

KNOW WHAT TO DO

State in Which Mrs. May Found Herself, and How She Escaped.

Ala.—In a letter from this Mrs. Carrie May writes as follows: "About two months after I had, I began to have very bad spells, and terrible headaches. I was miserable all the time, and so where I couldn't hardly stay up, the third month I got down completely. I had been sick for two months and I just didn't know what to do. I thought I would die."

As young, had never been sick before. I had been told that I was young, and I thought I would die. I had been told that I was young, and I thought I would die. I had been told that I was young, and I thought I would die.

The idea. They established another king when broke away from George III? Suppose they thought it would be a mistake. They established another king when broke away from George III? Suppose they thought it would be a mistake.

Woodpecker's Waterloo. That woodpecker may be a pest. But I think he's beaten this time. That is what he is trying to do. Will a hole in an iron trolley pole?

Hubby's Little Joke. My wife—John, dear, I do hope you will like this cake. I put my very best into making it. My husband—Oh, I say, do you take for a cannibal?

Defining a Patriot. What is a patriot? That is the question to be asked of the candidates for junior scholarships given by the Northern and education committee. Here are some of the replies: "A bird with red feathers coming from its head."

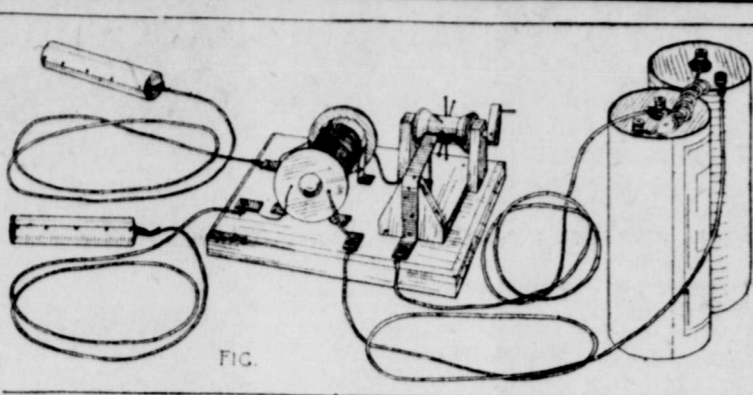
COFFEE WAS CAUSING MY TROUBLE. It is common in the use of coffee as a beverage, many do not know that it is a cause of many obscure ailments which are often attributed to other things. The easiest way to find out for one's self is to quit the coffee for a while, and note results.

COFFEE WAS CAUSING MY TROUBLE. I took a walk for exercise, as I was out of sight of the house and I was sinking, and this did frighten me terribly. My limbs utterly refuse to support me, the pity of it all was, I did not know that coffee was causing the trouble.

Postum is a soluble powder. Postum dissolves quickly in a glass of hot water, and with cream it makes a delicious beverage in which Postum is the only cereal.

New Ideas for Handy Boys

By A. NEELY HALL
Author of "Handicrafts for Handy Boys," "The Boy Craftsman," etc.

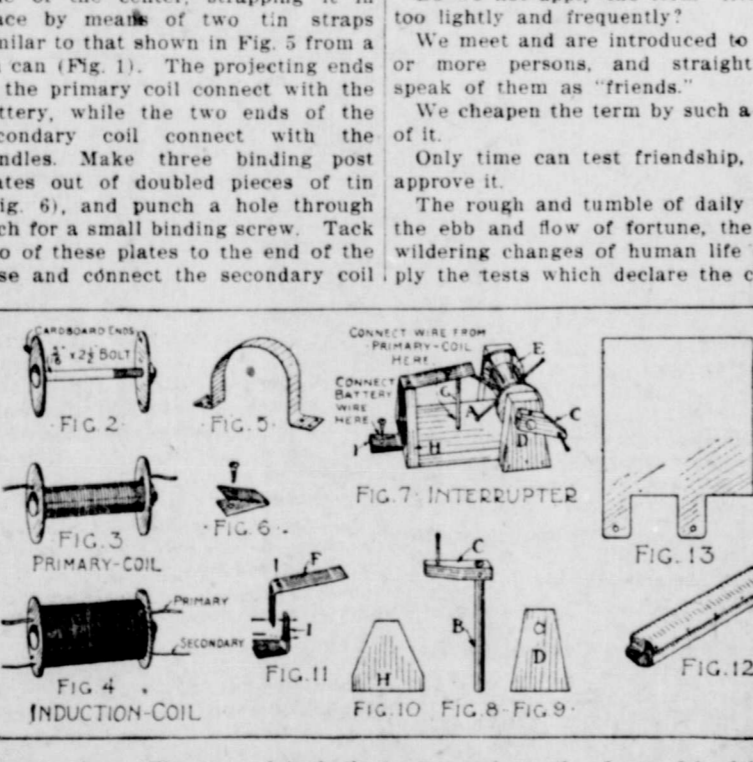


A TOY SHOCKING COIL.

The little shocking machine shown in Fig. 1 is a harmless toy with which you can have a delicious amount of fun when entertaining friends. It consists of an induction coil, an interrupter, a pair of handles, and a wet or dry battery.

The first part made is the induction coil, which is shown in detail in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. The coil has windings of two sizes of wire upon an iron core. For the core buy a carriage bolt five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and two one-half inches long, and for the wire windings get some No. 22 or 24 gauge electric bell insulated copper wire and some No. 30 gauge insulated magnet wire.

Woodpecker's Waterloo. That woodpecker may be a pest. But I think he's beaten this time. That is what he is trying to do. Will a hole in an iron trolley pole?



Wires to them (Fig. 1), and tack the third plate near one end of the induction coil and connect one primary coil wire to it (Fig. 1).

For the shocking handles take two pieces of broom handle three and one-half inches long, and cover each with a piece of tin (Fig. 12). The pattern for the tin covering (Fig. 13) shows how tabs are prepared on the ends and holes punched through them for connecting with the induction coil.

The purpose of the induction coil is to raise the voltage of the battery. The flow of the battery current must be an interrupted one in order to shock, and therefore an interrupter must be inserted between the battery and one of the wires leading to the primary coil of the induction coil.

SEX SECRECY PERIL

School Conference Speaker Advocates Education as Cure.

Sees the Religious Aspect and Declares That the Will to Do the Right Should Go With the Knowledge of the Right.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Representatives of the many boards of education, who were here gathering hints for the teaching of sex hygiene in the high schools at the International Congress on School Hygiene, displayed much interest in an address on "The Social Emergency," delivered by Dr. William T. Foster, president of Reed College, and also president of the Pacific Coast Federation for Sex Hygiene. Dr. Foster said in part:

"Many generations have joined in the 'conspiracy of silence' in matters pertaining to sex and reproduction. The result is widespread ignorance of matters of the utmost importance to the individual and the race—ignorance of which many good people are proud. During these generations in which the home, the church and the school have withheld the truth from young people, other agencies have been busy disseminating falsehoods. Having almost no opportunity to hear sex and matrimony discussed with reverence, our young people have almost invariably heard these subjects discussed with vulgarity."

"Partly as a result of all this has come the general acceptance of the double standard of morality which has bitterly condemned the girl—made her an outcast of society—and excused the boy for the same offence on the specious plea of physiological necessity."

With the sanction of this double standard, tacitly accepted by society, the scientific aspects of the subject will be indulged and have developed habits which are, or which they believe to be, beyond their control. Millions of men who recognize no law in sex life but their own appetites are thus contributed to by the past. They are factors in the present situation and must be reckoned with."

"As a matter of fact the educational phases of social reform are of most immediate importance. Nothing can so profitably occupy the attention of social hygiene societies as the education of the public."

"No aspects are more important than those concerning morals and religion. The restraining fear of disgrace may and probably will be thrown off by science. Whether education in scientific aspects of the subject will do good or harm in a given case depends on the extent to which moral and religious ideals control the conduct of the individual. The inadequacy of mere information in matters of sex is painfully evident. To the knowledge of what is right must be added the will to do the right. All the other aspects of the social emergency treated with superhuman wisdom would still leave the greatest problem unsolved. As moral and religious instruction is the dominant educational need of the present generation, so the moral and religious aspects of sex problems transcend the others in importance."

"To attempt to deal with sex aspects of school hygiene, as though these problems were distinct from other phases of the social emergency is to invite failure from the start. The union of the American Federation for Sex Hygiene and the American Vigilance association is a step in the right direction, for it gives promise of seeing the whole emergency clearly and seeing it social."

FORMER JUSTICE M'CALL AND FAMILY



Edward F. McCall, the Democratic candidate for mayor of New York, seen in the midst of his family at his summer home at East Hampton, Long Island. The McCall family, from left to right, are: Mr. McCall, with his hands on the shoulders of his daughter, Miss Alla Gaylor McCall. Seated next to him is his daughter, Miss Constance. Seated next to her is his son, Edward F. McCall, Jr. Standing by Mrs. McCall.

Edwards F. McCall, the Democratic candidate for mayor of New York, seen in the midst of his family at his summer home at East Hampton, Long Island. The McCall family, from left to right, are: Mr. McCall, with his hands on the shoulders of his daughter, Miss Alla Gaylor McCall. Seated next to him is his daughter, Miss Constance. Seated next to her is his son, Edward F. McCall, Jr. Standing by Mrs. McCall.

FILL THE CHURCHES

Clergymen, East and West, Tell How It Is Done.

Full Houses Rule in Seattle—Edifice Filled Eleven Years With Audience Nearly Seventy Per Cent Men.

Chicago—Every earnest pastor is anxious to know how successful ministers fill their churches. This question was put to several pastors of large churches by the Christian Herald, and the letters were all printed. They are so valuable and illuminating that a few of the replies are given here. The Rev. Dr. W. A. Andrews of Seattle gives the following reasons for his "full house":

"1. This church has been filled for nearly eleven years. Most of the time it is crowded and scores and hundreds have been turned away. The evening audiences number anywhere from 2,500 to 3,500. We can only seat about 2,000. The rest have to stand or be crowded out. The audience has in it from 55 to 70 per cent of men. 2. The results accomplished are entirely due to the operations of the Holy Spirit. We pray much, expect much and get much. 3. The pure, simple gospel is preached. Sin and Calvary are held up to the people. The vicarious redemption is emphasized; the sacrifice of Christ is presented daily; his deity and his mediatorial work are kept before the people. The whole of scripture and nothing but the gospel is preached. 4. We make the gospel apply to every condition, circumstance and point of a man's life. We deal with his social, domestic, commercial, political and civic life, with the gospel, and only the gospel. 5. Every service is an evangelistic service. We never preach the gospel or finish a sermon without making an appeal for immediate decisions and confessions of Christ. At every service we urge men to accept Christ and join the church. 6. We do not have a sermonette after a long musical program of questionable ecclesiastical music. Every member of the choir must be used, but that program is kept in its minor place. The sermons are not dictated by the clock, nor are they closed at the suggestion of some man who would like to hurry through the service. Time enough is taken to present the case of sin, produce conviction in the hearer's mind and ask for the work of the Holy Spirit to produce conversions. 7. Every man, woman and child in this church is supposed to have something to do, and is required to do the thing assigned. If the churches of the country could be lifted from their blight of materialism and could get under the control of Godless trustees, indifferent and lukewarm church officers, and could be made to understand that it is their business as individual Christians to evangelize the world, the pews would be full and the pulpits would be on fire with the love of God and an undying passion for souls."

