things not at all military in their nature, though under the jurisdiction of that department.

The same correction must be borne in mind when considering the following table, which shows the proportion of military charges to total government expenditures. For this year, for example, when there was another billion dollar congress, the total appropriations properly chargeable in the maintenance of armed peace, are \$241,383,000, out of total appropriations amounting to \$1,098,647,000. Thus the total expenditures for military purposes are only about 21 per cent, even though those expenses have increased in the few years since the peace society figures were compiled.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL MILITARY CHARGES TO TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Table showing the proportion of total military charges to total expenditures for various countries, including Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and the U.S.

Non-military appropriations and pension appropriations have increased more rapidly than the military bills. Consequently in the table above the percentage accredited to the United States is much too high, as the figures will show.

How these war expenditures, or rather expenditures to prevent war, as they are termed by those responsible for them, have mounted to such tremendous figures, is shown by the table, giving the cost of the world's armies and navies for every ten years since that generation. The totals for each nation amount into the billions since 1881.

Though the United States holds fourth place, according to these figures, in amount of expenditures for war preparations, it is really far behind if judged by results. The United States government pays higher for preparation for war than any other nation in the world. It pays its soldiers and sailors higher wages; their food is better, and costs much more than that of foreign soldiers and blue-jackets; their clothing is more expensive; the American government must pay much higher prices for battle-ships, guns and all munitions and materials of war. Consequently, with one of the biggest military bills to boot, the United States really has less to show than that of any country per dollar expended.

The graphic charts above show the military preparedness of nine countries: Mexico, United States, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Austria, France, Germany and Russia. As is readily seen, despite the millions it spends on the army, the United States is dwarfed among military nations.

Help In Healing Fractures

Scientists Have Arrived at the Conclusion That Careless Strokes Will Do Much for Recovery.

Surgeons are now employing massage to aid them in healing fractures. The first distinguished surgeon to practice massage in such cases was the famous Frenchman, Lucas-Championniere, and his disciples have developed its use in many ways.

James Mennell read a paper on the subject before the Medical Society of London a few weeks ago in which he described the massage as consisting of slow, light, rhythmic stroking in the neighborhood of the injury, the movement being merely a "caress" and almost resembling a mesmeric pass. The actual site of the injury being scrupulously avoided. It consists of two elements—passive movement and active movement. When the dose of passive movement is being given the patient must be made to cooperate by actively relaxing the whole part.

Many Such Doves. "Like the dove in Noah's ark, which was allowed out a number of times and always returned, except on the last occasion," was the North London magistrate's simile for an illington man who deserted his family. "We have a lot of doves in our ark," said the Guardians' representative.—London Tit-Bits.

Wooden crate as the train drew into the south station. He was the first one off the train. Dashing through the station he stamped a thousand home-going commuters. A call to two police stations brought a squad of heavily-armed officers, who, reinforced by railroad men, made a prisoner of the boast after an hour's careful manuevering.

Even that veteran English authority of the curio world, J. F. Blacker, is astounded at some of the prices recently brought at Sotheby's, London, for early manuscripts and rare printed books. In one of these sales a vulgar Latin Bible brought \$5,000. It was of the thirteenth century, illuminated manuscript on vellum, in Gothic letters, with 146 fine small initial miniatures. The same price was paid for a French Bible, fifteenth century manuscript in vellum, illuminated with 187 miniatures, 202 large ornamental capitals, and hundreds of smaller letters in gold and colors.

AMERICAN GIRLS WHO ARE NEAR FAMOUS THRONES

Many Prominent Philadelphia Women Have Married Into Noble Families in the Various Countries of Europe.

HAPPY MATCHES MADE

Majority of the Alliances Have Been Supremely Successful in Every Way.

Evidently Not All Foreign Noblemen Are Mere Fortune Hunters—Many Matrimonial Prizes Secured by the Fair Daughters of Uncle Sam.

Philadelphia—Dwelling amid mediaeval surroundings in storied castles, secluded in vast demesnes or in more modern and incidentally more comfortable palaces of various cities of Europe, is quite a large group of Philadelphia women who have become the wives of noblemen and who with characteristic adaptability have become active helpmates in their husbands' interests.

Some Have Succeeded in Business. In not a few instances these men have been in business quite after the American fashion, and have made successes of their various undertakings, maintaining their personal interest in them even after their coffers had been replenished by the dowries of their wives. They have done much to change the opinion prevalent in this country some years ago that foreign noblemen were merely fortune-hunters and little else, and they have reversed the Disraeli dictum that "men who marry their wives for love either beat them or run away from them."

The most notable instance of a young, beautiful and wealthy Philadelphia girl marrying a man of exalted title, but who before his marriage did not deem it beneath his dignity to work in a stock broker's office, was Miss Margaretta Drexel, who was wedded several years ago to the Viscount Maidstone. It was a genuine love-match, and the ceremony which took place in London, was one of the most important matrimonial events of that season, since, aside from the distinction of the bridegroom's family, the bride's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, are among the most popular Americans dwelling in the British metropolis.

An exceedingly important alliance was made by Lady Maidstone's cousin, Miss Anita Stewart, who is now the Princess de Braganza, her husband being a son of the pretender to the present non-existent throne of Portugal. Miss Stewart's mother is a sister of Mrs. Drexel and the widow of James Henry Smith, the multi-millionaire, who died in Japan shortly after his marriage. The wedding of Miss Stewart and the prince took place in Scotland, and there was much discussion at the time as to the propriety of the bridegroom's attending wearing the national Caledonian costume, with the plaid of the Stewart clan. There was also some nonsensical but romantic talk to the effect that the Smith millions would be used to finance a revolution which would have as its purpose the placing of the prince upon Portugal's throne, thus providing Europe with her first American queen.

About seven years ago there was a noon wedding at St. Patrick's church, in Twentieth street, and this was of so quiet and unostentatious a nature that many parishioners who had merely dropped into the church to offer up a midday prayer were unaware that by the ceremony they were witnessing a Philadelphia girl was being made the Countess Borchgraeve d'Altena. She was Miss Ruth Snyder, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly by her first marriage, and a niece of Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Germany.

Practical Noblemen. Miss Emily Barney's marriage to Baron Friedrich von Hiller, was also comparatively quiet one. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Barney and granddaughter of Jay Cooke, the Civil war financier. The young, good-looking and most affable baron was at the time engaged in business in Mexico, and in this he has continued since his marriage. He is essentially a sensible and practical man, who, down in his heart of hearts, really doesn't care much about titles. He is much more concerned in making a name for himself as a successful business man, thus taking part after the family of his wife.

Another of the leaders in the group of titled American women now dwelling in Paris is the Viscountess Jules de Sibur, who is a daughter of Charles W. Bailey of East and De Lancey streets, and who takes an active part in Parisian society. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison's daughter, Miss Mildred Harrison, is now the Countess von Holstein, but she and the count have spent most of the time since their wedding in this country. Still another Philadelphia woman of title who prefers to live in this country is the Countess Dulalia, the former Mrs. John H. Stetson. Her home, Idris, on the Old York road, is built in the likeness of a French chateau, and is exceedingly beautiful.

Some Other Noble Marriages. Rodman Wanamaker's daughter, Miss Fernand Wanamaker, was wedded in Paris a few years ago to a title de Heeren, who will inherit a fortune from his father. Another Philadelphia girl, although not bearing a title, is married to an English baronet whose position is a most important one in the British empire.

SMILES AT OLD FATHER TIME

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Eighty-five, Re-fuses to Let the Idea of Age Take Hold. "Dearest," he murmured, tenderly, "why do you cry?" "Oh, Philemon," she sobbed, "I have deceived you—basely, horribly. 'This is awful!' he groaned. 'Tell me—the worst—at once!' 'I can't! I can't!' she sobbed. His face cleared as if by magic. "Oh, phaw!" he cried. "Is that all? You needn't worry over that, darling. I'm a poet, and there will be precious little to cook!"



COUNTRESS DE SIBUR. (Miss Kathryn Louise Bailey.)

Miss Jason Waters' daughter, Miss Ellen Nixon Wain, now the Baroness Jacques de Meyronnet de San Marc, is the chateleine of one of the beautiful homes of Paris, and by reason of her own charm and the distinction of her husband's family she has won a high place in exclusive Parisian society.

There are many who will recall the beautiful wedding in the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr, when the lovely Gertrude Herwind, daughter of the wealthy coal family, became the Baroness Bocklin von Bocklin. This was an unusually important matrimonial event, for the baron's family is one of great eminence in the Kaiser's domain. The young nobleman at his wedding gave evidence of the much-discussed German "thoroughness," by replying to the clergyman's various questions in the marriage ritual in so loud and firm a voice as to be heard in all parts of the church, a circumstance which caused many to smile, since it afforded so marked a contrast to the usual tremulously whispered answers.

Two Sisters Marry Noblemen. Two sisters, Mary and Clara, of the famous and wealthy Roberts family, whose classic-looking home at Nineteenth and Walnut streets is such a joy to those who love the simplicity of the antique, married noblemen of much distinction. The former is the Marquise d'Eskens de Freney, now living in Paris, while the latter, who died last September, was the Countess Goffredo Galli, an Italian, whom she met while he was consul to this city.

Miss Myra Dick is another Philadelphia girl who chose a Frenchman for a husband, and now as the Marquise de Brevaliere d'Alaincourt she occupies a high place in the social life of her adopted country. Then there are the Baroness von Friese, who was formerly Miss Florence Smith, and the Countess Georges Ginoux de Fermon, who was George Cochran's daughter. Miss Elizabeth Cochran's Count and Countess Traugott von Bethusey Huc live in mediaeval state near Breslau, Germany, and it will be recalled that their wedding ceremony was carried out with an elaborate regard for ancient family traditions. The countess was a Miss Riddell of this city.

