

STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

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NO. 21.

TEXAS THE EMPIRE IN YIELD AND IN SIZE

LONE STAR WRESTS BANNER FROM SUCKER STATE.

NET GAIN OF 14.9 PER CENT

The South Shows Wonderful Advance- ment in Agricultural Lines.

Washington, May 15.—The value of wheat produced on farms of the United States was \$8,226,000,000 during 1910, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture in a statement just issued. This is an increase of \$104,000,000 over 1909.

Texas, with her 10,000,000 acres of cotton, honored by Illinois during 1910 the honor of being the first State of the Union in point of value of her principal farming crops, which aggregated \$264,110,000, an increase of 14.9 per cent over 1909. Illinois, which \$290,295,000, dropped to second place, the decrease having been 13.9 per cent. Iowa held her place as third State, while Kansas, in 1909 fourth State, dropped to tenth.

Georgia made a rapid stride in crop production for the year and jumped from tenth to fourth State, with a total of \$210,592,000 an increase of 26.5 per cent over 1909.

All the other Southern States made good increases, except Louisiana and Kentucky. South Carolina made the largest, 28.4 per cent, or \$140,099,000, jumping from twenty-first to thirteenth State.

COUNTY FAIRS IN TEXAS.

Agricultural Department Becomes Promoter.

Austin: In order to secure an accurate list of the county fairs of Texas, Commissioner Ed R. Kone of the Texas Department of Agriculture recently addressed a letter to Tax Assessors, in which he asked for the information. To this date about 150 replies have been received, showing that fairs are held in Angelina, Armstrong, Brazoria, Burnet, Calhoun, Camp, Carson, Dallam, Falls, Gonzales, Hays, Hemphill, Henderson, Hunt, Jefferson, Kerr, McLennan, Madison, Matagorda, Nacogdoches, P. B. Pinto, Panola, Parker, San Saba, Shelby, Swisher, Waller and Williamson Counties.

The answers that have come also hand are accompanied by the statement that there are poultry associations in the following counties—data likewise asked for by the Commissioner: Anderson, Angelina, Caldwell, Cherokee, Comanche, Coryell, Cottle, Denton, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Grayson, Hays, Howard, Hunt, Jefferson, Johnson, Kendall, Lamar, McLennan, Matagorda, Montague, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Parker and Tarrant.

The State contains 240 counties, including Jim Wells, Brooks, Willacy and Culberson Counties, created by the Thirty-Second Legislature. Of the new counties the only one that has perfected organization and had the same officially recorded in the Secretary of State's office is Culberson county. Of the old counties five are unorganized, namely: Bailey, Cochran, Crane, Hockley and Loving. Consequently there are 241 organized counties, of which Commissioner Kone is yet to hear from 91.

Freeman Succeeds Thorne.

New York Judge Thomas J. Freeman, receiver for the International & Great Northern Railway Company was elected a director of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and also first vice president at a special meeting of the directors Tuesday. Judge Freeman succeeded J. H. Terry, who resigned from the board. He will have full charge of operations on both railways following the sale of the former road under foreclosure next Tuesday. L. S. Thorne, vice president and general manager, had no comment to make when interrogated regarding the election of Judge Freeman, saying that he did not care to be quoted at present.

Naples Wants Port Bolivar Road.

Naples: An enthusiastic railroad meeting was held here to consider the proposition made by the Gulf & Interstate Railway Company, now building from Port Bolivar to Clarksville. The road a branch of the Santa Fe, is asking a bonus of \$10,000 and five miles of right of way. The Commercial Club already has a liberal part of the amount subscribed. The road is built within sixteen miles of this place. Its route abounds in iron ore, pine and hardwood timbers.

Texas-New Mexico Survey.

Texico, N. M.: The Texas-New Mexico boundary survey party led by Ex-Senator Cockrell of Missouri and Judge Scott of Waco, has reached this city, engaged in remarking the old Clark survey of the State line. Camp is pitched near the city. The survey has reached Texico and the line runs between Texico and Farwell fully proves out the line as heretofore claimed as the Clark survey, being along the identical points as those by which the State has been recognized and established.