Rev. J. H. Melish, rector, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn says very wisely in answer to the same question: "Some time ago a student of religious life in London asked himself the question which you have put to me and then he set out to find the answer."
Governors Praise the Tango. Colorado Springs—Well, the tango isn't such a naughty dance—if you want to take the opinion of a large number of governors for it. The state executives who were in convention here looked at a tango exhibition. They looked long and critically. At the conclusion of the dance there were encores. Also more encores. When the tangoers were too tired to respond to more encores, the governor gravely announced that "although we had nothing like that in our time, this tango dance looks very interesting." Some of them were even more explicit in their verbal praise.
Aged Woman Plays Tennis. London—Madame Bescamans, aged eighty-two, who has been visiting England for two months, plays lawn tennis, golf and other active games every day.
Mutilates Self to Avoid Service. Newport, R. I.—Leonard L. McMillan, a landsman of the naval training school admitted, according to the officers, that he had chopped his thumb off with an axe because he wanted to get out of the navy.
Has No Use for Police. Kingston, Tenn.—Following the installation of the prohibition law here the town became so good that the marshal quit in disgust and the "cooler" was sold to a poultry raiser.

CHILDREN LOVE SYRUP OF FIGS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them. With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them. If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicate "California Syrup of Figs" its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Practical Educator. A Scotchman who died recently in Australia left a bequest of \$150,000 to Aberdeen university. The man went to California in the days of the gold fever and started his fortune there. Later he went to Australia and substantially increased it by the sheep industry. As he grew older he became a strong believer in education, and urged all his Scottish relatives who had sons to send them to the universities, promising to bear the expense. Although uneducated himself as a young man, he learned to write letters with distinction.

DIZZY, HEADACHY, SICK, "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep. Get a 10-cent box. Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach. Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system in a regular flow of blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache. Cascares immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels. A Cascarte to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Know All About It. "Spell dough, Dick," directed a teacher of a little black pupil. "Do," said Dick, promptly. "No, that is not right," smiled the teacher. "Who can tell Dick how and why he is wrong?" "He's wrong 'cause there's two kinds ob dough," shrilled another dark-skinned youngster. "de do what you shets, an' de do what you eat—an' de do what yo' eats is writ widout de postrophe at de end."

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HER GRAY HAIR

She Made Up a Mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to Bring Back Color, Gloss, Thickness. Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also stops dandruff, itching scalp and itching falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any store for "Wright's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents. Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy. Adv.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off.

W. F. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

Started 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.

If you have anything to sell advertise it. You can't expect people to be long distance mind readers.

Now that we have passed the stock law in our town, let us not rest until our court house yard is made more presentable.

Moisture is the only thing lacking to make West Texas the greatest place in the world, and we have an abundance of that article now.

If our court yard was planted in trees and shrubs, visitors to our county would say that we had some pride about us; but, as it is, they look upon us as a set of poor, half civilized galoots who do not have pride enough to kill a snake in the back yard.

The Geography now being used in our public school devotes a good deal of space to the geography of Texas—especially West Texas and its industries. We note that the map in this book still teaches the boys and girls that North Concho still has its source in Gaines county, when, in fact, it has its source in Howard and Glasscock counties.

The error is about 180 miles. Our Commissioners' Court complain that they are finding it slow work selling our bridge bonds. Might we suggest that a little printer's ink might help sell them? These bonds are as good as gold, and should find ready sale wherever there is money for investment in safe securities.

The trouble may be that the investing public is not aware that these bonds are for sale.

A squad of Mexican revolutionists fired on a detail of U. S. troops, last week, who were patrolling the Rio Grande. No one was hurt, although the Mexicans fired several volleys and then ran for the high weeds. If our soldiers don't look out, some of them will get hurt—some of these days when they are not looking for it. They ought to be more careful and not expose themselves, for it is evident that the Mexicans don't like our soldiers—to speak of.

GOOD ROADS-- AND POOR

In connection with the American roads congress to meet in Detroit Sept. 29 to Oct. 24, pause to think of this.

There are two and a quarter million miles of public roads in this country and nine-tenths of them are rutty, muddy or dusty.

As a people we're spending \$200,000,000 a year on roads (mostly wasted) one-third more on moving picture shows and more than five times as much on rum and tobacco.

Half of us live in the country, yet it is this country half, whom bad roads chiefly punish, that are the biggest obstacle to better highways. They see the immediate tax cost and forget how, like the proverbial bread cast on the waters, it's bound to return, expanded, after not so very many days, either.

Mostly the Detroit congress will be a pow-wow of city folks who own automobiles and want better roads for purposes of pleasure. All aids are welcome to the good cause of road booming. But it won't be the city folks who will have to be won over. Mr. and Mrs. American Farmer must be brought to conviction ere the reproach of nine-tenths inefficiency in our public road system can be erased from Uncle Sam's escutcheon.

So speed the conversion of the countryside.—Dallas Dispatch.

FOR SALE 1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it, also bargains in used Motor Cycles. Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11 Trenton, Mich.

MORE RAIN!

Total of More Than Seven Inches in The Past Eight Days

Within the last eight days, no less than seven inches of rain has fallen here. The Concho and the creeks have been out of banks. The roads have been almost impassable for vehicles for the past three days. Our streets are very muddy and one needs rubber boots to navigate them. The little draw between the court house and the depot has, at times, been a roaring torrent, and many have been kicking because there is no bridge across it.

Several barrels of water have poured through the roof of the court house into the district court room, doing much damage to the floor.

We learn that a great deal of fence has been washed down by the floods, and it will be many days before they are repaired. We also learn that the lakes on the Divide are full of water, which is good news to the duck hunters.

All in all, it has been quite a wet spell for this country, and will prove the making of it.

A CONTRAST

The Sterling City News-Record says, "The broom weeds in the court yard are being cut down and burned. Amen." The suggestion is also made that as the court house and jail fund has a cash balance of \$900, that some of it be used to beautify the court yard.

Our brother has had a hard time with those broom weeds and we feel like shaking hands with him that they are finally disposed of and the way made clear for future improvements. You have shown what perseverance will do, now keep the good work up.

Sterling county would do well to send a landscape gardener to view Irion county's court yard, which is a splendid model of civic beauty, and instead of planting their yard to "turnips," as the News-Record says has been done, an inspiration could be obtained as to what a little energy, coupled on to the business end of a spade, can accomplish.

We are proud of our court yard. The whole block is fenced and the ground covered with grass that is kept as green as that of the famous Emerald Isle, while thrifty, well kept hedges border all the walks and numerous shade trees are set outside the hedges and scattered around over the lawn. Two wells furnish water to keep the yard in fine shape and a man is busy every day trimming hedges, cutting grass, raking the leaves and doing the thousand and one other things necessary to give the grounds their present well kept appearance.—Mertzon Star.

Irion county has only 800 square miles within her boundary, while Sterling county has 975. In 1910, Irion county had a population of 1283, while Sterling had 1493. Sterling has as many cattle as Irion, and more horses, mules, sheep and hogs. Her taxable values are larger and her debts are smaller; yet, Irion can boast of her roads, bridges, jail, fine court house, and is now putting salt on our tail (tale) of woe by boasting of her well kept court house yard while we are obliged to content ourselves with a bouquet of broomweeds and a small turnip patch. The masses of Sterling people will not stand for this state of affairs very long—see if they do.

Z. E. Black in Chicago

Zenas E. Black, with the Texas Land & Development Co., and who has recently been transferred to Chicago, writes:

"I have been realizing for quite awhile that there was something wrong, and it now comes to me what it is: I have been missing your paper and its news from home.

"Chicago is some 'burg,' as you know. It has five morning and five evening papers, I think, and all of them for a penny apiece. You see, one can get the news here, fresh from the bat, very cheaply. I have seen many good shows. I have also seen Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson, Johnny Evers, and a majority of the baseball stars in action. But I had rather live in a small town, even with these tremendous advantages here."

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM

To Be Held at Sterling City, in The High School Auditorium, From October 6 to 10, 1913, Inclusive

INFORMATION The time selected for the Institute to be held is considered as the most convenient for the schools in general. State examinations prevent the holding of the Institute the first week in September.

Each teacher who has contracted to teach in this county must attend the Institute for the full time. Failure to do this will forfeit the week's salary and render liable the loss of position. Oral or written contracts make attendance compulsory.

A talk of at least thirty minutes is required of each leader of a subject, and each teacher will be expected to comment upon each subject. Good, honest work will be required. You will be expected to earn your salary. Furthermore this is the only time for the teachers to discuss jointly the problems that so vitally concern them, and it behooves each one of them to make the most of the time. Remember, do not come expecting the session to be anything but a working session.

Teachers will notice that their names occur on the program more than once. This is necessary because of the small number of teachers in the county. Let your ambition be to lead your subject in a masterful manner, and this is possible after becoming master of the subject. Teachers who shirk in the institute work will shirk in the school work.

The County Superintendent has no authority to excuse anyone. The work is divided for convenience into departments. Special addresses will be of interest to everyone.

Trustees are urged to attend, and all friends of education will be welcomed. Let everyone unite to make this session a great success.

Respectfully, B. F. Brown, Ex-officio Co. Supt.

MONDAY, FORENOON 9:00 to 10:45. Invocation. Address of Welcome. Response to address of welcome. Explanation of plan of work.—County Superintendent. Enrollment of teachers by Secretary. 10:45 to 12:00—Primary Section. Reading: How to Teach Beginners.—Mrs. Ida H. Allen. Spelling: How Much Stress Should be put on Spelling in the Primary Grades.—Miss Etna Grimes.

AFTERNOON 1:30 to 3:15. Intermediate Section. History: Best Methods of Teaching Beginners History.—D. L. Slaton. Geography: Correlation of Geography with History.—Mrs. Bessie Wade. Grammar: How to Make Grammar interesting.—Miss Pearl Edwards. 3:15 to 4:00. High School Section. English: Teaching of English.—W. E. Roberts. General discussion: Rules and Regulations.

TUESDAY, FORENOON 9:00 to 10:45. Primary Section. Reading in Second and Third Grades.—Miss Sallie Hardin. Number Work: Plans for Catching the Interest of the Pupil.—Miss Ileta Austin. Writing and Drawing: Importance and amount of time that should be given.—Miss Pearl Edwards. 10:45 to 12:00. General Work

AFTERNOON 1:30 to 3:15. Intermediate Section. History: Difficulties in Teaching History.—Miss Janet Cope. Geography: Uses of Outline Maps and Relief Maps.—Mrs. Alice Foster. 3:15 to 4:00. High School Section. Influence of Environments.—W. E. Roberts. General Discussion: Examinations Report Cards.