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Cause and Result. "What is the reason of this?" "This having to stretch for a long time."

BACKYARD FARMER

Interesting Pointers on Gardening for the City Man or Suburbanite.

HOW TO PLANT AND WHEN

By an Expert on Agricultural Matters—Care of the Garden—Raising Sweet Peas—Hot Weather Pointers.

PROF. JOHN WILLARD BOLTE. Try man with available land. Make one kind of a garden. Have a nice little garden plot in the suburbs has both lawn, flowers and vegetable garden.

The fascination of this delightful thing is amply demonstrated by the fact that so many people make a garden every year and yet the majority of these gardens are failures to a greater or lesser degree. They start beautifully, with the warm, fresh earth turned over from its winter rest, and the little delicate plants following the warm rains.

When the first crops, small things like lettuce and radishes, develop fairly well, the gardener puts in his second crop with great expectations. The hot, dry weather of late summer and early July arrives the plants begin to shrivel and shrivel. They turn brown and enter into a kind of dormant state, neither advancing nor retreating, worthless as food providers and certainly unhandsome to view.

This untimely summer condition affects the most satisfactory crops, corn, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. The worst of it is that the same thing happens to the same garden year after year, and the best of it is that it is entirely preventable. If the gardener will use his head as much as his back, and use both of them, a good deal.

The two great causes of garden failures are lack of proper cultivation and lack of available plant food. In a humid climate it should never be necessary to water the garden if the soil is in proper condition to hold the water. It needs to be plowed deeply, cultivated finely, firmed down well to make capillary connection between the soil water below and the plant roots above, and the surface must be hoed and hoed and hoed. Never let up on the hoeing.

A single weed will evaporate many times its own weight in valuable soil water every day. If you permit the soil to bake or crust to form, direct means is established for the soil water to evaporate and it will leave the soil as rapidly as it would an open dish and possibly more rapidly. Do your best to keep your garden covered with an inch of fine, dry dust all the summer through. The roots will go deep and the plants will get all the water there is.

Next, fertility: A garden must contain plant food and the best plant food is rotten vegetable matter. Make a compost heap in some out-of-the-way corner or in a large box. Here throw your stable manure, grass clippings, leaves, waste vegetables, hen manure, in fact, anything that will rot. Keep it moist and keep flies away from it. Grass sod is an excellent foundation for a compost heap and it is extensively used by florists. Use plenty of the compost on your garden, plowing it under, and be careful not to put in too much straw, as that will dry out the soil. The compost will increase the water-holding capacity of the soil, it will permit of better ventilation, it furnishes plant food of all kinds, it lightens a heavy soil and stiffens a sandy one.

If you wish to brace up weak plants and force them this summer, fill a barrel half full of manure and cover with water. The liquid resulting is the finest kind of quick acting fertilizer. Pour it about the plants to be forced, and the effect will be immediately perceptible.

Sweet Peas. No flower is more generally beloved than the old fashioned Sweet Pea. It was dear to the hearts of our great grandmothers and their great-grandmothers as well, and for no telling how many generations back of that. It belongs to a large family whose distinctive name is taken from the peculiar butterfly-like form of the blossom. The garden varieties of green peas, string, wax, navy, pole and lima beans and the ornamental beans, are its first cousins. Some of our most valuable field crops, notably alfalfa, red, crimson, alsike and white clover, are first cousins once removed, and every wild flower that has the butterfly blossom is more or less distantly related.

Really, we have immense cause to be thankful for many members of the leguminous plants. As field crops they form the finest kind of hay and pasture, and they are the only cultivated plants that possess the power of transferring nitrogen from the air to the soil. Without them it would be practically impossible to keep our soil productive.

In the floral field, this family is not so numerous prominent as some other groups, but the Sweet Pea makes up for its rare merit.

The power will grow better under as many varying conditions as this one. In soil or heavy fertilizer or no fertilizer, deep trench or shallow, much care or little, it will do its very best bloom early and often, and it will succeed most remarkably well.

Do you ever know any persons who do not like the perfume of the Sweet Pea? We do not, and we are sorry that there is not any such. In a variety of tints the most fastidious can be suited, as there are 40 or 50 different shades and mixtures to choose from. They range from a deep purple through all shades and mixtures of blue and red, to the purest white. The colors are not merely surface colors. They are deep colors that actually live.

MURIEL'S HOLIDAY

It Was Enforced, but Brought Happiness Instead of Expected Sorrow.

By AUGUSTUS GOODRICH SHERWIN.

With a clang a great gate went shut, and a shrill whistle and the harsh boom of a bell told that the giant factory had begun the noisy grind of the business of the day. The inflexible rule of the plant was applied on the exact second—the worker who was not inside the walled grounds on the stroke of seven need not apply for admission until the next morning.

Half a dozen straggling men and women had crossed the dividing line, grazed and all but knuckled prostrate by the sliding barrier. A pretty, neatly appareled girl reached the gate to grasp its handle just as the lock shut. A young man, hurrying too, halted with a shrug of his shoulders, one-half dismayed, one-half resigned. These two were shut out. Others came straggling along in the distance, but turned back and retraced their way homeward, realizing the futility of seeking admittance.

While Sidney Harper, stock clerk, took the forced idleness of a day rather indifferently, in fact with rather a sense of enjoyable novelty, Muriel Hope, employed in the office of the big works, paled and her lips quivered. A sigh that was a sob but half suppressed left her lips. Her eyes filled with tears, and with a despondent step she started slowly from the spot.

Sidney Harper construed aright the girl's deep concern, and his sympathy was awakened. He was a man who had steeled himself against pity, but he could not help but be interested. He knew that low wages and ceaseless work held most of the employees of the works bound like slaves to a wheel. With many of them the loss of a day meant the loss of some other day's meals. Then a memory of a dark passage in his life that had made him a lonely, resentful being on the fair threshold of manhood, caused him to crowd back his interest in the girl. Once he had loved. It was all over.

"Why, yes," responded Muriel, wondering at his startled manner. Sidney Harper smiled strangely. "You own the house," he said, "and next to it is the lot I told you about. Another coincidence, is it not?" Their eyes met and their souls thrilled, and in the mutual glance was the serene promise of a closer friendship.

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

CORN STALKS MADE CEILING

Weary Traveler Slept Soundly Amid Primitive Surroundings in "Hotel" in Mexico.

A tourist who was tramping over Mexico last year was "put up" for a night at a lazy, rickety little shack that was called a hotel. It was in the country, in the northern part of Nuevo Leon state.

"At that hotel," the tourist said, "the old stage joke about stopping on the outside was no joke at all. Very much travel-worn, I arrived late in the afternoon. There were only two rooms in the 'posada,' meaning in Mexico 'the hotel'—a large dining room, and a much smaller side room, which was kitchen and everything else connected with the hostelry.

"I did not get out until after I had paid, a little matter that was demanded in advance with such a flourish of courtesy that I could not hesitate. I spent several perturbed moments, off and on, wondering where I was to sleep. However, there were three other 'guests,' Mexican, who did not appear to be worrying so I tried to be patient.

"Super, an affair of lots of pepper and little food, was 'served' by the proprietor's wife. Shortly after nightfall the proprietor, with much bowing and gesturing and 'Senior Americano'ing, signified to me that he would take pleasure in assigning me to my room. I followed him—out of the hotel and into a small corn patch behind the building.

"In a corn row, at a spot where the overlapping top blades were thick enough to form a canopy that was at least dew-proof, my landlord halted and pointed to an old blanket which had been spread in the hollow between the rows, and bowing and Senoring some more, commended me to the care of the saints and departed.

"That was my room. There was an old frayed mat for a pillow and a dilapidated blanket for covering.

"Did I call up the office and kick on the door? I did not! The earth was dry and warm, and having been recently hoed, was not hard, and being dead tired I turned in at once and had a dandy sleep."

European Medical Men.

It is estimated that the total number of medical men in the whole of Europe at the present time amounts to about 190,000. With respect to their distribution as between various nations, England is said to have both the largest absolute number and also the largest proportion relatively to the population—namely, 28,900 altogether and 7.8 per 10,000 inhabitants. Bulgaria has the smallest number of practitioners—only 0.47 per 10,000 inhabitants. In Germany the total number of practitioners is 22,500, or 5.6 per 10,000 inhabitants. In France the total number is 19,800, giving 5.1 per 10,000 inhabitants; and in Italy the total number is 18,270, giving 5.6 per 10,000 inhabitants.—Lancet.

More Important.

Two village worthies were discussing a mooted point in grammar as to whether a hen "sits" or "sets" when she takes her nest. "Seems to me it's a heap more important," interrupted a bystanding farmer, "whether she 'lays' or 'lies' when she cackles."

A Rare Convenience.

"How do you like this apartment house? Service good?" "Best ever. Why, the janitor even has a dress suit and makes a good emergency man at bridge."

Too Much in Earnest.

"Why did you quit that barber? His talk is harmless."

IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

BY WM. A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and will enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

All the essentials of a home are embodied in this little cottage. "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home" applies with especial force to a neat little cottage that is built for comfort and surrounded by well-kept grounds. A cottage house well kept looks a great deal better, and it generally contains a great deal more comfort than a larger house that is in a measure neglected.

In building a small house, it is customary with some builders to slant the work in certain directions, because it is only a cheap affair anyhow; but this is a mistake. It does not pay, for instance, to use outside doors that are less than one and three-quarter inches in thickness. You can put on cheaper ones, and dress them up so that they look all right for a while; but after a time the panels split and the doors warp until it is an aggravation to open or shut one. Then repairs are necessary, and you put more expense on the job than would be necessary to do it right in the first place.