GETTING RID OF THE FLIES

W. A. McCartney, Texarkana, Gives Recipes Claimed to Be Efficacious.

Texarkana, Tex.: The agitation of kill flies seems to overlook the fact that a great many are without some reliable manner to aid in the work outside of the usual fly paper and patent articles. Here is a good recipe:

Flies are inordinately thirsty. Dissolve one drachm of chlorate of potash in two ounces of water and add a little sugar. Put some of the solution in shallow dishes and distribute about your room.

Here is another: A spoonful of formaldehyde put into four ounces of water and exposed in a room will kill all the flies.

This is a good one also: Burning pyrethrum powder in a room will stupefy the flies immediately, when they may be swept out and burned.

Still another: Drip twenty drops of carbolic acid on a heated shovel and the vapor will kill the flies.

Army Aviator Killed. San Antonio: Lieut. Geo. E. M. Kelly of the Thirtieth Infantry, was killed Wednesday in a fall from a Curtiss aeroplane at Fort Sam Houston. He was making a flight and when about fifty feet from the ground he shot forward from his seat, landing on his head. His skull was fractured and he died in a few minutes without regaining consciousness. It is believed the accident was caused by the unexpected starting of the engine to making a landing.

Hot Time in Old Santone. San Antonio: The municipal election resulted in a victory for Bryan Callahan for mayor, although by a narrow margin. The ticket was badly scratched and indications are that six out of the twelve aldermen besides city treasurer of the Citizens ticket, which opposed Callahan, are elected. The complete official returns show Bryan Callahan to be elected mayor by seventy-seven votes.

Dr. Buckner Wins Suit. Dallas: The ownership of the franchise of the Dallas Interurban Electric Railway Company, which Dr. R. C. Buckner bought at a sheriff's sale some time since, was decided Saturday to be in Dr. R. C. Buckner, and that he was not a purchaser in trust, as claimed by J. Mercer Carter. The original plan of this company was stated to be the construction of an interurban electric road to Terrell, and the franchise was valuable in that it gave right of way into the lower business district of Dallas. It is thought that the line will be to Orphan's Home at an early date and afterwards extended to Terrell, as originally planned.

Strange Case of Kalkhoff. Dallas: Otto Kalkhoff, who was assaulted and beaten over the head with a coupling pin Thursday night, died at 10 a. m. Sunday at St. Paul's Sanitarium, without having ever regained consciousness from the time he stumbled into his home. According to information given by Mrs. Kalkhoff, she and her husband were returning to their home on Chestnut street when they were attacked beneath an arc light at the intersection of Dawson and Chestnut streets by two men. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kalkhoff were beaten over the head with iron coupling pins, which were later found where the assault occurred. They were assisted to their home and as he entered the house Mr. Kalkhoff fell across a bed unconscious. Mrs. Kalkhoff was not so seriously injured. At St. Paul's Sanitarium physicians found four large wounds on Mr. Kalkhoff's head. In one place the skull was fractured and a piece of bone the size of a 50-cent piece was removed. The police have made a thorough investigation. Two arrests have been made. The affairs were early in the night in a settled district and under a street light, but is baffling all efforts to clear it up.

McLennan County Roads Movement.

Waco: A mass meeting of citizens of McLennan County took place Saturday to consider the question of bonding the county to secure permanent good roads. A resolution carried that the County Commissioners' Court be petitioned to authorize an issue of \$600,000, the proceeds of which are to be used in construction of 200 miles of good roads to radiate from Waco as a center to the four cardinal points of the compass. A central committee was appointed to draw up the petition and present it and to canvass the county for support of the measure. Two-thirds of those present were farmers.

A small vein of oil was struck in a well at 1500 feet depth at Nevada, Collin County.

A complete electric fire alarm system is being installed in Alamogordo. That the action of Denton in pledging \$50,000 to the project absolutely insures the construction of the Dallas-Denton interurban line is the statement of Curtis Hancock, one of the organizers of the project.

Fifteen thousand men are idle today in the busiest season of the year and building contracted for to cost \$35,000,000 are practically tied up as the result of the petty jurisdictional war being waged between plumbers and steamfitters, in Chicago.

TEMPTATIONS IN SPRING



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METHODIST UNITY BIDS FAIR TO SUCCEED

JOINT SESSION PROCEEDS WITH- OUT HITCH.

RIVALS TO BECOME ALLIES

Believed that Unification Plans Will Go Directly to the Conferences.