WEDNESDAY, FORENOON 9:00 to 10:45. Primary Section. How to Beautify the School Room.—Mrs. Ida H. Allen. Nature Study and Language.—Mrs. Alice Foster. 10:45 to 12:00. General work.

- Mrs. Alice Foster Mrs. Ida H. Allen Miss Pearl Edwards Miss Vera Kellis Miss Winnie Davis Sterling Creek—J. T. Brannan Lacey—Miss Janet Cope Morrow—Mrs. Bessie Wade Iolanthe—Miss Ileta Austin Divide—Miss Etna Grimes China Valley—Miss Sallie Hardin Kiowa—Miss Ruby Epps Kellis—D. L. Slaton

DISTRICT COURT

Last Monday morning Judge Timmins convened his court here, empanelled the grand jury, and set the "big twelve" to work. After spending the day in talking about cattle, crops and the range, and having a lot of citizens before them and asking them if they knew of any delinquent, they came before the court Tuesday and said there was nothing doing—and they all went home.

The case of The State vs Robertson et al was continued.

J. C. Stewart vs Western Union Telegraph Co., verdict for defendant.

C. S. & L. V. Ry. Co. vs T. S. Hill, judgment for plaintiff.

J. S. Cole vs M. A. Wilkerson, suit for boundary, continued.

Lindley vs C. N. Crawford et al, trespass to try title, judgment for defendants.

M. A. Wilkerson vs J. S. Cole and J. F. Morrow, trespass to try title, continued.

Court adjourned Thursday afternoon. The following out of town attorneys were in attendance upon the court: Ed J. Hamner, of Sweetwater; Lee Upton, C. E. Dubois, J. W. Hill, Alex Collins and Shelby Cox, of San Angelo.

On to Sterling City

Joe Weidel, chief engineer of construction of the Santa Fe railroad, was in Slaton the first of the week, and stated that the work of extending the Slaton-Lamesa road from Lamesa to Sterling City would be started as soon as the cut-off is completed.—Slatonite.

R-A-I-N

If absence makes the heart grow fonder. If peroxide makes the hair grow blonder. If onions make the breath grow stronger. What is it that makes the grass grow longer? "R-A-I-N, my boy, rain."—Swiped ("We have it") If you want to save money on your fall bill of dry goods it will pay you to figure with B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo, Texas.

School Books and Supplies

We have in stock a complete line of adopted School Books and School Supplies. We are obliged to sell all books for CASH. Don't ask for credit or a ticket--bring the money.

PREMIUM OFFERED: With every 5 cents worth of pencils or tablets bought of us after September 1st, for cash, we will give the purchaser a ticket. The boy holding the greatest number of tickets, on October 31, will be given the watch in our show window; and the girl having the greatest number will receive pearl handled manicure set.

We will appreciate your patronage

Butler Drug Co. DRUGGISTS & STATIONERS

The Marlin Hammerless 12-Gauge Pump Gun. Repeating shotgun, smooth bore, is a unsurpassing, beautifully balanced gun, without any objectionable hump or bump; no hole on top for gas to blow through or water to get in; can't freeze up with rain, snow, or sleet; its solid steel frame (not a shell of wood) permits a thoroughly symmetrical gun without sacrificing strength or safety; it is the safest breech-loading shotgun ever built. Hammerless with Solid Steel Breech (inside as well as out)—Solid Trigger Release—no rattling cartridges—quietly Ejection—Matted Barrel (which costs \$1.00 extra on other guns)—Free Action—Double Extractors—Take-Down Feature—Trigger and Hammer Safety. Handled guaranteed in shooting ability; price standard Grade "A" gun, \$22.60. Send 2 stamps postage for big catalog describing No. 28, A, B, C, D, E and Trap Special and all other Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns. Do it now! The Marlin Firearms Co., 42 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

Baylor College For Women

Four Years Academy Course Helton, Texas. Four Years College Course. College offers four-years course. Graduates State Teachers' certificates. Strong faculty of University training teachers. E. A. Academy offers a full High School course. Excellent separate faculty. Fine Art; Music; Expression; Art. Finest in the South. The celebrated Dr. Ithos S. Lotz, Director of Music. Building well equipped; location healthful; outdoor athletics year round. Physical examination by competent Directress. Address John C. Hardy, L. D. President.

THE THIRCE-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.

LOWE & DURHAM Dealers in Cotton Mills Use LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF PRODUCTION

Fifteen Hundred More Cotton Mills Needed. Cotton Mill and Farmer Inseparable Comrades.

There is no industry more important to our progress than that of the cotton mills and none more deserving of the patronage of our merchants and of the friendship of the people of Texas on the frontier of the latter zone and the cotton mill is not a pioneer industry. It can only only where business conditions are reliable, a public sentiment stable, and the consuming public friendly to its output. The product is a staple one and when it enters the market must meet the competition of the eastern and southern mills where there is an abundance of water, labor, cheap fuel, cheap money, and where conditions are more settled.

Any person hauling wood, fish, or hunting or in any way trespassing on any lands owned or controlled by me, will be prosecuted. R. W. Foster

STEVENS The Barrels and Lugs of STEVENS Double and Single Barrel SHOTGUNS. J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY, P. O. Box 5005, CHICPEE FALLS, MASS.

PATENTS OVER 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Scientific American. Why do the English put the ragged in jail? Because that is the only way they find they can shut them up.

COME IN AND WE WILL TAKE TIME TO WAIT ON YOU.

COTTEN & DAVIS

San Angelo Business College

...young men and women thoroughly for business. Civil service and all Commercial Branches. Positions paying \$50 or more GUARANTEED to Graduates of complete Commercial Course. See catalog and terms.

Professional.

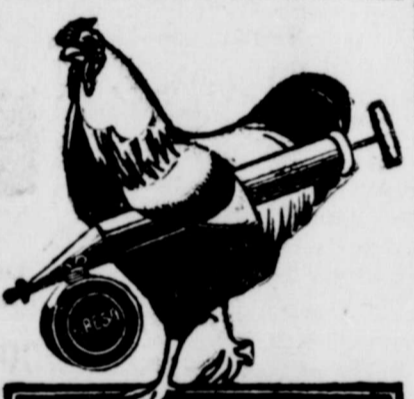
Chas. R. Gowen
Physician and Surgeon
Butler Drug Company, Sterling City, Texas.
and Residence Phone 83

A. Proctor, M.D.
Practice limited to EAR, NOSE and THROAT including the scientific fitting of glasses.
Building, San Angelo, Texas

J. B. Minyard
Physician & Surgeon
OVER COULSON'S DRUGSTORE
STERLING CITY, TEXAS

We have just received a big line of Ladies, Misses, and children's coats in the latest materials. B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo.

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



KRESO DIP No. 1

GOING AFTER THE LICE.

You need something to clean up disinfect and kill parasites.

KRESO DIP No. 1 will do the work.

DEPENDABLE SURE INEXPENSIVE

EASY TO USE

We have a special booklet on diseases of Poultry. Call or write for one.

BUTLER DRUG COMPANY

TRADES

BUNN & PRINE
TRANSFER & DRAY LINE
Prompt and efficient service
Telephone No. 70
STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

Lyles Brothers
Dealers in
Furniture, Undertakers
Saddles, Farm Implements

Abstracts
Sham Abstract Co.
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
Office at Court House

P. BROWN
BLACKSMITHING
TO REPAIRING & SUPPLIES

to my friends AND customers

Thank you all for the patronage you have given me in the past and I sincerely hope to have you continue same, as you will always receive courteous treatment and a wholesome home cooking at the

Central Hotel
D. S. Smith

NOTICE—KEEP OUT.

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

G. W. Allard

LOCALS

Best catch rope on earth.—Cummins.

Miss Sallie Dickerson, of San Angelo, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hull are visiting at their old home, at Paris, Texas.

Born: On the 23rd, ult., to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lobban, at Alzada, Mont., a boy.

Paper, pencils, tablets, school books and other school supplies—At Butler Drug Co.

J. T. Davis left Tuesday for Waco, where he will be gone for about ten days on business.

E. P. Purves, who has been seriously ill for the past few weeks, is reported to be improving.

Lowe & Durham are unloading a car of windmills and piping and a car of wire, this week.

Shoes to fit the whole family, and at the right price, at B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo, Texas.

I take orders for S. D. Myers famous Sweetwater saddles, and H. J. Justin's cowboy boots.—Cummins

Miss Nella May Eaton, of San Angelo, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Crawford.

Lee J. Davis and E. Kiser, while here last Saturday, bought two carloads of young mules from J. T. Davis.

If you want to buy a Ladies, Misses or child's coat, it will pay you to figure with B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo, Texas.

We are glad to report that engineer W. W. Short, after being laid up in the hospital for a few days, is back on his run.

The rains prevented a number of our citizens from attending the West Texas District Fair, at Big Springs, this week.

A train load of cattle, belonging to several of our cattlemen, was shipped out of this place Tuesday for Fort Worth markets.

All the new goods in the latest colors and at special prices at B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo.

The Fine Arts Department of the high school will give a free recital at the high school auditorium next Friday night. Everybody invited.

Spencer Guimarin, our popular telephone manager, is the proud possessor of a motorcycle, on which to make his rounds of inspection.

We have just received a big line of Ladies', Misses, and children's coats, in the latest materials. B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo.

From some cause, the postoffice failed to receive the daily mail last Wednesday night. This is the first time this has happened in many years.

The friends of Roy Foster will be interested to learn that, last week, he matriculated as a junior at the University of Texas. Roy is a product of old Sterling, and it will be a cold day in August when one of our boys fail to make good.

No More Blackleg



VACCINATE WITH BLACKLEGIDS and save the animals.

BLACKLEGIDS are the **EASIEST SAFEST SUREST.**

Used and endorsed everywhere that blackleg is known. Call on us for circulars describing the disease and telling how to prevent it.

Butler Drug Company

If you want to buy a Ladies, Misses or child's coat, it will pay you to figure with B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo, Texas.

Try those California gloves at Cummins'.

COAL.—I am handling the famous McAlester and New Mexico coal. Those desiring coal will do well to see me before buying elsewhere.—A. A. Gamble.

The Concho Valley Baptist Association did not convene here this week on account of the weather conditions, but the meeting was postponed, to meet two weeks hence with the First Baptist church of San Angelo.

The management of the meeting desire to thank all who so generously proffered hospitalities for the delegates and visitors.

Shoes to fit the whole family, and at the right price, at B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo, Texas.

Call and see G. C. Potts about your laundry. Basket leaves Tuesday morning and returns Thursday night. If you will call to see me, I will show you where you can have your washing done cheaper by sending it to the laundry. Give it a trial. Phone No. 21.