If you are building a house to sell, sometimes you can skip it in places and get out from under; but it is a poor way to do business. If you want to drink from a sieve, you must drink the cozy home only is remembered.

Big Business in Brazil.

The Canadian, Farquhar, who has been exploiting all kinds of big schemes in Brazil, seems to have found an unsparing antagonist in Le Bresil Economique of Rio de Janeiro, the great commercial paper of South America, and the big banks of Paris and Brussels will probably go no further in financing the great trusts which now, the Economic intimates, call for government intervention to save Brazil. The paper charges that thus far 250,000,000 francs—about \$50,000,000—remains in the pockets of the exploiters of these schemes and the intermediaries. "There will be a crash," says this paper, "one of the most formidable of the century, and this syndicate will take with it the credit of Brazil. The appetite of this group is insatiable. In a single week it has asked 69,240,000 francs of French and Belgian loans." The successors to John Law of the Mississippi bubble scheme, of more than a century ago, seem to have found fruitful soil in South America.

Calendar of Conscience.

Charles IX. of France caused his brother-in-law, Henry III., to be summoned to him in the night about eight days after the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in August, 1572. He found him as he had sprung from his bed, filled with dread at a wild tumult of confused voices which prevented him from sleeping. Henry himself heard these sounds. They appeared like distant shrieks and howlings, mingled with the indistinguishable ragings of a furious tumult, and with groans and curses, as on the day of the massacre.

Messengers were sent to the city to ascertain whether any new tumult had broken out, but the answer returned was that all was quiet in the city, and that the commotion was in the air. Henry, the king, could never recall this incident without a horror that made his hair stand on end.

"Big Peas." An English farmer, up in town, went into a first class hotel for dinner. As an appetizer, the waiter placed a tray of large olives before him. Giles eyed them critically for a while, and then motioned for the waiter.

"Say," he began, "I don't want to trouble the likes of ye that has plenty to do, but if you wouldn't mind, I'd like to see one of them."

"One of what, sir?" "One of the pods that them green peas came in," explained Giles.

Canada Growing in Riches. There were approximately nineteen billion acres of land under cultivation in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1912. From this area it is estimated that \$200,000,000 will be realized by the farmers for their crops.

Cruel Woman.

Woman is essentially cruel as well as thoughtless, else she would never force father to beat carpets in the spring time, before he gets a chance to get his muscles up attending a summer school in the baseball bleachers.—Toronto Star.

Mean Enjoyment.

"Mrs. Miglies has returned from abroad. You should hear her talk about the Riviera."

Does she describe it well?

"Oh, it isn't the way she describes it that entertains me, but the way she pronounces it."

Backache Is a Warning

Thousands suffer kidney ills unaware of the backache, headache, dizziness, all tired condition are often due to kidney weakness alone.

Anybody who suffers constantly from backache should suspect the kidneys. Some irregularity of the secretions may give just the needed proof.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been curing backache and sick kidneys for over fifty years.

A North Dakota Case. Mrs. C. J. (name withheld) says: "My feet and limbs were swollen and I couldn't sleep on account of the backache, headache, dizziness, and I felt miserable. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of all these troubles. I had never used them before, they have never failed me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.** F. L. LEWIS & CO., FOSTER-McBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SEND

Dropsey Treated. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 10-14 days. Trial treatment FREE. DR. W. H. S. SONS, Box 4, Aurora, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A special preparation of merit. Keeps hair from falling out. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 a Bottle.

LEWIS'S SINGLE BINDER

STRAIGHTS-CIGARS ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Texas Directory

DIAMONDS

\$25 to \$2,500. Write for selection packages sent prepaid without obligation to purchase. Jewelry catalog free.

Arthur A. Everts Co., Corner Main and Murphy Sts., Dallas, Texas. One of the Finest Jewelry Stores in America.

Health Insurance \$20

Weekly benefits cost \$1. Agents: Progressive Relief Association, Southwestern Life Building, Dallas, Texas.

C. E. HOFFMAN COMPANY

BARBERS' SUPPLIES & FURNITURE. WHITE PAPER NEW CATALOGUE. 1700 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.

MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, SAFES

Report in opening Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, and Supplies of all kinds. Free Estimates. Repairing, Painting and Lock Work. Specialties in Fitting Hubs for Continental Tires. P. O. Box 100, Dallas, Texas. CHAS. OTT, 1003 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.

Generous Reformer.

Miss Augusta De Pester is a charming young lady of Knickerbocker descent who does noble missionary work among New York's floating sailor population.

Miss De Pester's work is unique in that she believes in helping the sailor, no matter how prodigal or dissipated or nonconforming he may be. She also believes in a very generous, very liberal type of charity.

Often her views are expressed in epigrams, as: "Don't scold a reprobate, for men are like eggs—left in hot water they harden."

Commercial Notation.

It gives an impressive idea of the immensity of the international trade carried on in vessels to read that 55,000,000 tons of coal are consumed in a year in the furnaces of ships employed in international commerce. And there are certain modern freighters which transport a ton of cargo a mile by burning half an ounce of fuel, which means moving ten barrels of flour a mile with a piece of coal the size of a hickory nut.

Scientific Point Cleared Up.

A German astronomer has published a series of tables which seem to show a connection between the appearance of sun spots and the wabbling motion of the earth on its axis, due, perhaps, to a variation in the sun's magnetism.

HER "BEST FRIEND" A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum.

We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies, for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wis. lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days' trial of Postum."

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle up stairs without any heart palpitation, and I am free from nervousness."

"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house; now she has Postum at home and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish, as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in new concentrated form called Instant Postum. It is regular Postum, so processed that the factory that only the soluble portions are retained.

A spoonful of Instant Postum with hot water, and sugar and cream to taste, produce instantly a delicious beverage.

Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

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A North Dakota Case. Mrs. C. J. (name withheld) says: "My feet and limbs were swollen and I couldn't sleep on account of the backache, headache, dizziness, and I felt miserable. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of all these troubles. I had never used them before, they have never failed me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.** F. L. LEWIS & CO., FOSTER-McBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SEND

Dropsey Treated. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 10-14 days. Trial treatment FREE. DR. W. H. S. SONS, Box 4, Aurora, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A special preparation of merit. Keeps hair from falling out. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 a Bottle.

LEWIS'S SINGLE BINDER

STRAIGHTS-CIGARS ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Texas Directory

DIAMONDS

\$25 to \$2,500. Write for selection packages sent prepaid without obligation to purchase. Jewelry catalog free.

Arthur A. Everts Co., Corner Main and Murphy Sts., Dallas, Texas. One of the Finest Jewelry Stores in America.

Health Insurance \$20

Weekly benefits cost \$1. Agents: Progressive Relief Association, Southwestern Life Building, Dallas, Texas.

C. E. HOFFMAN COMPANY

BARBERS' SUPPLIES & FURNITURE. WHITE PAPER NEW CATALOGUE. 1700 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.

MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, SAFES

Report in opening Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, and Supplies of all kinds. Free Estimates. Repairing, Painting and Lock Work. Specialties in Fitting Hubs for Continental Tires. P. O. Box 100, Dallas, Texas. CHAS. OTT, 1003 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.

Generous Reformer.

Miss Augusta De Pester is a charming young lady of Knickerbocker descent who does noble missionary work among New York's floating sailor population.

Miss De Pester's work is unique in that she believes in helping the sailor, no matter how prodigal or dissipated or nonconforming he may be. She also believes in a very generous, very liberal type of charity.

Often her views are expressed in epigrams, as: "Don't scold a reprobate, for men are like eggs—left in hot water they harden."

Commercial Notation.

It gives an impressive idea of the immensity of the international trade carried on in vessels to read that 55,000,000 tons of coal are consumed in a year in the furnaces of ships employed in international commerce. And there are certain modern freighters which transport a ton of cargo a mile by burning half an ounce of fuel, which means moving ten barrels of flour a mile with a piece of coal the size of a hickory nut.

Scientific Point Cleared Up.

A German astronomer has published a series of tables which seem to show a connection between the appearance of sun spots and the wabbling motion of the earth on its axis, due, perhaps, to a variation in the sun's magnetism.

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A special preparation of merit. Keeps

W. F. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

Created 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.

There is one thing we can predict with certainty; and that is, ladies' skirts will never be made any tighter.

That swashbuckling young fellow with chape, sombrero, high-heeled boots and red neck cloth is not a cowboy—he's just an imitation—in fact, a "hen runner."

More than 200 young men and women will receive degrees from the University of Texas in June. Among them will be two or three women graduates in medicine, while one young woman, Miss Rose Zelosky, of Fort Worth, will take her diploma in Law. She is the first woman to graduate from the Law Department.

The Federal Census Bureau has just announced reports by counties on dairy products. The annual milk production of Sterling county is 56,949 gallons, and 22,354 pounds of butter is made annually. The reports show 492 dairy cows in this county that have an aggregate value of \$29,000, and there are 3,437 yearling heifers in the county which will make excellent milk cows.

The annual dairy production of Texas is 30 per cent less than consumption. The value of the annual dairy production of Texas is \$20,162,500.

Mr. R. A. Thompson, a country boy who came to the University of Texas from Walker county in the early nineties to study engineering, has just been appointed by President Wilson to a \$10,000 position with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. Mr. Thompson had to work his way through college. One day, becoming greatly discouraged because he was out of money, he told one of the professors that he was going to give up and go to work, whereupon the professor loaned him \$10. "That Ten Dollars," said Mr. Thompson, late, "had much to do with giving me courage to complete my college course."