Chattanooga, Tenn.: Executive sessions of the joint commission on federation of the Methodist Churches, representing the M. E. Church, the M. E. Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church, began at the Hotel Patten Wednesday and were resumed in the afternoon and at night. While nothing in detail could be given out the information was authorized that a plan of federation, emanating from the subcommittee of nine, had been submitted to the general commission and this plan is the basis of discussion now. The three sessions of the first day, it is thought, probably had completed the work of the commission probably will reach a conclusion to submit the proposition of federation to the general conferences of the M. E. Church and the Methodist Protestant Church, which meet next spring, and the general conference of the M. E. Church, South, which meets in two years. Consequently, whatever conclusion is reached at the present time can not come before all the general conferences inside of two years from this time, and some of the commissioners express the opinion that federation, if decided upon at all, can hardly be reached inside of six years from the present time.

Whatever differences have cropped out have been candid and with the best interests of Methodism, as a whole, that there will be no serious friction and the recommendations of the joint commission to the various general conferences will be practically unanimous.

Galveston Re-elects Old Board.

Galveston: As a result of the late city election Galveston returned its original board of city commissioners to office for the fifth successive two-year term. With the exception of the mayor, who died while in office several years ago, the men re-elected are the same ones who were originally selected to take charge under the commission form of government which as a result of their records, has been so widely adopted and resulted in such great benefit to American cities. There was some opposition, but it was ineffective.

Texas Shootists Make Good.

Charlotte, N. C.: The feature Tuesday at the trap shoot was the work of Samuel Foswood, Jr., a twelve-year-old boy from Texas, who broke 57 out of 60 targets at the morning shoot and the marksmanship of Mrs. Adolph Toepferwein of San Antonio, Texas, the only woman contestant. She achieved 142 out of 150 chances in the regular program and thirty-eight out of fifty in the double target events.

The first court of King George's reign and the first big ceremonial function since the death of King Edward was held at Buckingham Palace Tuesday night.

First ripe peaches were reported from Greenville and Bowie Monday.

Tex. Christian University Cornerstone. Fort Worth: The cornerstone of the administration building of the Texas Christian University was laid Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of people. The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone were conducted by Judge Anson Ralney of Dallas, with Rev. Chalmers McPherson, secretary of endowment for the Texas Christian University, as general master of ceremonies.

STEAMERS COLLIDE AT SEA.

Of 139 Passengers on Sinking Ships Every One Saved.

Norfolk, Va.: A near tragedy of the sea, filled with many thrilling narratives of human rescue and escape, occurred off this coast Friday when the Ward Line steamer Merida, bound from Havana, Cuba, for New York, with 139 souls on board, sank in thirteen fathoms of water fifty-five miles northeast of Cape Charles, after she had been rammed by the steamer Admiral Farragut, bound from Philadelphia for Port Antonio.

Every person aboard the Merida was rescued and but one was seriously injured, the wife of A. Peon of Progresso, Mexico, who, with his entire family was bound for Paris to await the end of the Mexican troubles. Mrs. Peon, occupying a room immediately next to where the Farragut struck the Merida was injured, probably internally.

The Merida was struck by the Admiral Farragut in a dense fog at 12:30 a. m. after the Merida's delightful voyage from Havana, with fine weather and a perfect sea.

SECRETARY DICKINSON RESIGNS

Henry L. Stimson Succeeds to Place Vacated.

Washington: Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago and Tennessee has resigned the portfolio of Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Taft.

Henry L. Stimson of New York, who was defeated by Gov. Dix for the governorship of that State in the last campaign, will be Mr. Dickinson's successor.

Family financial reasons are claimed to be the sole reason which prompted Mr. Dickinson's resignation. While undoubtedly this was the moving cause, it is known that the retiring Secretary found the office less to his liking than he had anticipated. His relations with President Taft and with his colleagues in the Cabinet have been and remain most cordial and pleasant, but there were many things about the Secretaryship it is said did not appeal to Mr. Dickinson.

A Caterpillar Scourge.

Tulsa, Okla.: Caterpillars not only stopped a car on the Union Truck Company's line at Orcutt's Park where are many oak trees filled with these pesky crawlers, but caused the car to catch on fire. The track was swarming with caterpillars when the car plowed into them. Crushed, they had the same effect upon the car that a greased track would have and the car could not proceed. The motor man applied sand to the track and in attempting to get the car under headway overheated the motor, from which the car caught fire. No serious damage was done. It was reported that caterpillars stopped a train on the A. V. and W. railroad about twenty miles west of here. Caterpillars are "epidemic" in this section of Oklahoma and are denuding forests and shade trees, eating up scrubby and gardens and making themselves a general nuisance.