PREMIUM OFFERED: With every 5 cents worth of pencils and tablets bought of us after September 1st for cash we will give the purchaser a ticket. The boy holding the greatest number of tickets at a date to be named later, will be entitled to receive the watch in our show window, and the girl holding the greatest number of tickets will receive the pearl handle maniere set.

TRESPASS NOTICE

Any person found hunting, fishing, hauling wood or otherwise trespassing on any lands owned or controlled by us will be prosecuted. Take warning and keep out. 4-20-13 A. C. Pearson R. B. McEntire

Moon Blindness.

A naval correspondent of the London Standard has written from Port of Spain, Trinidad, stating that in his travels he had come across many cases of moon blindness, caused by men sleeping with the moon shining upon them, such cases occurring principally in the tropics and the Mediterranean.

Strange to say, adds the Trinidad correspondent, men so affected can see in daylight, but cannot do so when dusk sets in. Mr. Elgie further quotes from a communication made by a New Zealand correspondent to a weekly scientific journal. This correspondent was, many years ago, an apprentice on the Liverpool ship Langdale, an East India trader.

Once when the ship was between St. Helena and the Cape some of the crew slept on deck, fully exposed to the glare of the brilliant moon. When they awoke three of them were quite moon blind. They had to be led about at night and the ropes put into their hands.

LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, now in his eighty-sixth year, is still a frequent contributor to the newspapers and magazines. He was eminent as a scholar and a writer when he first went to Canada, 40 years ago. At the age of 34 he was regius professor of modern history at Oxford university.

All the new goods in the latest colors and at special prices at B. B. Wright Dry Goods Co., San Angelo.

Splendid line of Pocket Knives just in. Call and see them.—Cummins.

Good house and lot, with outhouses and well, for \$300. 1-2 cash, balance trade.—R. B. Cummins.

ROAD BUILDING.

Demonstration Work and Machinery on Exhibition at the Dallas Fair.

Building a public highway is the most important human event of this age and intelligent construction of roads the greatest triumph in modern science. It is authoritatively estimated that sixty cents of every dollar spent on public highways is wasted through faulty construction or in unwise methods of maintenance.

The exhibits of road machinery and model roads will be a public highway institute that every person who visits the State Fair of Texas at Dallas should attend.

The latest types of the most perfect road machinery will be parked on the Fair grounds for convenient inspection. There will be model highways and demonstration roads laid out and samples of road materials and construction will be exhibited and their value and utility explained.

The improvement of our public highways is the most stupendous problem confronting the people of Texas today. We have 140,000 miles of public highways and 4,657 miles are surfaced with stone, gravel or similar materials. We spend approximately \$53.09 per mile per annum on public highways. The per cent of public highways improved in Texas is 3.2 and in the United States 7.14. We spend approximately \$7,500,000 per annum on public highways and \$3,000,000 annually on paved streets. Of this amount \$1,000,000 is raised by bond issues and \$3,500,000 by taxation. We spend on an average of \$2.00 per annum per capita on our roads and the average in the United States is \$1.55. We have four per cent of our public highways classed as "improved" and the average in the United States is nine per cent.

There is no better investment than money intelligently spent on public highways and every dollar invested in road improvement adds three times its value to adjoining property and every argument that applies to the improvement of private property will apply with multiplied force to the improvement of public property, and especially to public highways, as every farmer must use the roads.

There are many important lessons that can be learned from the good roads exhibit at the State Fair of Texas at Dallas, Oct. 18 to Nov. 2.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Largest Models of Agricultural Implements and Machinery on Exhibition at the Texas Cotton Palace.

The sun never sets on the dominion of King Cotton and he rules supreme over the most fertile, most profitable and most desirable portion of the globe.

Cotton has recast the occupation, remodeled the wardrobe and brought into life more industries than any other product the world has ever known. Since the brilliant genius of Eli Whitney gave us the cotton gin, mammoth manufacturing plants have been constructed to make gins, presses, cotton mills, cotton oil mills, plows, cultivators, wagons, harness, railroad equipment, steamships, and all machinery needed in cultivating, manufacturing, transporting and marketing the crop.

King Cotton will sit on his throne at the Waco Cotton Palace November 1st to 16th and review a grand display of the latest improved models of agricultural implements and machinery that the world possesses.

King Cotton spends annually in the markets of the world one and one-quarter billion dollars for machinery and equipment to cultivate and harvest the crop. The king purchases annually two million agricultural implements; one thousand gins; presses and mills, and spends millions of dollars in transportation equipment. This monarch of Agriculture will inspect the exhibits in the Mechanical and Implements Department and manufacturers from all over the globe will exhibit the best products inventive genius and that mechanical skill of the age can devise, all seeking the good opinion of the king.

These exhibits will address the throne in tongues of iron and steel, and in language mute and powerful, tell an eloquent story of their efficiency, utility, strength and economy.

It is a liberal education in mechanical science and a course of instruction in business to hear these masters of mechanics converse with the king and demonstrate how time and labor will be saved to the cotton fields of the South by giving them an opportunity to become royal servants. It will be one of the most interesting and engaging industrial entertainments that will be staged in Texas during the year and no one should miss it. The farmers will be especially benefited by visiting the palace and inspecting the subjects and servants of the king.

If it's right why change it? A multiplicity of models is evidence that the maker is still experimenting. There is but one Ford model. And for five years our rapidly growing factories haven't been able to make all we could sell—because it is right.

More than a quarter of million Fords now in service—convincing evidence of their wonderful merit. Runabout \$325; Touring Car, \$600; Town Car, \$800.—f. o. b. Detroit, with all equipment. Get interesting "Ford Times" from Dept. F, Detroit; Ford Motor Company; Brown & Pearce, local dealers.

W. L. FOSTER, PRES. I. S. JOHNSTON, VICE-PRES. J. T. DAVIS, 2nd V. P. J. S. COLE, CASHIER SAM MAHAFFEY, ASS'T. CASHIER

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF STERLING CITY

Capital \$60,000.00

Accounts are solicited from individuals, who may rely upon courteous consideration and the very best terms that are consistent with good business methods.

The Remington Cube bag a few

REMINGTON-UMC PUMP GUN

Bottom Ejection; Solid Breech; Hammerless; Safe

WHAT'S the use of a repeating gun that throws the shells, smoke and gases in the way of your aim? That's the question that started us working on the Remington-UMC Bottom Ejection Pump Gun—the only gun of its kind on the market, and used by thousands of gunners all over the country.

Solid Breech, Hammerless. Perfectly Balanced. Three Inbuilt Safety Devices—accidental discharge impossible. Simple Take-Down—a quarter turn of the barrel, without tools.

Find the dealer who is taking the lead in arms and ammunition. He specializes in Remington-UMC, the perfect shooting combination, and most advanced thing known to the shooting fraternity.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. 299 Broadway, New York

FOR SALE AT

AMERICAN BEAUTY FLOUR

N. A. AUSTIN'S

BOOKKEEPING—SHORTHAND.

And allied subjects, the latest and best. Satisfaction guaranteed or tuition refunded.

SAN ANGELO BUSINESS COLLEGE, San Angelo, Texas.

MORTALITY IN WAR.

War, called by the great Erasmus, "the malady of princes," has had so many victims we will never be able to reckon them up. However, it is computed that up to the middle of the nineteenth century no less than 6,800,000 men perished on the field of battle. In all probability the estimate is under, rather than over, the mark. You may be correct in thinking that "wars are practically over" among civilized people, but from the present-day armaments of the so-called civilized peoples it would look as though those in authority had not yet gotten over the fear of the old terror.

A CALL DOWN

The Tenant—Say, last night the rain came through the roof and gave me a regular shower bath. You ought to do something.

The Landlord—What do you expect me to do? Give you soap and towels?

Wanted It Complete.

Several days ago a housefurnishing shop on Chestnut street, west of Broad, had a display of bathroom supplies in their window. In one corner was a bathtub. Over this was hung a portable shower with a sign attached which read, "Complete \$19." A man came into the store and said to the salesman, "I'll take the shower." The latter was rather surprised that such a seedy-looking individual would make such a purchase and said, "We do not send these 'C. O. D.' " "That's all right," he replied, and took a ten-dollar note from a roll of bills. In the course of the day the shower was delivered to a certain address. The next day a little girl came into the shop and, giving the address of the purchaser of the day before said, "We got the shower all right, but my father wants to know where the bathtub is." The firm sent for the shower and returned the \$10 bill without comment.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A SOLDIER'S ATONEMENT

Edward B. Clark

Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.

The time when the United States and Mexican governments made that temporary treaty which allowed the troops of either to invade the territory of the other when in the pursuit of hostile Indians fleeing across the border, James Tracy was a second lieutenant in the 19th cavalry. It was during the height of the Geronimo trouble, and Tracy, with his troop, dismounted, and after a soul and body wearying march on the trail of the wily Apache, found himself in the heart of one of the dreariest, most God-forsaken mountain countries in the whole range of the southern country.

The troop was exhausted and practically without water, the men having not a drop to drink save what was in their canteens. They had cut loose from a river in the early morning, expecting to find another when the day was done, but not as much as a rivulet had they found. There was no coffee that night and there wasn't a light heart in the whole outfit.

Tracy was unhappy. It wasn't wholly his suffering condition and that of his men which weighed upon him. Just before leaving the Arizona post he had received news that his younger brother, John, had been committed to state prison in a far northeastern state. The officer had seen his home only once since his graduation. He had stayed away purposely. His brother had been a trusted bank employee. Then came suspicion, then conviction and a sentence. John Tracy protested his innocence of the crime charged against him, and his family, knowing the lad, believed in him, but the circumstantial evidence was overwhelming, and in spite of the efforts of the aged father, who spent his time and his money in the boy's defense, he went to prison.

Before the troop had left Fort Banks with its nose to the red-hot trail of Geronimo there had joined an enlisted man a strapping young fellow who said that he came from St. Louis. His name was Barlow, and he was assigned to the troop of which Tracy was the junior officer, and he went with it on its chase across the border after the Apache chieftain.

Barlow on every occasion possible attached himself to Tracy's person. Whenever there was a scouting party detached from the main body and put under the second lieutenant's command Barlow asked that he might be assigned to it to share in the scouting duty. He was a reserved fellow and apparently of superior education. There were no camp jokes for him. He was grave and taciturn. Tracy had noticed the evident attachment of the man to him, and as he was a capable soldier and willing to dare and to do anything he was glad to have him a part of his outfit when on detached and dangerous service.

On the morning following the night that the troop was practically without water and in a country devoid of all green things save the forbidding cactus, the troop commander told Tracy that he had better make a short reconnaissance, feel out the country for the enemy and, above all, try to locate water. To attempt a march under that hot Mexican sun with the men, and with any idea of effective service, was foolhardy.