No country on the globe exceeds Texas in natural advantages as a bee country. The climate permits the bees to work 365 days in the year and the soil produces blossoms, buds and flowers for these little harvesters to reap the entire year. The natural vegetable growth in Texas is rich in honey products. According to the latest Federal Census, Sterling county has 365 colonies of bees valued at \$1275, which produce 5580 pounds of honey and wax, valued \$632 annually. In the entire state, there are 238,107 colonies of bees valued at \$675,327, and the total wax and honey production per annum is 3,161,500, which is valued at \$322,798.

NOTICE The Honorable Commissioners Court of Sterling County will sit as a Board of Equalization on the second Monday in June, A. D. 1913, the same being the 9th day of June, A. D. 1913.

And any and all persons owning or rendering property, as hereinafter described, for taxes in Sterling county, for the year 1913, are hereby notified to be and appear before said Court, sitting as a Board of Equalization of Taxes, at the Court House in Sterling City, on the above mentioned date, and each show cause why the valuation of his property should not be raised as follows: Sheep to \$2.00 per head. Stock cattle to \$15 per head. Yearling heifers to \$12 per head. Yearling steers to \$13 per head. Two-year-old steers to \$18 per head. Three-year-old steers, and up, to \$23 per head. Done for and by order of the Honorable Commissioners' Court, in regular session, May 14th, 1913.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 20th day of May, 1913. D. C. Durham, Clerk, County Court, Sterling county Texas

LIVE AT HOME Some Expenses We Might Cut.

The Farmer's Union is inaugurating a "Live at Home" campaign among the farmers of Texas. Mr. Peter Radford, President of the Union, in discussing the subject said: "There is no reason why a farmer should buy a dollar's worth of meat during the year, but from such information as I am able to obtain, the farmers of Texas buy \$26,000,000 of pork and its products per annum, to say nothing of other kinds of meats and supplies purchased that should be raised on the farm. No farmer can afford to buy a thing he can raise, no matter how cheap it may be."

According to government estimates, the per capita consumption of pork and its products per annum is 100 pounds, and the Federal Census Reports on hogs marketed and slaughtered in each county, give a reliable basis for production by counties. The report shows Sterling county produced 33,000 pounds of pork and consumed 149,300 pounds per annum, sending out of the county \$9,000 for pork yearly.

The Farmer's Union is asking that the farmers reduce the cotton acreage and "plant" more hogs, raise more corn, milo maize, build silos and feed and fatten livestock on the farm and live at home the whole year around.

The farmers of Texas do not raise enough cereals and forage crops for their own farm animals. They expend, according to recent census reports issued by the Federal Department of Commerce and Labor, \$10,800,000 annually for feed stuff. The official figures show that twenty-seven per cent of the farmers buy feed.

Mr. Radford, President of the Farmer's Union, in discussing the subject, said: "A farmer should, as a rule, raise his own feed. While cotton is our money crop and the moisture requirements of cotton and cereals are in a measure antagonistic, and nature usually favors cotton, yet a farmer should plant enough feed to take his stock thru the season."

The farmers of Sterling county expend \$10,984 annually for feed-stuffs. 92 of the farmers of this county report purchases of feed-stuffs and the annual expenditure per farms reporting is \$118. By proper diversification of crops this money can be kept at home.

An Ordinance

An ordinance passed by the City and County Health Board of Sterling City, Texas, and approved by the Commissioners Court of said county, to regulate the sanitary conditions of Sterling City as follows:

(1) Be it enacted, under penalty, that all closets shall be kept clean, using lime as an antiseptic, and all deposited matter shall be burnt twice a month with kerosene oil and trash to the extent that said matter is thoroughly destroyed.

(2) That no matter shall be thrown in the alleys that would be of a germ producing nature, and therefore be deleterious to the health of the city.

Any person who shall violate any of the rules or regulations of this supplement shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

J. E. Minary, M. D. J. S. Cole City Health Board. Ratified by the Commissioners Court this 10th day of May, 1913. B. F. Brown, Judge Attested: Sterling county, Texas D. C. Durham, Co. Clerk

District Conference

The District Conference, of the San Angelo district, will convene in Sterling City, June 5-8. We expect to have about fifty visitors.

The following committees are to act as indicated: Securing homes for visitors: Mesdames Sullivan, Glass and Miss Ethel Foster. Finance: B. F. Brown, Mesdames Graham and Gamble. Entertainment: W. L. Foster, O. H. Graham, A. A. Gamble, Dr. Carver, R. W. Foster. J. T. Redmon, Pastor

AFFIDAVIT OF COMMISSIONERS' COURT

To Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

In the Matter of the Quarterly Report of R. B. Cummins County Treasurer of Sterling County, Texas and the Affidavits of the Commissioners of said County.

In the Commissioners' Court, Sterling County, Texas, May Term, 1913.

We, the undersigned, as County Commissioners within and for said Sterling county, and the H. N. B. Brown, County Judge of said Sterling county, constituting the entire Commissioners' Court of said county, and each one of us, do hereby certify that on this 15th day of May A. D. 1913, at a regular quarterly term of our said court, we have compared and examined the quarterly report of R. B. Cummins, Treasurer of Sterling county, Texas, for the quarter beginning on the 10th day of Feb. A. D. 1913, and ending on the 13th day of May A. D. 1913, and finding the same correct have caused an order to be entered upon the Minutes of the Commissioners' Court of Sterling county, stating the approval of said Treasurer's Report by our said court, which said order recites separately the amount received and paid out of each fund by said County Treasurer since his last report to this court, and for and during the time covered by his present report, and the balance of each fund remaining to said treasurer's hands on the said 13th day of May A. D. 1913, and have ordered the proper credits to be made in the accounts of the said county treasurer, in accordance with said order as required by Article 867, Chapter 1, Title XXV, of the Revised Statutes of Texas, as amended by an Act of the Twenty-ninth Legislature of Texas, at its regular session, approved March 23, 1897.

And we, and each of us, further certify upon our oath that we have actually and fully inspected and counted the amount of money in cash and other assets, in behalf of the said Treasurer, belonging to Sterling County, on the 13th day of May 1913 and found the same to be as follows, to wit:

Table with financial data for JURY FUND, ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND, GENERAL COUNTY FUND, COURT HOUSE AND JAIL FUND, SINKING FUND, and SINKING JAIL FUND. Columns include Balance last report, To amount received, By amount paid out, Amount to balance, and Balance.

ASSETS

In addition to the actual cash above, we find the following assets belonging to the said county, and to the credit of the following funds, which is also in the possession and custody of said Treasurer, to-wit: \$300.00 Independent School District No. One Sterling Co. Bonds belonging court house sinking fund And \$1800 of aforesaid bonds belonging to county permanent school fund

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The bonded indebtedness of the County we to be as follows to-wit: Court House Bonds, \$25,000.00 Jail Bonds, \$10,000.00

RECAPITULATION

Table with financial data for May 13 1913 Balance to Credit of Jury Fund, Balance to credit of Road and Bridge Fund, Balance to credit of General Fund, Balance to credit of Court House & Jail fund, Balance to credit of C. H. Sinking Fund, Balance to credit of Jail Sinking Fund, Total Cash on hand belonging to Sterling County.

Witness our hands, this 13th day of May 1913. R. F. Brown, County Judge, A. V. Patterson, Commissioner Prec't No. 1, A. H. Allard, " " " " 2, C. J. Goodland, " " " " 3, J. S. Johnston, " " " " 4

Sworn to and subscribed before me, by B. F. Brown, County Judge, and A. V. Patterson and A. H. Allard and C. J. Copeland and J. S. Johnston, county commissioners of said Sterling County, each respectively, on this, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1913.

Nyal's Female Tonic For weakness and painful disordered menstruation ALL FEMALE TROUBLES \$1.00 PER BOTTLE Every Bottle Guaranteed Money Back if not Satisfied Butler Drug Co.

GENIUS WAS WASTED

BRIGGS WOULD HAVE THRIVED IN WALL STREET.

Tired of Borrowing Mr. Dunham's Sled, He Makes a Proposition for Buying It—Did Dunham Grab It?

Mr. Dunham had just finished his morning chores at the barn and was going in to breakfast when Briggs, the hired man, who had bought the neighboring Alden farm, appeared. He was a congenial person, with a well-padded waistcoat and an engaging smile.

"Morning!" said the newcomer, briskly. "Morning!" said Mr. Dunham. "I'm going to be neighborly right away," declared Briggs, with an air of simple frankness. "I want to borrow your wood sled for the day. I've had no time to get settled yet, and there's so much to do I don't know which way to turn, hardly. But I've got to get some wood down and I want to do it while the hauling's good."

"That's all right," said Mr. Dunham. "Take it and welcome. It's out there under the shed." A day or two later the new neighbor came again. This time he had the oxen with him. He nodded cheerfully as he passed the house and remarking casually, "I s'pose it's all right to take the sled again?" hitched up. This time he kept it two days.

A week later he came when Mr. Dunham was away, and while he merely ran his sleds, drove off without question. Dunham waited four days, and then had to go after the sled himself. On the next occasion when the new neighbor called, he found Mr. Dunham milking. Leaning against the stanchion with his hands in his pockets, he began:

"Dunham, I like that sled of yours. It's new, ain't it?" "Why, yes. It was new this season." "Want to sell it?" "No, I do know as I do." "What did it cost you?" "I paid Smith \$25 for making it, and I furnished part of the stock." "Well, it's worth it, and you ought to have some profit on it, too. Now, I tell you what; I don't feel right borrowing all the time, and I'd like to buy it. How would \$35 look to you?" Dunham milked silently for a moment. Then he said, "Well, I guess \$35 would be all right."