Tracy told his captain that he would take but one man with him; that they would strike south-west, where it was thought a better prospect of water lay, and that they would return as soon as a find was made. He selected Barlow for his companion, and the two struck out through the black, sun-scorched country.

They went on for three hours. Not a drop of the element of which they were in search. Their tongues were blistered. They drank sparingly of the water in their canteens, pressed on for another hour and then knew that they must retire.

"Back they started. They followed their onward trail as well as they could, but at times it was lost, and then circling was necessary to take it up again. At noon they lost it and could not find it again. There was a great jagged rock rising to the westward which neither recognized."

"Lieutenant," said Barlow, "we're going wrong. We never came this way. The sun doesn't bear right. It should be more to our right. I believe that we are going almost directly at right angles to the camp."

They circled again and again, but no trace of the trail. Then the conclusion forced itself on Tracy that they were lost. They wandered on until the sun went down beyond the black rocks. Then they each drank sparingly of the precious contents of the canteens, and lay down on the gray desert to sleep.

The sun came up like a red-hot round shot. Tracy and Barlow ate the last of their single ration, and took one swallow of water apiece. Then on they went again. Twenty-four hours passed. The sun came up once more, and with its coming they staggered forward. The canteens were empty. They looked for the cactus whose leaf yields a juice that helps fight off the demon of thirst. They could not find it. The only vegetation were occasional clumps of stunted prickly pear cactus, the juice of whose leaves accentuates thirst.

Another twenty-four hours. The men cheered each other on like the soldiers they were. Tracy began to feel the coming of delirium. Oh for a draught of water! He looked at Barlow. The man's eyes were burning, but they had a courage in them, and something else in their depths which Tracy never before had seen there. On and on they went. They could go no further. Suddenly Barlow turned to Tracy and said in a voice that was choked from the clutching of thirst's hand at his throat: "Lieutenant, I was afraid that we might be tempted to drink this long ago, so I saved it for the last extremity. Lieutenant, I have one good drink of water apiece left in my canteen."



Barlow shook the canteen, and Tracy heard the splash of the water within.

"Drink, Barlow," said Tracy. "Drink; you saved it and it shall be yours. Drink, drink it. I say it may give you strength to go on. If you get back, boy, and the men strike water, ask them to come after my boy."

Tracy was reeling. His brain was awfully and his whole system on fire.

"Lieutenant," said Barlow, "I had more in my canteen than you had in yours when we started. Men in an extremity like this should share and share alike. I'll take my cup and we'll divide the water."

"Is there enough for the two and to do any good?" asked Tracy.

"Yes," said Barlow, "one good drink for each."

"Drink first," said Tracy. "I'll not touch a drop until my command is served."

"All right, sir," said Barlow.

Tracy turned away for a moment. He heard the gurgle of water. Would it never come his turn to drink? Barlow spoke: "Lieutenant, I'm afraid I took more than half. Here is what's left."

He poured the water gurgling from the canteen into the cup. There was a good round drink.

"Take it, lieutenant," said Barlow. "I had more than that."

Tracy seized the cup and drained it. Oh, the joy of it! New life went surging through him. His eyes cleared. He looked at Barlow. There was no new life in the man's eyes. His lip was drooping.

"Barlow," said Tracy severely, "you deceived me. You never drank a drop."

Something like a smile came into Barlow's face.

"Forgive me, lieutenant," he said, "but there was only enough for one." And then he staggered and fell forward. Tracy caught him in his arms, and, weak though he was, managed to support his burden.

"Lieutenant," whispered Barlow, "go on. You are strong enough and may reach camp. If you do, just come back and bury me here."

Then the man drew his officer's head close to him and whispered something Barlow almost felt fall his burden. "Yes, it's true. I was the killy one and your brother was innocent and a sacrifice. Take this" and he drew a paper from his blouse and put it in Tracy's hand. "Forgive me, lieutenant," he said, and as he spoke his empty canteen swung from his side and struck against Tracy's knee.

"Forgive you? Yes, Barlow," he said.

The enlisted man looked up, smiled and died.

Tracy let his burden gently to the earth, and then he pressed on, for now there was an added life in his veins and an added interest in living.

He reached the top of the ridge and looked down. The camp was below him. Not the old camp, but the old troop and a new camp and by the bank of a stream.

Refreshed with food, sleep and the yet more precious water, Tracy recovered. The paper which Barlow had given him contained proof of his brother's innocence. Tracy led a squad back to the point where he had left Barlow. They found his body. There was peace in the man's face. He was given a soldier's burial, and on the little wilderness grave Lieutenant Tracy planted a cross and a little, fluttering flag.

BEEF TEA AS AN INTOXICANT

We find it difficult to believe the cable report that Liverpool physicians are very much exercised over the case of the traveling salesman with delirium tremens induced by too much beef tea, says a writer in the New York Times.

Food analysts and nutrition experts have long been aware of the high stimulating power of meat proteins, which, Dr. Chittenden says, are approximated by one sort of protein from the vegetable kingdom, that of oatmeal. The vegetarians, in fact, base their most effective arguments in the fact that the stimulation from meat is in a way like that from alcohol, effecting tissue change or metabolism rather than affording nutrition. Beef tea is the highest stimulant among the meat juices. Physicians have long since abandoned the notion that it is a food capable of repairing tissue, for laboratory tests have proved that it causes more rapid wasting of the body than no food at all.

Indeed, dogs fed entirely on concentrated beef juice are so overstimulated that they die within a few days. Experiments conducted by the United States department of agriculture on losses in cooking meat showed that beef which had been used for the preparation of tea or broth had lost practically none of its nutritive value, while most of the "flavoring material"—the toxic and stimulating part of the beef—had gone into the extract.

It is doubtful if the medical men of Liverpool are greatly surprised at the drummer's discovery of the hilarious consequences to be derived from beef juice. Beef tea has never been regarded by those who know as an innocuous beverage; those who don't know and who have been experimenting in their own kitchens for their own convalescents may well take warning from the sad and remarkable case of the traveling salesman in Liverpool.

expression to certain primordial and entirely normal emotions, but it can be diverted into pathological lines, and that, the Medical Times suspects, is what has happened now. All of which should be carefully pondered by such votaries of the new—or old—sport as have sense enough to understand it.

Is there any reason a boat shouldn't be referred to as she when it is considered that a firm attachment to the buoys usually exists?

STORY OF FISHERIES

Industry on Newfoundland Banks 400 Years Old.

Men Do Not Work for Wages, But for Share of Catch—240 Vessels and 6,838 People Engaged in the Business in 1912.

New York.—Two recent consular reports from St. Pierre call attention to the many interesting and unique features of the French fisheries on the Newfoundland banks. This industry is more than 400 years old, and has changed but little with the progress of the centuries. The only important innovation was the substitution of light dories for the clumsy "chaloupe" in use prior to 1865. It is true that within the past five years the steam trawler has appeared as a rival, but not yet a dangerous rival, of the brig and schooner.

In 1912, 240 vessels and 6,838 men engaged in the Banks fisheries constituted what is known as the "metropolitan" fleet, i. e., vessels fitted out in Normandy and Brittany. These vessels leave France in late March or early April and require from 14 to 45 days for the passage, according to wind and weather. The voyage is perilous, for the craft are very small and the methods of navigation are of the simplest. The masters of these vessels take observations for latitude, but have no chronometers and cannot determine their longitude with any accuracy. On the outward journey they can tell roughly from soundings when they have arrived at the banks; returning they can estimate their position when they cross the steamer lanes converging toward the English channel.

Besides the metropolitan fleet, a certain number of vessels (40 in 1912) are fitted out in the colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon and manned with Normans and Bretons, who come out in the spring on a steamer chartered for the purpose and return to France at the end of the season. Formerly these men made the journey in sailing vessels, which were often dangerously crowded. The combined fleet in 1912 numbered 7,500 fishermen.

The fishermen do not work for wages, but for a share in the catch.



Street in Quaint St. Pierre.

Before they leave France they receive an advance payment, varying from \$75 to \$150, to be deducted from their future earnings. If, as not infrequently happens, a man's share at the end of the season is not sufficient to cover the amount advanced to him, the owner of the vessel loses the difference, and the man himself comes home with empty pockets. The fishermen's total earnings in seven months of hard labor and exposure probably do not average more than \$150. Strangely enough, the men appear to be content with their lot, and all the reforms that have been effected toward improving their wages and the conditions under which they labor have been initiated by naval officers, administrative officials, enlightened shipowners, and persons engaged in the Societe des Oeuvres de Mer.

"GRIZZLY BEAR" OLD GREEK

French Historian Derives it From an Ancient Sacrificial Dance Performed in Athens.

Paris.—Much attention is being given to a remarkable article by Leon La Farge, the historian, tracing the descent of the "grizzly bear" dance from an ancient Greek "bear dance" solemnly performed in Athens every five years. It is said to have come originally from the city of Brauron, one of the twelve towns of the Ionian Confederation, and to have been instituted in honor of the goddess Artemis to appease her wrath on account of a pet she-bear of hers, which was accidentally killed by a young girl devotee.

The dance was performed in the spring by the young girls of Athens, dressed in saffron robes and carrying palm branches, who on the appointed day mounded the Acropolis, followed by their parents leading goats for the sacrifice. There, to the sound of sacred hymns the girls, some times disguised as bears, danced around the image of the goddess, imitating the steps and movements of the sacred she-bear—dancing "the grizzly bear," in fact. This discovery of the illustrious lineage of a dance thought to be of American origin, is causing people to regard it with increased respect and interest. It is now hoped that records of the turkey trot may be found in Egyptian inscriptions, or of the bunny-hug among the brick tablets of Assyria.

Catch Poundmaster's Dog

Tarrytown, N. Y.—The joke was on William Martin, poundmaster, when George Heike, a dog catcher, caught Martin's pet dog, took it to the pound and killed it. Martin's dog had been allowed to run free, although there is a quarantine in force here.

HOW ICE IS MADE IN BENGAL

Natives Manufacture Product Simply by the Application of Natural Laws of Evaporation.

London.—We think of ice only as the product of extreme cold in winter or as produced by the ice machines, which use ammonia or other chemicals. But ice has been manufactured these many ages on the plains of Bengal simply by the application of the natural law of evaporation. The Hindus are especially fond of sorbets and iced drinks, and of course it is never cold enough on the plains for ice to form, nor have they known anything about manufacturing ice mechanically. But the



Hindoo Making Ice.

Hindoes have managed to secure ice notwithstanding their burning skies in the spring nights they put water in very broad, shallow basins exposed to the passage of the air and elevated at a height of about a yard from the ground upon a pile of straw or of bamboo. At other times they fill small shells scattered on the ground, securing a small quantity of ice from each shell. When the air is calm and the weather serene the water freezes even when the temperature is as high as 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

WOMAN SEEKS REST IN JAIL

Worn Out by Druggery of Her Wicked State, She Steals to Be Arrested.