"Good enough!" cried Briggs, heartily. "I'll wish that to me. I ain't got the ready cash just now, but we can fix it up this way: I'll take the sled over to my place, and any time you want to use it, you come right over and get it, just the same as if 'twas yours. I'll keep track of it, and charge you a reasonable amount each time you take it—say maybe a dollar—and when it comes to \$25, why, the sled'll be mine, and we'll be square. That'll save you buying a new one, and I'll feel better 's if I was borrowing all the time. Is that all right?"—Youth's Companion.

The Parasitic Woman. The heaviest burden today on productive America, aside from the burden imposed by a vicious industrial system, is that of its non-productive women. They are the most demanding portion of our society. They spend more money than any other group, are more insistent in their cry for amusement, are more resentful of interruptions of their pleasures and excitements, go to greater extremes of indolence and uneasiness. The really serious side to the existence of this parasitical group is that great numbers of other women, not free, forced to produce, accept their standards of life. We hear women, useful women, everywhere talking about the desirability of not being able to do anything, commiserating women who must work, commiserating those who have heavy household responsibilities, and by the whole gist of their words and acts influencing those around us to believe that happiness lies in irresponsible living—American Magazine.

Filipino Sorrow. When I went down to breakfast the other morning at my hotel I found the attentive and unusually intelligent Filipino waiter who has served me ever since I attached myself to the hostelry squad. His eyes were beamed with pity tears and he looked down at the floor to avoid my glance of inquiry. "I am a few minutes late," I said to the waiter. And then: "You have been crying. What troubles you?" Again he burst into tears, and leaning his head against the wall, sobbed as if his heart would break. "What on earth ails you?" I asked, rher sympathetically. "Any of your relatives dead?" "No, no, senor, not that," and the waiter's boohooed again. "Then out with it, boy!" I exclaimed, rather impatiently: "out with it!" "Oh, senor," he stammered, "the panakes are cold!" Noble muchacho, that, isn't he?—Philippines Monthly.

The Marlin Repeating Shotgun \$21.60 12 or 16 GAUGE. Made famous by its popularity. The solid iron and steel action has proved its strength and reliability. The mechanism is simple, reliable, accurate, and the action is smooth. All Marlin shotguns are made in the U.S.A. The Marlin Firearms Co., 43 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Baylor College For Women. Four Years Academic Course. Belton, Texas. Four Years College Course. College offers four years course. Graduates State Teachers' certificate. Strong faculty of University trained teachers. 2 Academies offer a full High School course. Excellent separate faculty. 2 Academies: Music, Expression, Art. Finest in the South. The celebrated Dr. J. B. S. L. O. G. Director of Music. Building well equipped with a new hall, outdoor athletic track, etc. Physical education by competent Director. Address John C. Hardy, L. D. President.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION OF THE New York World. Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly. No Other Newspaper in the World Gives so Much at so Low a Price. This is a time of great events and you will want the news accurately and promptly. The Democrats, for the first time in sixteen years, will have the Presidency and they will also control both branches of Congress. The political news is sure to be of most absorbing interest.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1 per year, and this pays for 153 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and The News-Record together for one year for \$8 1/2 (84c) —208 papers! The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.25.

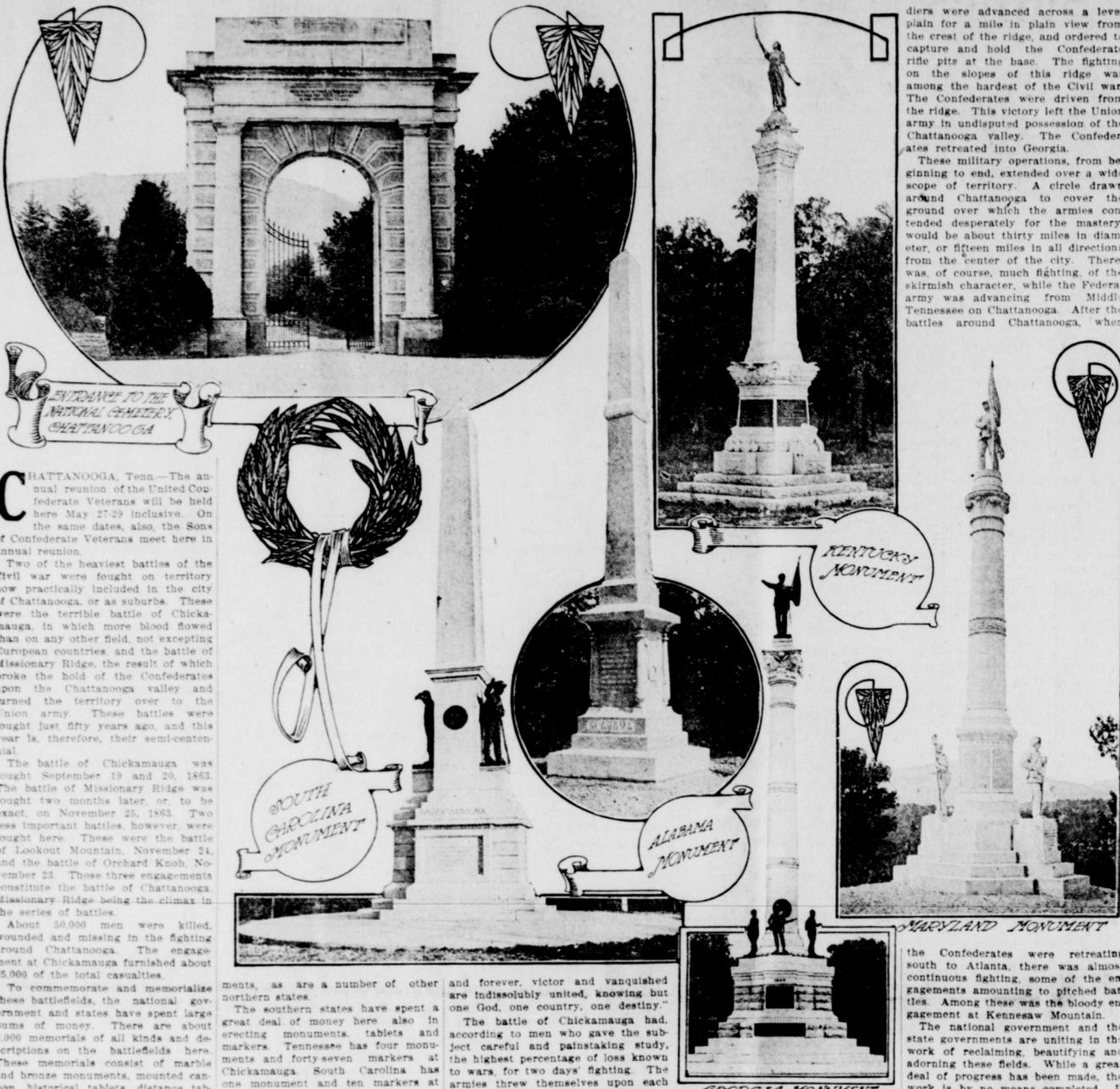
HOW THE EARTH DRIED UP. German Scientist Has a New Theory to Explain the Receding of the Seas. When water is decomposed by radium or by ultra-violet rays it produces hydrogen and peroxide of hydrogen, and it does not form oxygen. Electrolytic decomposition forms oxygen.

MOTOR CARS AND LEATHER. The tremendous growth of the motor car industry is producing a scarcity of leather so great that a little over four years ago, according to the leading authority in the England shoe trade, the price advanced 72 per cent, the Boston Globe notes. This advance, however, must inevitably result in an increase of 20 per cent in the cost of all other the world. The independence not only of nations but of the rich and poor, is strikingly illustrated by the statement of a New England expert. Poor folk in the remotest corners of the globe who rarely see a motor car, are forced to spend a large part of their scanty income upon the necessity of existence, because people are pouring out motor cars a new luxury.

HIS BUSINESS. Professor—What do you do for living, anyway? Freshie—I'm a diamond peddler. Professor—What! You peddle diamonds, do you? Freshie—Why, no! I peddle nuts and popcorn in the field.

South's Veterans to Meet on Famous Battlefields

(By CAPT. JAMES JOLK SMARTT, Historian of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga National Park Commission.)



CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held here May 27-29 inclusive. On the same dates, also, the Sons of Confederate Veterans meet here in annual reunion.

Two of the heaviest battles of the Civil war were fought on territory now practically included in the city of Chattanooga, or as suburbs. These were the terrible battle of Chickamauga, in which more blood flowed than on any other field, not excepting European countries, and the battle of Missionary Ridge, the result of which broke the hold of the Confederates upon the Chattanooga valley and turned the territory over to the Union army. These battles were fought just fifty years ago, and this year is, therefore, their semi-centennial.

The battle of Chickamauga was fought September 19 and 20, 1863. The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought two months later, or, to be exact, on November 25, 1863. Two less important battles, however, were fought here. These were the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, and the battle of Orchard Knob, November 23. These three engagements constitute the battle of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge being the climax in the series of battles.

About 50,000 men were killed, wounded and missing in the fighting around Chattanooga. The engagement at Chickamauga furnished about 35,000 of the total casualties.

To commemorate and memorialize these battlefields, the national government and states have spent large sums of money. There are about 2,000 memorials of all kinds and descriptions on the battlefields here. These memorials consist of marble and bronze monuments, mounted cannon, historical tablets, distance tablets, and observation towers.

The government has converted Chickamauga into a national military park. It contains about 6,500 acres of land, and this will be largely increased in the near future through additional purchases. Fort Oglethorpe, a brigade army post, the largest in the United States, has been established at Chickamauga park, and is now occupied by the Eleventh cavalry.