Brooklyn.—After working all day on the case of a woman who said she stole to get into jail and thus escape what she called "the druggery of married life in a tenement house," Miss Anna I. Connelly, probationary officer of the Adams street court in Brooklyn said that she had failed to learn the identity of the strange prisoner. While the woman talked freely to Miss Connelly about the conditions of her home life, which she said, drove her to seek rest in jail, she refused to tell her name or make known her address. Miss Connelly said that she would try again to find relatives or friends of the prisoner.

The woman, who seems to prefer life behind prison bars to being a drudge, is being held for special sessions on a charge of shoplifting. When she was arrested in a Fulton street store and accused of stealing a remnant of silk and an ostrich plume, she said that she wanted to be arrested. She is seemingly some forty years old and has the appearance of one who has led a life of hard work. When Magistrate Nash told the woman that he would have to hold her for special sessions she smiled and expressed satisfaction.

"I want to go to jail," the strange prisoner told Miss Connelly. "I went into the store to take some things that I might be arrested. I did this because I wanted to get away from druggery. I simply had to have a rest. From the time that I got up, early in the morning, until I lay my head on my pillow, late at night, it is nothing but work and druggery with me. Not only do I have to take care of my own home, but I must go out each day to work—washing and such hard toil. And for all this—faithful as I have been as a wife—I have not in five years received a kind word from my husband. And my only son seems to be growing toward me like his father. The only one who shows me any affection is my little girl, who is but ten years old. Yesterday when I started out to do this thing, to find a rest, I placed my little daughter with my sister. I don't want them to know what I have done, and I will not tell where I live or where my daughter is."

FEAR INDIA GOLD HOARDERS

Therefore England Hesitates to Give Country Mint—Fabulous Sums Have Disappeared.

London.—A royal commission is in session to decide if British India shall have a gold mint. The question is one of international importance, owing to the strange instinct for hoarding gold, which has persisted in India since the dawn of history.

Seven-eighths of the people of British India do not earn more than \$25 or \$30 a year. Fabulous sums in jewels and gold and silver have vanished into India, and their exact whereabouts is a mystery. So long as India is restricted to foreign gold coins she can get only as much as the banks will let her have; but if she gets a gold mint of her own there is no limit to the gold she can buy in bullion shape and convert into coin.

TO TURN MEN FROM SUICIDE

Pastor Will Open Mental Clinic for All Despondent Persons in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Rev. Zeed Hetzel Copp, pastor of the Cohocksink Presbyterian church, announced to his congregation that October 1 he would formally throw open his study at the church to all who are so hopeless that suicide seems infinitely preferable to life.

"Mental clinics" is how he characterizes these conferences, from which he hopes large numbers of despondent men and women will go forth cured of the obsession that life holds nothing worth while for them.

DANCE ASCRIBED TO MANIA

Analogy Drawn Between the Present Day Tango and Those of the Middle Ages.

In the sudden and widespread popularity of eccentric and more or less violent dancing, the New York Medical Times sees a phenomenon closely analogous to those dancing manias of the middle ages which have been so often discussed by psychiatrists, alienists and neurologists. The im-

pulse to "trot" in ragtime it views as the symptom of a distinctly contagious disease to which the victims of a neurotic diathesis are susceptible, and the diathesis itself it ascribes to the unrest of the age and the various social conditions of a pathological character. The influence of a peculiar music, combined with a native determination to be amused, starts up the motor reactions seen in the new dances to which a large and specially sensitized class in several countries has suddenly devoted so much of its

time and energy. For the scientific observer they beautifully illustrated the psychology of crowds as formulated by Le Bon and other investigators of that subject.

It is a fact probably not without significance, too, that "ragtime" originated in or was highly congenial to the wild religious emotionalism of negro ritual services. There, at any rate, the "trotters" found it, and dancing was an essential part of most of the ancient religions, as well as of not a few new ones. It gives outlet and

Better Biscuits Baked

With

You never tasted daintier, lighter, fluffier biscuits than those baked with Calumet. They're always good—delicious. For Calumet insures perfect baking.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.



You don't save money when you buy cheap baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical, pure, and gives better results than any other brand. Calumet is far superior to your milk and soda.

Literature.
"I understand the popular city minister won his bride, after all in the country."
"Ah! Then it was a regular mortal romance."

Jealousy.
"Do you admire my hair?"
"Immensely. Won't you tell me where you got it?"

Greece annually produces over 500,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

Foley Kidney Pills Relieve promptly the suffering due to weak kidneys and painful bladder action. They offer a powerful help in building up the true excreting kidney tissue, in restoring normal action and in regulating bladder irregularities. Try them.

Why Scratch?

"Hunt's Cure" is guaranteed to stop and permanently cure the terrible itching. It is compounded for this purpose and your money will be promptly refunded WITHOUT QUESTION if Hunt's Cure fails to cure Itch, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm or any other Skin Disease. 50c at your druggist's or by mail direct if the ban is it. Manufactured only by A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas.

AGENTS!
BIG PROFITS AND BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS for selling the old reliable Japanese-made Remedy. No Money Required. Write at once for terms. NATIONAL REMEDY CO., 120 Charlton Street, New York City.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Have been a standard Household Remedy Since 1837

Use them for all forms of illness arising from DISORDERED STOMACH OR LIVER and all ailments proceeding from Deranged Digestive System

Texas School Lands \$1.50 to \$5.00 per acre; 1-1000 acres. Forty years' information and map of Texas. Journal Publishing Co., Dept. 1, Houston, Tex.

STRAWBERRY PLANT

PISO'S REMEDY Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Cures in Time. Sold by Druggists FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

SCENTS BURIED METAL OR WATER



How Divining Rods Held by Operator

know what's going on here—there are so many pipes and wires underneath your streets in New York—but I think there must be water here some-where.

"The one of the older members of the club who was present remembered and told how, when the club house was being erected, the contractors laying the foundations had great difficulty in controlling the rush of water from a vein that was laid open directly under the spot where the billiard room was afterward located.

Another day the two friends were guests at the American Yacht club, at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y. The club has had a good deal of trouble recently trying to get a sufficient water supply. Franzius and Von Usiar found this out when they turned on the faucet in their bedroom on the second floor and got no water. At the breakfast table Franzius rallied his hosts a bit, and then asked: "Why don't you get Von Usiar here to find you some water?"

It was agreed that the Landrat not only located a subterranean vein of water near by, but discovered that it led almost under one corner of the club house, where it would be easily accessible by boring.

The so-called "rod" that Von Usiar uses is a very simple device. The metal rod is merely two pieces of rather fine wire, each about a foot long, held together by a flexible joint. The diviner grasps the two free ends, one in each hand, which he holds palm upward. The wooden rods may be two pieces joined or a natural forked twig. The flexible joint of the rod forms an angle the apex of which projects forward or upward. As the diviner, walking about, comes over the spot where a subterranean mineral deposit or a vein of water is located, the rod turns violently in his hands, usually away from the body, and continues to whirl rapidly as long as the diviner remains over the spot and holds the rod in position.

One very curious feature of the rod's movement, to which the writer's attention was called by Von Usiar, is that there seems to be involved a sort of closed circuit. Thus, the Landrat says, if he holds one end of the rod in his right hand and places his left hand on the back of the neck of another person, who in turn holds the other end of the rod in one of his hands, the influence will still be felt and the rod will turn when held over water or mineral deposits, even though the second person does not possess the mysterious power of divination.

The present deep interest in divining rods in Germany is of comparatively recent growth, yet the use of divining rods for locating minerals, water and all sorts of other things was in all probability practiced in very ancient times by men who no doubt possessed the same strange power. The art was certainly practiced by men of the Middle Ages, who named it rhabdromancy.

There is evidence that the ancient Romans may have recognized the existence of some such power by the use of the so-called "virgula divina," as used in taking auguries by means of casting bits of sticks, descriptions of which are found in the writings of Tacitus and Cicero.

The schlagerette (striking rod) or forked twig of the German miners of the Harz mountains was brought to England by miners who were engaged by the merchant adventurers of Queen Elizabeth's time to emigrate and work in the Cornish mines. The art in general has been in use all over the world. In spite of the fact that no one has so far found a satisfactory explanation for such a gift and that it has generally been attacked and laughed at by science. The American Indians and the caravan drivers in Western Gobi employ these rods even now to look for water, just as the peasants in Switzerland and Schleswig-Holstein have done since time immemorial.

Prof. W. F. Barrett, F. R. S., of Dublin, who is regarded as the chief modern investigator of the subject, believes that its employment, dating as it does from the revival of learning, is based on the medieval doctrine of "sympathy," that is, the drooping of trees and the character of the vegetation give indications of mineral lodges beneath the earth's surface by means of a sort of attraction.

The divining rod has, however, been used also in searching for any buried object. In the south of France, in the seventeenth century, it was employed in tracking criminals and heretics. Its abuse led to a decree of the Inquisition in 1701 forbidding its employment for purposes of justice. In modern times the wooden rod has been much used in England and other places for finding water, and in this connection either the rod or the diviner is called a "douser."

Sir W. H. Preece, a celebrated English electrician, taking part in a discussion of the douser's power in January, 1905, repudiated the theory that any electric force was involved and recorded his opinion that water-finding by a douser was due to "mechanical vibration, set up by the friction of moving water, acting upon sensitive ven-

tral diaphragm of certain exceptionally delicately framed persons."

About the middle of the nineteenth century Professor von Reichenbach, of Germany, believed he had found the source of the power exerted by a very fine gas given off by many bodies and which he called "odilic force." The Frenchman, M. E. Chevreul, on the other hand, explained the whole phenomenon as being a self-deception of the persons holding the rods, their arm muscles becoming excessively irritated by the peculiar way of holding the rod, and their nervous system likewise by the straining desire of the diviner to find something.

It was in the midst of this somewhat general skepticism concerning the actual power of the diviners and a rather fruitless search for some real explanation of the phenomenon that Herr Von Buelow became interested in a search for a subterranean water supply near the imperial wharf at the harbor of Kiel. Von Usiar, who was called upon to make the experiment, achieved such conclusive results, even actually piercing water veins, that Von Buelow brought the matter to the attention of the emperor, and it was then that Von Usiar was sent by the government to southwest Africa.

"For two years and a half," said Herr Franzius to the writer, "Von Usiar traversed that country in the midst of the hostile Hottentots, in order to find at once a constant supply of water for the troops and for the farmers in that region, where for the most part water was lacking.

"When he returned, in the spring of 1908, he had designated subterranean water courses in 800 places, and according to the official report up to that time 163 of those places had been investigated by borings. Seventy-nine per cent of his designations had proved to be correct. The boring continued, and up to June, 1911, according to an official government report which was issued at that time, a total of 208 of the 800 places had been investigated, and in 171 of them, or about 82 per cent, water had been found.