The roads in Chickamauga park have been preserved in practically the same topographical form as they were before the great battle. The government, however, has covered all of them with macadam, giving the tourist a continuous journey of about 110 miles over the government boulevards and battlefield roads.

The federal government has erected on these fields nine handsome granite monuments to regular troops, and twenty-three shell monuments. It has also erected five iron and steel observation towers seventy feet high.

Ohio has a group of monuments here that cost about \$130,000, including the expense of markers and tablets. The states of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin are liberally represented by monuments, as are a number of other northern states.

The southern states have spent a great deal of money here also in erecting monuments, tablets and markers. Tennessee has four monuments and forty-seven markers at Chickamauga. South Carolina has one monument and ten markers at Chickamauga. Alabama has authorized the expenditure of \$25,000 for a monument on the same field. Florida appropriated \$15,000 for a monument at Chickamauga. This monument, with the imposing memorial erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Alabama, will be dedicated during the May reunion. One of the handsomest monuments on the field of Chickamauga is the Georgia monument, erected at a cost of \$25,000. The sentimental inscription on this monument is as follows: "To the lasting memory of all her sons who fought on this field—those who fought and lived and those who fought and died, those who gave much and those who gave all. Georgia erects this monument."

Kentucky has a beautiful monument at Chickamauga on which the following inscription appears: "To her faithful sons at Chickamauga, South Carolina erects this monument to commemorate the valor they provided, and the lives they gave, on this great battlefield."

Maryland has erected a monument at Chickamauga to both blue and gray. The inscription on this monument is as follows: "The proud heritage bequeathed to worthy sons of illustrious sires arose, Phoenix-like, from the fierce fraternal strife, redeemed and regenerated, and now

and forever, victor and vanquished are indissolubly united, knowing but one God, one country, one destiny."

The battle of Chickamauga had, according to men who gave the subject careful and painstaking study, the highest percentage of loss known to wars, for two days' fighting, the armies threw themselves upon each other with a fury that is probably not exceeded in the history of wars. The battle, beginning in earnest on Saturday, September 19, lasted until Sunday evening about dusk, when Gen. George H. Thomas withdrew his forces from Snodgrass hill and abandoned the field to the Confederates. There was an intercession of the fighting of course, Saturday night, because of darkness, but hostilities were resumed early Sunday morning. The two armies fought back and forth over the field all of Sunday, strawing the ground with the dead and wounded and setting high water mark for casualties. The loss in this battle will never be known, but the most careful estimates place the number of dead, wounded and missing at about 35,000, or about one-third of the number engaged. Some commands lost as high as 70 per cent of their men.

After this battle the federal forces began strengthening their fortifications around Chattanooga. The Confederates moved nearer to the city and also fortified their position, throwing their lines in front of the city from the river above to the river below. The two armies occupied practically the same positions for two months. Hostilities were resumed actively with a movement by the federals, on November 23, against Orchard Knob. General Grant had reached Chattanooga a month earlier and assumed command of the army. His plan of campaign was to surprise the Confederates at the north end of Missionary Ridge by sending General Sherman against that position, and carry the ridge, which was held by the Confederates, to the railroad tunnel before it could be occupied by a

stronger force. General Hooker was kept in Lookout Valley to guard against a movement from the Confederate left. General Thomas was to move the Army of the Cumberland to the left, connect with Sherman if he reached the tunnel on Missionary Ridge, and then sweep southward, driving the Confederates up the valley, and out of reach of their base of supplies at Chickamauga, Tenn.

The Union movement against Orchard Knob was made for the purpose of verifying a report that General Grant had received that the Confederates were retreating. It was a successful movement, and that evening fell into the hands of the Federals, becoming General Grant's headquarters during the remainder of the campaign.

Next day the battle of Lookout Mountain was fought. This engagement took place on a bench of Lookout Mountain, below the summit, and is known as the "battle above the clouds." The Confederates were driven from their position. During this battle a cloud swept over the mountain, enveloping the contending regiments.

The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought November 25. During the night of November 24 all of General Bragg's troops were withdrawn from Lookout Mountain and the Chattanooga Valley and massed on Missionary Ridge. About 4 o'clock on the evening of November 25 a general advance on Missionary Ridge was ordered from General Grant's headquarters. One of the most imposing spectacles of the Chattanooga campaign was witnessed here. The Union sol-

diary, opened fire upon this battery, which was returned briskly. The fight lasted two hours, when Ward retired with no loss on either side. On June 1, Ward renewed the fight, this time for five hours, expending about 600 shot and shell, when again he was forced to retire with a loss of five men and the Freeman so badly damaged that it had to be repaired. There were no casualties on the Confederate side, though the works and the officers and men's quar-

ters were badly wrecked. Captain Ward, in reporting the engagement to the United States navy department, said: "I was surprised at the heroic persistency with which Capt. W. F. Lynch, formerly of our navy, who commanded at Aquia Creek during my several attacks, held his post, glass in hand, on the ramparts, against all the urgency of his men to quit a post made desperately hazardous by the shot and shell falling thickly and exploding about him."

They had not been at home many days when they learned that a couple of men were in Fredericksburg buying bones. Now, for miles around Fredericksburg the fields were thick with the bones of worn-out mules and horses, which had died during that long period when the country was oc-

cupied by northern and southern troops. As soon as the Tallaferos discovered that these bones were salable they borrowed from a friend the remnant of a wagon and started out to pick them up. As the result of two days work they found they had 2,000 pounds, which they sold for two cents a pound. "I thought my fortune was made when I got that money," said Mr. Tallafero. From that time on they put in every hour of daylight gathering up bones until the supply was exhausted.

the Confederates were retreating. At Atlanta, there was almost continuous fighting, some of the engagements amounting to pitched battles. Among these was the bloody engagement at Kennesaw Mountain.

The national government and the state governments are uniting in the work of reclaiming, beautifying and adorning these fields. While a great deal of progress has been made, the work is by no means completed. It has been suggested a number of times by responsible persons that in time the national government should erect a colossal arch at Chattanooga as a memorial to both armies, and a testimonial to American valor. The erection of such a memorial is one of the future possibilities.

Daughters of Confederacy. Although less than twenty years old, the United Daughters of the Confederacy has become one of the most important women's organizations of the world. It now has over 1,200 chapters, representing almost every state in the Union. There are 23 states having divisions numbering at least three chapters. The total membership now approximates 80,000, and it is rapidly increasing, as there have been prizes offered the different chapters for additional members. There are strong bonds of unity between southern women, and in whatever state they settle they are uniting to form new chapters and to make their organization more powerful each day.

Gift for Sick Child. A gift which brings happiness to a sick child is a paper doll given in this way: Send the doll, a small jointed doll, for which you can make crumpled paper dresses, with one dress, and a note to the sick child, saying that every day, or every third day, or every week, as you please, the morning mail will bring an addition to the doll's wardrobe.

At different times send dresses for the house, party dresses trimmed with paper flowers, hats, muffs, capes and coats, kimonos and street clothes. An other doll or so also can be sent.

FROM MRS. D. H. BROWN, Kansas.—"During the Change of life I was sick for two years. I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. I consulted with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My sister advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken 12 bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. D. H. Brown, 509 North Walnut Street, Iola, Kan.

MRS. WILLIAMS SAID: "I suffered years from organic inflammation, male weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my side increased by walking or standing. My feet and I had such awful down feelings, was depressed spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I consulted doctors from whom I received temporary relief. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also to use Live Wash. I have now remedies for four months and I express my thanks for what you have done for me.—Mrs. S. Williams, 435 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana."

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC FOR MALARIA and as a TONIC. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by Parcel Post on receipt of price. Arthur Peter & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Why Officers of the Confederate Navy Were Put in Command of the Shore Batteries.

Stephen B. Mallory was made secretary of the Confederate States navy, and the department was organized as other cabinet departments were, but we had no ships. There were plenty of officers, but only a few vessels. So it fell to the duty of naval officers to command batteries, and the first were on the Potomac river.

While both armies were preparing for the contest that commenced with the battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, the Confederates erected a line of batteries on the Potomac which entirely blockaded Washington, and that so completely that

as well as one knows the different halls and rooms of his own home, was like a foreign field to him. The forests had disappeared, and where once there had been a single road there were now twenty. The army of the Potomac of over 100,000 men had occupied this place almost continuously from November, 1862, until May, 1863. They had cut every tree and sapling for fuel in every direction, to get fuel to burn and logs for their huts. When Lawrence Tallafero attempted to get to his old home, he was in

of the Confederates were driven from the ridge. This victory left the Union army in undisputed possession of the Chattanooga valley. The Confederates retreated into Georgia.

These military operations, from beginning to end, extended over a wide scope of territory. A circle drawn around Chattanooga to cover the ground over which the armies contended desperately for the mastery, would be about thirty miles in diameter, or fifteen miles in all directions from the center of the city. There was, of course, much fighting of the skirmish character, while the Federal army was advancing from Middle Tennessee on Chattanooga. After the battles around Chattanooga, when

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Unsympathetic. The following story is one of John Drew's favorites. A man lost his life in a great flood. He was dead, but in the spirit world he lived over and over again the appalling scenes and incidents through which he had just passed. It seemed to him that he must talk it over with some one.

He therefore approached an elderly man and told him the story of how he died, giving a vivid word picture and making a lurid tale. To his great surprise, the old man showed little interest, in fact, he appeared to be bored. At last, being rather annoyed at such indifference, he asked the reason.

"Don't you know who I am?" asked the other.

"Why, no, I don't," was the answer.

"I've just arrived."

"Well," said the other, "I am Noah."

BREAKING OUT WOULD ITCH AND BURN

Belton, Ga.—"Some time ago my feet and ears were frost bitten, which troubled me very much every winter. My ears would turn red and swell, with terrible itching and my heel would crack. I had a severe scalp trouble and also a breaking out on my wrists and hands which would itch and burn until I could not sleep of nights. There was an eruption on my scalp with dandruff. I had to keep my hair clipped close to keep down the irritation and itching. I tried several remedies and cream and two treatments of — remedies which did me no good. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I am now cured of all my troubles." (Signed) J. S. Echols, Mar. 12, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32 p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L. Boston." Adv.

How to Acquire More Self Control.

To acquire more self control and confidence perhaps the best step is to make yourself face disagreeable tasks with courage.

Do not be easily routed when you have determined on a course of action. Perhaps the most disagreeable thing one meets in the course of a business day is the occasion for tactful yielding what one desires to say, to be agreeable to people who do not appeal to us, to give a pleasant answer when we are more inclined to give a curt one—in brief, to act according to the dictates of conscience on any and every occasion.

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. Williams* in Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

And many a misguided young man seems to think that stepping stones are merely something to throw at the birds.

Love may laugh at the locksmith, but it will refuse to smile over a lock of the wrong woman's hair.

GRANULATED EYELIDS CURED

The worst case, no matter how long standing, are cured by WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC. Antiseptic, soothing, and restores the eye to its normal state. See Sec. 8, 9.

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Masterfulness Checked. "I've a good mind to go into the river," said N. P. Dick, end of a little domestic dispute he picked up his hat and said, "You come back here," said "If you intend any such trick just march upstairs and pack old clothes before you start."

Mealtime is Near

Are you smiling? Looking forward with pleasure and a keen appetite to your stomach so you "just don't care" Then you should try

Hostetter's Stomach Bitter

It assists digestion and makes you "forget" about stomach ills.

DAISY FLY KILLER

It kills flies and other insects. It is a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams* in Use For Over 30 Years.

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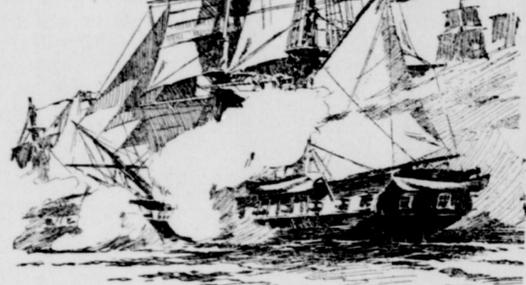
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PERRY'S FLAGSHIP TO SAIL AGAIN ON LAKE ERIE

THE famous ship Niagara, the vessel which turned defeat into victory for Oliver Hazard Perry in the battle of Lake Erie on September 13, 1813, will sail again this summer on the waters where she conquered a British fleet. The raising of the Niagara is the most striking feature of the impending celebration of Perry's victory which stayed the fortunes of the United States a hundred years ago.

This engineering feat seems to have no exact parallel, and in sentimental and patriotic interest it is the most notable phase of the coming centennial celebration. To attempt to lift the hulk from the mud of Erie harbor was a daring idea from the start. To make the project fact required courage and perseverance of a high order. Many were the scoffers. It was said to the very last, that the contractor had hold of an old canal boat and not till the gun ports of the Niagara appeared above the surface of the lake did the great crowds ashore concede that Perry's ship was actually being raised.

When the gun ports came in sight a throng of half frozen curio seekers was held back with difficulty. Once it became evident that the battered hulk was actually that of the Niagara the scoffers were eager to rush upon the wreck and tear her to pieces for souvenirs. Blind-



THE NIAGARA GOING INTO ACTION

ing snow and cracking ice seemed no deterrent to their frenzy. Within a few days the battered craft had been raised higher above the water and propelled to shore on pontoons. She is soon to be hauled to a shipbuilding yard near by, where she will be partly rebuilt and put into shape for her last splendid cruise on Lake Erie this summer.

On this cruise the Niagara will visit all the principal ports of the great lakes, decked with flags and varicolored bunting, and wallowing splendidly as befits a ship of her size, and of her noble achievement. She is 110 feet long, has a 30-foot beam and is about 10 feet deep. There is nothing of the clipper ship about her, but there is a stanchness that kept her steady while she emptied broadsides at a whole English fleet. In her prime, at the time of the decisive battle of Lake Erie, she was a brig of the old-fashioned sort, with an enormous spread of sail for those days. She had single topgallantsails and, what was more characteristic of the time, single topmasts. Thus the number of her sails was not apparently great, but her actual spread of canvas was very large for her day. Her rigging was all of the old-style sort. Her main, fore and mizzen tops were really forced in for lookouts and she had a spanker to aid her in maneuvering better than her natural square rig would.

Capt. W. L. Morrison of the United States training ship Wolverine, who is an official of the Perry centennial celebration and an authority on historical facts relating to the Niagara, has made the prediction that in the vessel's hold will be discovered many old buckles and revolvers; and in a short time the world will know if he is right.

Raising the Niagara was the hardest kind of work. It is a big feather in the cap of the local contractor, who succeeded in lifting the hulk from the mud of the lake bottom, where she had lain for a hundred years. The task had to be done in winter in order to use spring to get the vessel in shape. Winter on the great lakes is such as to make a naturally delicate job of this sort well nigh impossible.

The interstate board of the centennial celebration had official charge of the work. To raise the hulk took just three months. The original contract called for the task to be done in thirty days, but bad weather knocked this schedule sky high. It was planned at first to sink pontoons alongside the Niagara and pump them out, bringing the ship to the surface with them. Had the weather permitted this the salvage of the hulk would have been accomplished in contract time. Storms, however, threatened the undertaking almost every day and the contractor dared not sink his pontoons lest he lose them. Therefore, four pontoons were anchored on either side of where the ship would lie when raised vertically to the lake's surface. Other pontoons were stationed over her bow and stern. Chains were made fast to the wreck by divers and she was simply pulled up to the water's edge.

Ice piled up six feet high about the pontoons. Workmen were in constant danger of losing their lives in the black and icy water. Several fell into airholes in thawing ice but were rescued. The Niagara had to be raised through twenty feet of water.

And now for something about the Niagara's historic day.

The Niagara and Commodore Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, were the only two vessels in the American fleet of six ships that, even in 1813, could have been called men-of-war. They were 500 tons burden each, and each carried twenty



PERRY AT THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

guns. It was almost as much of a feat for Oliver Hazard Perry to build the vessels as to win the battle of Lake Erie. The commodore had been in the American navy for some time, and in 1811 as a lieutenant in command of the schooner Revenge he ran the vessel ashore at Watch Hill, R. I., and wrecked it in a storm. He was tried by court martial for this, but acquitted.

He failed to get a command when the War of 1812 started. Then he applied to Commodore Chauncey and was ordered to report at Lake Erie. On March 27, 1812, he arrived at Lake Erie and found a force of fifty shipwrights. The squadron had to be built from the forests near by. A fleet of nine vessels was built by him and his men. A regiment of Pennsylvania militia covered the shipbuilders while they were at work.

The battle against a superior British squadron lasted all day, and the Lawrence was dismantled, so that Perry had to row through a hail of shot to the Niagara, where he hoisted his flag again. At 3 o'clock he was able to send his famous dispatch: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Commodore Perry was then twenty-seven years old. Perry was a Rhode Islander by birth. The son of a naval officer and the daughter of an Irishwoman of unusual attainments, he had the most careful early training, so that after Lake Erie some who knew the family spoke of it as "Mrs. Perry's victory." Young Oliver Hazard Perry was fond of Plutarch's Lives, Shakespeare and Addison. He was a pupil of Count Rochambeau. At fourteen he was commissioned a midshipman.

When the war with England began there was probably no better ordnance officer in the American navy, and in the training of his crews he was unwearied in personal attention to details. By assembling his gunboats occasionally he gained actual knowledge of the evolutions of a fleet. He also practiced sham battles, which taught him much.

Within twenty-four hours after receipt of Commodore Chauncey's order to go to Lake Erie he had sent off a detachment of fifty men, and five days later he set out himself with his younger brother, Alexander. Traveling chiefly in sleighs he reached Erie on March 27. There he found Noah Brown, shipwright, and Sailing Master Dobbins awaiting fifty carpenters from Philadelphia. The carpenters were more than five weeks making the wintry journey.

The keels of two twenty gun brigs and three gunboats had already been laid. Incredible toil in the wilderness enabled Perry to collect nine vessels of 1,671 tons with 54 guns capable of throwing a broadside of 935 pounds of metal, of which 288 pounds could be fired at long range. Perry figured these seem in this day of dreadnaughts, but in 1813 they were respectable if not exactly impressive.

The Lawrence and the Niagara, which were the two twenty gun ships, carried two long twelve pounders and eighteen thirty-two pounder carronades. The long range guns were the chief dependents of the Americans. To make his carronade fire effective Perry relied on grape and canister shot and favorite American ammunition, langrater, which was made out of scraps of iron sawed up in leather bags.

Perry's force of men consisted of about 500 landmen and sailors, many of whom had never seen salt water. On the British side Captain Barclay had six vessels of 1,460 tons, manned by nearly 500 men, but he had sixty-three cannon. Barclay was one of Nelson's veterans.

As the fleets approached each other at about 11 o'clock the bugle sounded from the flagship. The men of the whole British line gave three cheers and the long guns of the Detroit opened on the Lawrence at a distance of a mile and a half. By noon the battle began in earnest in the form of a duel, the heaviest vessel in each fleet confronting the other. Barclay had at first a manifest advantage. The gunners of the Lawrence, depending too much on their carronades, fired too fast, and overheating their stumpy guns were able only to pit and dent the sides of the Detroit. So the Lawrence was reduced to a hulk by a steady British fire. After two hours only one gun was left mounted, the cockpit was crowded with wounded and only eighteen un-

harmed men, including commander and surgeon, were left on board.