"In Germany many scientists became interested in the art. Beyerhaeus believed he had found the explanation of the phenomenon in electricity. Blom pinned his faith to radium. Professor W. Kubler, in Dresden, found that confined steam or great masses of ice had just the same influence on the diviner. The physicist, Dr. G. Rothe, attributed the influence to Reichenbach's 'odilic force,' the physician, Dr. A. Voll, to electricity. Dr. Aigner, in Munchen, also a practicing physician, devoted himself closely to an investigation of the question and is inclined to presume an altogether unknown kind of rays, or terrestrial currents, as probable sources of the power.

"Meanwhile diviners in various parts of Germany devoted themselves to practicing the art quite independently of one another, and continued to meet with pronounced successes until in 1909 an effort was made to bring them and all those interested in discovering the secret of the power together in a sort of convention at Dresden. There carefully recorded experiments were made before a number of professors of the technical schools of Dresden and Munchen by the diviners Von Buelow, Usiar and Dr. Voll.

"Not only were the experiments conclusive, but each of the three men named, working independently of one another, located in the same spot, near Dresden, an extensive subterranean coal field. After this the use of the diviners by mine owners rapidly increased, and in 1911 another convention, lasting three days, and marked by more startling successes, was held at Hanover. Potash is very abundant in this region, and the discoveries of deposits of it made by the eight diviners appearing before the convention were so astonishing that the formation of a permanent society to collect all available facts concerning divining rods and, if possible, discover the secret of their power was at once undertaken.

"The society is seeking to gain the interest of wider circles for the investigation of the riddle of the rods, and Herr Von Usiar and myself have met with fair success in our efforts to arouse the interest of scientists in this country."

Herr Franzius was modest in his claims as to the accuracy with which the designations of subterranean water and minerals could be made, but declared in response to a question that this accuracy was quite remarkable.

"Not only," he says, "can the diviner, by walking about in a circle, so that if he crosses a vein once he must necessarily cross it at least a second time, determine the location of a substratum of mineral or water, but he can also determine in most cases the depth of the stratum below the surface, even when it is several hundred feet, and also the direction in which the vein extends."

Herr Von Usiar, speaking through his friend, Herr Franzius, cited case after case where mine owners had employed diviners to locate new veins in Germany and railroad directorates had employed them to find a suitable water supply at their various stations.

The two visitors hope that on their return, after the Landrat's findings in Wisconsin and Michigan have been investigated, the results of their discoveries in this country of new deposits of coal, iron and petroleum will rouse as much interest in the mysterious power possessed by Von Usiar as has already been manifested in Germany. It is only by rousing such interest among scientists everywhere, the Landrat believes, that the answer can be found to the riddle that vexes and tantalizes him day by day: What is the true source of the diviner's power?

that the detective's previously invisible writing at once appeared."

"His Close Call. I had a narrow escape yesterday noon."

"How's that?"

"Four of us ate lunch together and each of us insisted on paying the check."

"Well?"

"For a minute or two it looked as though I had overdone the thing and the others were going to let me do it."

HOW M'GRW COACHES

Leader of Giants Requires Fast Base Running.

Players Are Drilled Incessantly During Spring Practice to Run Bases, Getting a Quick Start and Then Making Turns.

Time and again Manager McGraw of the New York Giants has been seen during a game to dash up to a batter with a runner or two on the bases, talk to him for a minute or two and then sprint back to the coacher's box at third base.

"He does that to worry the pitcher," is the cry that goes up as soon as he is seen to walk up to batter. "His scheme is to make the pitcher think some unusual play is to be performed."

This is not so. McGraw never hustles up to a player at the plate or calls him toward the coacher's box without telling him to try something. His brain works instantaneously as soon as a runner reaches first and immediately he endeavors to outguess the opponents.

"What does McGraw tell his batters when he talks to them before they step up to hit?" was asked Al Bridwell of the Chicago Cubs, who was formerly a member of the New York team.

"You can bet that every time McGraw calls a man from the plate he tells him what to do," replied Bridwell. "It all depends on the situation. Sometimes he will request his man to bluff a bunt, and then switch on the next ball and hit. Then he may tell him to give the runner on first a chance to steal second, or he may order him to wait out the pitcher. Chances are he will say to the batter: 'Wait for one on the outside and hit into right field.'"

"One of the first things McGraw teaches his men is to hit to right field. He would not have a player in his batting order who could not swing late and hit into that section of the field. He considers a man who can hit to right field with a runner on first is valuable. When he does hit past the first baseman or over his head the man who is on the initial sack can go to third. And if one is out can score easily on a long fly to the outfield.

"Speed is required to go from first to third on a hit to right field unless the hit and run play is worked. As McGraw does not believe in the hit and run play, his men have to be fleet to execute the play. On the spring training trip he drills them incessantly in running the bases, getting a quick start and turning the bases. He has a peculiar method in base-running."

McGraw works his men as a face horse is used. If the man is fast he gets away with a lot of stolen bases. McGraw sends him out to run wild as soon as he gets on, because he figures the chances are seven to ten he will succeed.

"Much of the Giants' success is due to the coaches. McGraw is at third or first base every day of the season. When he is at one corner he has a man on the other who is on the alert and knows what to do. McGraw does not use signals very much when runners are on third, although it appears as if he does by the many movements he goes through. By this he deceives the opponents, for they are continually watching him. Seldom will you see a Giant caught off second or first base. This is left entirely to the coacher. One watches the second baseman and shortstop and as soon as they begin to move over the guide at third base yells out. As long as he is quiet the runner will creep up and obtain as big a lead as possible. You do not see a Giant player caught off second base when McGraw himself is at third base."

FINDS RUBE MARQUARD EASY

Sherwood Magee, Slugging Outfielder of Phillies, Gets Many Long Hits Off Giant Star.

Sherwood Magee of the Phillies is to Rube Marquard what Joe Tinker is to Christy Mathewson. He has long



Sherwood Magee.

been a well-known fact that Tinker can hit at a 50-clip against Matty. This season Magee faced Marquard ten times and maced him for a brace of doubles and a trio of homers.

Quick Jumps.

To be shunted off to a Class C league and then purchased by a major league club, all in ten days, was the experience of Pitcher Watson, bought by the Chicago Cubs. Milwaukee traded Watson to the Fond du Lac club of the Wisconsin-Illinois league for Outfielder Felch, giving cash in addition, and President Murphy then bought him from Fond du Lac. Watson pitched great ball for Milwaukee in the closing days of last season, but did not go well this year.

His Close Call.

"I had a narrow escape yesterday noon."

"How's that?"

"Four of us ate lunch together and each of us insisted on paying the check."

"Well?"

"For a minute or two it looked as though I had overdone the thing and the others were going to let me do it."

BEST MAN WITH OLD WHITEWASH PAUL



"Southpaw" Plank of the Athletics.

Edward Plank is the "boss of the whitewash brigade"—the expert wielder of the brush. The chap who has distributed goose eggs with a free and open hand, exceeding all records in this line in the history of the American league.

By placing a shut-out game to his credit this season Edward Plank has surprised the mark set by "Iron Man" Walsh, of the White Sox. Mr. Plank has 59 of these games to his credit—all nine-inning games or better. The wonderful left-hander framed up his first shut-out game in 1901 against the Milwaukee club, then a member of the American league, and every season since the expert exponent of the cross-fire delivery has placed a goodly number of these games to his record.

Ed Walsh, the former holder of the honor, lost the cunning or otherwise out of his arm before the veteran Plank did, so it put him out of the running. No doubt if the "Iron Man" could have held this season he would still be king of the whitewash brigade.

CANNOT GET RID OF YERKES

Boston Americans Unable to Make Trade for Former Star Second Sacker Account Connie Mack.

A few weeks ago the Boston club asked for waivers on Steve Yerkes, the young second baseman, and the Athletics refused to waive on him.



Steve Yerkes.

Waivers were then withdrawn and Boston kept him. It is rumored now that waivers have been asked again, with the same result as before, all clubs passing him up except the Athletic club, and the Boston management is said to be pondering the question of letting him go. They had intended to make a trade with him to a minor league club.

Woefully Ignorant.

The Boston Americans were playing the Nationals in the Bean City one afternoon. Trix Speaker knocked a long fly that fell between right field and center.

Danny Moeller, the speedy right fielder of the Nationals, went after it, crying for the guidance of Milan in center.

"I have it! I have it!"

As soon as Moeller had caught the fly a disgusted Boston fan remarked: "That guy don't even know his own language. What he should have said 'gink that's trying to make out he's been to college.'"

As a matter of fact, Moeller not only went to college, but graduated—Popular Magazine.

Youngster in Demand.

Three clubs, the Browns, the White Sox and the Giants, are said to have made offers to Phil Wills, a young star pitcher for an independent team at Centralia, Ill. He has pitched 18 games this season, losing but two. Two of the games were no-hit, no-run affairs. Wills is a Decatur (Ill.) high school boy. He is short but strongly built, and is said to have a lot of speed.

WAYS OF RECRUITS ARE HARD

Earl Herbert, a Cincinnati recruit, caused a howl of joy among the Red players by asking Joe Tinker "which gate was players going through at this ball park." With out even a grin, Joe pointed to a little gate labeled "Directors and Officials," and then a fat doctored or buried Mr. Herbert forth into the dusty street.

"Almost as bad," said Frank Bancroft, "as the day Marty O'Toole joined the Reds. It was at Chicago, and when O'Toole asked which gate was used by the visiting players he was informed that every body, players and all, had to pass O'Toole's gate. He bought a 25-cent ticket, and went into the bleachers. Then, as soon as the Reds came out for practice, he hopped over into the field to join his new pals, and a policeman was just dragging him away when I interfered and rescued him."

BASEBALL NOTES

It is said that Charley Herzog, the Giants' third sacker, will be traded to the Cardinals.

Carroll Brown's 16 bases on balls in one game is said to be a world's record.

Ottawa did not win its pennant in the Canadian league until the last day of play, London being a close competitor.

Fred Gross, the star infielder of the University of California, has been ordered to report to the Brooklyn Superbas.

Charles Dootin, manager of the Philadelphia team, strenuously denied the statement that he was to be released at the close of the season.

It is announced that J. Langdon Clark will be retained as manager of the Waycross team of the Empire State league for next year.

Jake Daubert, Manager Bill Dahlen's star first sacker and leading batsman of the National league, poked-out 150 hits in 111 games.

Tincup, the Indian pitcher signed by the Phillies, is so big that none of the spare uniforms on hand would fit him and one had to be made to order for him.

Jersey City has purchased Skipper Ely, the old-time Eastern association player, who has been playing in the New York-New Jersey league and hitting over 400.

Dave Greig established the season's strike-out record for the Eastern association in a recent game he pitched for Waterbury, by fanning 13 Spring field batters, and then lost his game by a wild pitch.