The Niagara for some reason had remained in the rear of the American vessels, seemed unable to do anything to prevent a British victory. With the audacity of genius Perry called four sailors to man the boats, and with his brother Alexander, the flag of the Lawrence wrapped round his arm, he left the ship. At first he was shielded by the battle smoke. Then he was rowed through the enemy's fire for fifteen minutes, at last reaching the Niagara unharmed. The breeze now freshened, speeding the Niagara and the American schooners into action. The Queen Charlotte of the British fleet was disabled while getting into position for a broadside. She fell foul of the Detroit. The American schooners took raking positions. The full battery of the Niagara, joining in the steady and rapid fire, swept the British decks. Kentucky riflemen in the tops acting as marksmen picked off every enemy visible. At 3 o'clock the British flag was hauled down. It was the first time in Britain's history that she had lost a whole squadron. Then it was that on the deck of the Niagara Perry dispatched to the secretary of the navy the brief account of his victory and shortly afterward sent to Gen. William H. Harrison the line: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Congress voted Perry thanks, a medal and the rank of captain. The city of Boston presented him with a set of silver, and other cities voted him thanks. He assisted in the defense of Baltimore, and in the squadron that was sent to the Mediterranean in 1815 he commanded the frigate Java. In June, 1819, while in command of the John Adams and other United States vessels in the West Indies, he contracted yellow fever in the Orinoco and died.

AGED EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND HIS HEIR



Francis Joseph, who for sixty-five years has guided the destinies of Austria-Hungary, and Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, and his wife, the Countess Sophia Chotek.

PRINCES TO PAY TAX

Germany Has Overturned Precedents to Maintain Army.

Rulers of the Different States Hesitate Between Patriotism and Thrift, but Will Have to Make a Show of Generous Giving.

Berlin.—Two and twenty sovereign German princes are hesitating between the rival virtues of patriotism and thrift. They cannot decide whether it is wiser to pay the new war tax, or to put their savings into some brewery stocks. The trouble is that this is the first time the twenty-two kings, grand dukes, dukes and princes have ever been asked to pay a pretty stiff tax on their accumulations.

Now, in a fit of patriotism begotten of the 1813 centenary, Wilhelm II has forsworn his resistance; he is ready to be taxed and the other one

for an education increase, or even for old age pensions.

The sovereigns feel all the more doubtful because each complains of suffering from chronic poverty. Kaiser Wilhelm, it seems, feels this most. He has the biggest income, but he is only the fifth richest person in Prussia. Itcher than him are Frau Bertha Krupp, who possesses \$71,000,000; Prince Henkel von Donnersmarck, who has \$63,000,000; Baron von Goldschmidt-Rothschild of Frankfurt with \$40,000,000, and the Duke of Ujest with \$37,000,000. After these comes Kaiser Wilhelm with a miserable \$27,000,000. Kaiser Wilhelm's forests and fields are valued at \$17,500,000; his forty palaces, country houses, castles and shooting boxes at \$10,000,000, and his land sites in Berlin at \$4,500,000. That accounts for \$32,000,000 out of the \$35,000,000 Wilhelm II also has land in Westphalia and the Rhine province of unknown value.

No other sovereign or prince will pay anything like Kaiser Wilhelm. The crown prince is worth \$3,700,000. Kaiser Wilhelm's brother, Henry, has estates which are worth \$2,000,000. Altogether, the Kaiser and these relatives are worth \$51,500,000. The utmost they will pay in tax is \$530,000. "Is it worth while," ask the hard-up sovereigns, "for the sake of these beggarly sums, to rob us of our privileges and treat us as if we were ordinary men?" They ask themselves that in decent secrecy.



DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA and PRINCE OF SCHAUMBURG LIPPE

and twenty sovereigns have had to follow him. All that is known now is that there will be a "non-recognition contribution" from the capital of real and personal property; and that it will probably amount to one per cent. This the sovereigns must pay. There may also be a new imperial income tax, and this the sovereigns may have to pay also.

A Dresden official newspaper criticizes the scheme, and this means that King Friedrich August does not like it. Of all German princes, except the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Friedrich August is the thriftiest. Even sovereigns who are willing to pay are said to feel uneasy. For it is the initial step that counts. For the first time in history the sacred principle that royalties are tax-free is broken.

"If we may be taxed for any army increase," reason the sovereigns, "why may we not for a navy increase."

PATROLS BEAT BRIDAL NIGHT

Wife of New York Policeman Not Even Permitted to Speak to Husband.

New York.—From midnight until 8 o'clock in the morning, a bride sat shivering on the steps of Grant's tomb, in speaking distance of her husband, but forbidden to exchange even the tenderest bits of honeymoon conversation. She was the wife of Lewis Baumann,

SHOW LEADS TO REVELATION

Boy Who Had Kept Playmate's Death a Secret Suddenly Makes Declaration Which Clears Mystery.

Harrison, N. J.—A moving picture show indirectly revealed to Mrs. Harry Siegel recently the death by drowning of her six-year-old son, Harry. The boy had been playing during the afternoon with William Rosell, a ten-year-old schoolmate. William was afraid to say anything about the drowning. While he was with his mother at a moving picture show a film showing boys trying to rescue a drowning mate was thrown on the screen. William suddenly exclaimed: "That's just the way Harry Siegel died this afternoon."

Mrs. Rosell grasped William by the arm, bolted out of the theater and hurried to Mrs. Siegel's home, where William tearfully related the story of how Harry had fallen into the Passaic river while playing with him on a sand pile, and how he had failed to come up. Mrs. Siegel became hysterical.

HERE'S NEW GOLF HIGHBALL

Caddy at Country Club Drinks Contents of Sphere—Stomach Pump Saves Him.

Wilmington, Del.—Rodney Warren, a caddy, who heard players at the Wilmington Country club discussing "highballs," gained the idea that the drink was connected in some way with the golf ball. He cut open one of the balls and found it filled with a liquid, which he drank. A stomach pump saved his life. The physician found the liquid in the ball was highly impregnated with arsenic.

Infected by Dog's Tongue, Riving Sun, Md.—Infected by his pet dog licking a slight wound upon one hand, Raymond Good, of this place, is a patient in the Pasteur Institute. When Good's arm began to swell the animal was killed and an examination of its head revealed the presence of hydrophobia.

Woman Made Builders Pray, Newburg, N. Y.—Contractors have charged \$3,500 extra on the original estimate of \$4,700 for reconstructing an old-fashioned villa for Mrs. Eva

RATIONS FOR 7 \$1.01

Chicago Charities Start a Campaign to Show Wives How to Buy.

Chicago.—Menas have been issued by the visiting housekeepers of United Charities showing how a family of seven can obtain a day's rations for \$1.01.

Commenting on the attractive finance committee of the organization has issued the following statement: "Here is a situation of which man and woman in Chicago take cognizance. One in every five of the population has come to the attention of social agencies in one year. Only every 300 give support to the Charities, yet that organization has friends one in every seven of the city in 1912.

"The United Charities cannot work on its present basis for weeks longer, unless funds are coming immediately. Contrary to any size are welcomed. It is one of seven persons of the entire population in need, then no organization adequate support in order to do them more than the United Charities facilities in the way of visitors to serve the distressed to be augmented at this season not reduced."

The visiting housekeepers of the city have been initiating help in straitened circumstances. The science of judicious buying is kept by tenement housewives those with reputations for often show had by buying. This takes common to the judgment wife have been found to save loss through buying in quantities; second, the extra charges paid for package goods, and loss through buying from rather than for food values.

BLIND INDIAN LIVES

Eschumkein Paul, Aged 70, Calispel Tribe, Leads Life of Seclusion.

Spokane, Wash.—Totally living entirely alone, two miles from his nearest neighbor, building and cooking his own meals, making bread, is Eschumkein, an aged Indian of the Calispel tribe, according to the story brought by Father Louis Taelman, of Gonzaga university.

Father Taelman, who has been a missionary to the Indians, still is their spiritual and makes frequent trips to the village on the Peed river, some 60 miles north of Spokane. But the old, blind man lives apart from his people, at the utmost seclusion.

"I was amazed at the case of blind Eschumkein Paul," says Father Taelman. "I investigated the situation. He is stone blind and lives entirely alone, two miles



Eschumkein Paul.

the nearest neighbor. The full part of his story is that he at will, always going directly to place at which he desires to never get confused in roads and the wrong one.

"He lives in a small cabin out the year without assistance, builds all his own fires and his meals. He can cut his own bread as good as most people who have the use of their eyes. The only way in which he counts for his strange case is a wonderful instinct, which Eschumkein has, has become so accurate during the 40 years of his life that it has taken the place of eyes.

"Among the Calispels there is a great deal of blindness, and due to the smoke from their fires. It has proved a great blessing to their more rapid advancement. The old head chief, Eschumkein, is blind."

Man With Too Many Wives, Philadelphia.—Albert R., thirty years old, is charged with bigamy, it being alleged that he has three wives. A woman who is wife No. 3 and who has been married, less than a month ago, Mary G. McKernan, made the charge. Wife No. 2 produced her own and a search is being made for the phone Henkle, said to be wife No. 1.

P. Thompson. The woman's house reconstructed into a superannated preacher. The men were summoned during the service, Mrs. Thompson was ten to fifteen men suspended from the service, Mrs. Thompson said that they participate.

Health is easily the most important condition to happiness. It is not best health for long without a fairly regular life.