ROMANTIC and fascinating story of modern magic, accredited by the German emperor, lies behind the recent visit to this country of two distinguished-looking Teutons. Several chapters were added to the tale of mystery and power during their stay of three weeks. In the late summer or early fall they will return, they say, to observe the startling results of a secret demonstration now under way.

To locate rich deposits of coal and iron deep down in the earth by walking about on the surface holding in one's hands a bit of wire or a twig of birch seems fit material for an old wives' tale. Yet that is what the Landrat von Usiar, a friend of Kaiser Wilhelm, announces he has accomplished in the far-reaching wilderness of northern Michigan and Wisconsin. And more.

In a region in this country where the presence of petroleum had never before been known or even suspected he has divined by the use of his little metal rod the existence in vast quantities of the wealth-bringing crude oil.

These lands are owned by hard-headed, bunco-proof American capitalists, who are now proceeding to verify the findings of the Landrat. Meanwhile he has sailed back to his duties as chief government official for the district of Apenrade, Schleswig-Holstein. With him has gone the friend who accompanied him on this trip, Herr Franzius, a nephew of the harbor director of Bremen, who attended and despatched the River Weser to admit ships of the greatest draft. They will return as soon as borings have been completed at the points indicated by Von Usiar, when they expect the mine owners to acknowledge that the divining rod has been corroborated.

Herr von Usiar does not boast of his power or attempt to explain it. He exercises it for the benefit of those seriously interested. Their purpose may be to profit directly by the location of subterranean water or mineral deposits, or to discover an answer to the riddle. He places himself at the disposal of both, and is content to rest on the facts.

He has located many deposits of water and minerals in Germany, where the subject has created a profound stir in recent years. Societies whose membership includes many of the foremost scientists of the empire have been formed to collect all the valuable data on divining rods, and to carry on an exhaustive search for the true explanation of the phenomenon.

It was through the interest of Herr von Buelow, who in 1895 became an enthusiastic convert to the art of locating minerals, water, etc., by the aid of the rods, that Herr von Usiar's natural gift was brought to the attention of Emperor William. Then followed an imperial expedition, headed by Von Usiar, to the German desert colonies of southwest Africa, which lasted two years and a half and demonstrated so conclusively the reality of the Landrat's mysterious power that the emperor was thoroughly convinced.

The writer called on Herr von Usiar and Herr Franzius at the Hotel Astor, in New York, before and after their recent trip to Wisconsin and Michigan. At the first visit they spoke vaguely of planning a tour to the Yosemite Valley. At the second the Yosemite was not mentioned. Instead, they described the difficulties of climbing over fallen trees in the trackless forests of northern Wisconsin and of the delightful qualities of easy friendship found among the men in charge of certain mines in the same region.

Herr von Usiar would fit well into a story book as an austere country squire. He is tall and slender and straight as an arrow.

The Landrat is a stranger to English, but the deficiency was supplied by Herr Franzius, who speaks it fluently. Their visit here had not been without humorous interest, for it appears that von Usiar takes a boyish delight in exhibiting his power for the entertainment as well as profit of his friends. One evening Franzius and Von Usiar were being entertained at the club house of a prominent German society in 59th street. Conversation turned to the Wunschelrute, or divining rods, and the Landrat was asked if he had not a rod with him, so that he could exhibit his power. He did not have one, but offered to see what he might find if they would furnish him with a piece of ordinary wire.

A long hunt at last unearthed the desired wire, and with this in his hand Von Usiar wandered from room to room about the clubhouse. Nothing occurred until he reached the billiard room, when the rod began to turn rapidly.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the German. "I don't

know what's going on here—there are so many pipes and wires underneath your streets in New York—but I think there must be water here some-where."

"The one of the older members of the club who was present remembered and told how, when the club house was being erected, the contractors laying the foundations had great difficulty in controlling the rush of water from a vein that was laid open directly under the spot where the billiard room was afterward located.

Another day the two friends were guests at the American Yacht club, at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y. The club has had a good deal of trouble recently trying to get a sufficient water supply. Franzius and Von Usiar found this out when they turned on the faucet in their bedroom on the second floor and got no water. At the breakfast table Franzius rallied his hosts a bit, and then asked: "Why don't you get Von Usiar here to find you some water?"

It was agreed that the Landrat not only located a subterranean vein of water near by, but discovered that it led almost under one corner of the club house, where it would be easily accessible by boring.

The so-called "rod" that Von Usiar uses is a very simple device. The metal rod is merely two pieces of rather fine wire, each about a foot long, held together by a flexible joint. The diviner grasps the two free ends, one in each hand, which he holds palm upward. The wooden rods may be two pieces joined or a natural forked twig. The flexible joint of the rod forms an angle the apex of which projects forward or upward. As the diviner, walking about, comes over the spot where a subterranean mineral deposit or a vein of water is located, the rod turns violently in his hands, usually away from the body, and continues to whirl rapidly as long as the diviner remains over the spot and holds the rod in position.

One very curious feature of the rod's movement, to which the writer's attention was called by Von Usiar, is that there seems to be involved a sort of closed circuit. Thus, the Landrat says, if he holds one end of the rod in his right hand and places his left hand on the back of the neck of another person, who in turn holds the other end of the rod in one of his hands, the influence will still be felt and the rod will turn when held over water or mineral deposits, even though the second person does not possess the mysterious power of divination.

The present deep interest in divining rods in Germany is of comparatively recent growth, yet the use of divining rods for locating minerals, water and all sorts of other things was in all probability practiced in very ancient times by men who no doubt possessed the same strange power. The art was certainly practiced by men of the Middle Ages, who named it rhabdromancy.

There is evidence that the ancient Romans may have recognized the existence of some such power by the use of the so-called "virgula divina," as used in taking auguries by means of casting bits of sticks, descriptions of which are found in the writings of Tacitus and Cicero.

The schlagerette (striking rod) or forked twig of the German miners of the Harz mountains was brought to England by miners who were engaged by the merchant adventurers of Queen Elizabeth's time to emigrate and work in the Cornish mines. The art in general has been in use all over the world. In spite of the fact that no one has so far found a satisfactory explanation for such a gift and that it has generally been attacked and laughed at by science. The American Indians and the caravan drivers in Western Gobi employ these rods even now to look for water, just as the peasants in Switzerland and Schleswig-Holstein have done since time immemorial.

Prof. W. F. Barrett, F. R. S., of Dublin, who is regarded as the chief modern investigator of the subject, believes that its employment, dating as it does from the revival of learning, is based on the medieval doctrine of "sympathy," that is, the drooping of trees and the character of the vegetation give indications of mineral lodges beneath the earth's surface by means of a sort of attraction.

The divining rod has, however, been used also in searching for any buried object. In the south of France, in the seventeenth century, it was employed in tracking criminals and heretics. Its abuse led to a decree of the Inquisition in 1701 forbidding its employment for purposes of justice. In modern times the wooden rod has been much used in England and other places for finding water, and in this connection either the rod or the diviner is called a "douser."

Sir W. H. Preece, a celebrated English electrician, taking part in a discussion of the douser's power in January, 1905, repudiated the theory that any electric force was involved and recorded his opinion that water-finding by a douser was due to "mechanical vibration, set up by the friction of moving water, acting upon sensitive ven-

tral diaphragm of certain exceptionally delicately framed persons."

About the middle of the nineteenth century Professor von Reichenbach, of Germany, believed he had found the source of the power exerted by a very fine gas given off by many bodies and which he called "odilic force." The Frenchman, M. E. Chevreul, on the other hand, explained the whole phenomenon as being a self-deception of the persons holding the rods, their arm muscles becoming excessively irritated by the peculiar way of holding the rod, and their nervous system likewise by the straining desire of the diviner to find something.

It was in the midst of this somewhat general skepticism concerning the actual power of the diviners and a rather fruitless search for some real explanation of the phenomenon that Herr Von Buelow became interested in a search for a subterranean water supply near the imperial wharf at the harbor of Kiel. Von Usiar, who was called upon to make the experiment, achieved such conclusive results, even actually piercing water veins, that Von Buelow brought the matter to the attention of the emperor, and it was then that Von Usiar was sent by the government to southwest Africa.

"For two years and a half," said Herr Franzius to the writer, "Von Usiar traversed that country in the midst of the hostile Hottentots, in order to find at once a constant supply of water for the troops and for the farmers in that region, where for the most part water was lacking.

"When he returned, in the spring of 1908, he had designated subterranean water courses in 800 places, and according to the official report up to that time 163 of those places had been investigated by borings. Seventy-nine per cent of his designations had proved to be correct. The boring continued, and up to June, 1911, according to an official government report which was issued at that time, a total of 208 of the 800 places had been investigated, and in 171 of them, or about 82 per cent, water had been found.

"In Germany many scientists became interested in the art. Beyerhaeus believed he had found the explanation of the phenomenon in electricity. Blom pinned his faith to radium. Professor W. Kubler, in Dresden, found that confined steam or great masses of ice had just the same influence on the diviner. The physicist, Dr. G. Rothe, attributed the influence to Reichenbach's 'odilic force,' the physician, Dr. A. Voll, to electricity. Dr. Aigner, in Munchen, also a practicing physician, devoted himself closely to an investigation of the question and is inclined to presume an altogether unknown kind of rays, or terrestrial currents, as probable sources of the power.

"Meanwhile diviners in various parts of Germany devoted themselves to practicing the art quite independently of one another, and continued to meet with pronounced successes until in 1909 an effort was made to bring them and all those interested in discovering the secret of the power together in a sort of convention at Dresden. There carefully recorded experiments were made before a number of professors of the technical schools of Dresden and Munchen by the diviners Von Buelow, Usiar and Dr. Voll.

"Not only were the experiments conclusive, but each of the three men named, working independently of one another, located in the same spot, near Dresden, an extensive subterranean coal field. After this the use of the diviners by mine owners rapidly increased, and in 1911 another convention, lasting three days, and marked by more startling successes, was held at Hanover. Potash is very abundant in this region, and the discoveries of deposits of it made by the eight diviners appearing before the convention were so astonishing that the formation of a permanent society to collect all available facts concerning divining rods and, if possible, discover the secret of their power was at once undertaken.

"The society is seeking to gain the interest of wider circles for the investigation of the riddle of the rods, and Herr Von Usiar and myself have met with fair success in our efforts to arouse the interest of scientists in this country."

Herr Franzius was modest in his claims as to the accuracy with which the designations of subterranean water and minerals could be made, but declared in response to a question that this accuracy was quite remarkable.

"Not only," he says, "can the diviner, by walking about in a circle, so that if he crosses a vein once he must necessarily cross it at least a second time, determine the location of a substratum of mineral or water, but he can also determine in most cases the depth of the stratum below the surface, even when it is several hundred feet, and also the direction in which the vein extends."

Herr Von Usiar, speaking through his friend, Herr Franzius, cited case after case where mine owners had employed diviners to locate new veins in Germany and railroad directorates had employed them to find a suitable water supply at their various stations.