Lives With Broken Neck.

Stamford: Rev. C. C. Bullock, the Presbyterian minister whose neck was unjointed by a fall a week ago last Friday, and put into place the next day, is still alive, with excellent chances for complete recovery. He regained his consciousness last Monday, and notwithstanding the severe tension on the spinal cord, the attending physicians do not believe that he will be paralyzed, and that his recovery will be complete.

New Interurban Opens for Traffic.

Tulsa, Okla.: The Tulsa-Sand Springs Interurban line, which has nine miles of track completed, was placed in operation Sunday. Seventy-three foot motor cars of the finest make are in use on this line. Before fall the road will be extended to Collinsville and on to Oklahama to connect with the Iron Mountain Railroad, and thus afford that road an entrance into this city.

Work is to commence on a compress at Hubbard.

REBELS ESTABLISH NEW GOVERNMENT

CABINET IS SELECTED AND BUSINESS IS STARTED.

ORDER RESTORED IN JUAREZ

Court Martial for Navarro Will Meet Quick and Vehement Opposition.

Juarez, Mexico, May 12.—Mexico's provisional Government has become an established fact with the naming of a Cabinet by Francisco I. Madero Jr., Provisional President, and with the establishment of a capital at the captured city of Juarez.

The Cabinet follows: Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Gustave Madero, Minister of War. Federico Gonzalez Garza, Minister of the Interior.

Pino Suarez, Minister of Justice. Juan Sanchez Azcona, Secretary to the President.

Secretary of War Carranza will have charge of the railways and telegraph, and his first act was to grant permission for the repair of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad. A gang of men immediately set to work on the torn roadbeds south of Juarez.

Gonzales Garza will have charge of the mail service and Secretary of the Treasury Gustavo Madero will direct the affairs of the custom house.

That the insurrecto army is more than an armed mob was shown in the complete absence of looting and of intoxication and the quickness with which the shattered city was cleared of its dead and wounded.

The embargo against visitors was removed Thursday morning and curious sightseers by thousands poured across the bridges leading from El Paso, where only occasional cases of looting were reported, and these not by the insurrectos themselves, but by insatiable curiosity hunters, one of whom triumphantly displayed in El Paso two silver candle-sticks taken from the big church in which yesterday the Federalists made a desperate stand.

City of Mexico: Gen. Navarro Is to be Court-martialed for the Surrender of Chihuahua.

The military court will sit at Chihuahua within a few days.

There are rumors that denunciation of the action will come in the form of a public demonstration against President Diaz. The plan, it is said, is to parade the streets, carrying a banner demanding the resignation of Diaz.

Big Cigar Makers' Strike Ends.

Tampa, Fla.: At a meeting of the committees representing the five cigarmakers' Unions Thursday night it was unanimously decided to call off the strike and a manifesto was issued calling the men back to their benches at once. The action of the joint committee involves 10,000 cigarmakers, 6,000 of whom walked out Wednesday. The decision followed a conference between Circuit Judge Joseph B. Wall this afternoon and attorneys for the strikers' leaders, who were recently sentenced on conviction of a conspiracy charge. Judge Wall assured the strikers, through their attorneys, that he would see that they were granted every privilege of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Train Strikes Auto: Two Killed.

Muskogee, Okla.: Dr. A. W. Reed, a wealthy citizen of Muskogee, who formerly lived at Checotah, and his brother-in-law, Robert Julian, a drug dealer of Porum, Okla., were killed Thursday afternoon five miles west of here by being struck by the west-bound Frisco passenger train. Reed and Julian were in an automobile looking over some farm land. They started across the Frisco track ahead of the train and their car stalled on the track. Before the engine could slow down the pilot struck the auto lifting it off the track and smashing it to pieces.

Arizona and N. Mexico to Try Again.

Washington: Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona held the attention of the house Tuesday. Reports were received from committees on resolutions of inquiry and the committee on territories, which met early in the day and approved the sub-committee report recommending statehood for both territories after they shall have voted on certain constitutional amendments. Arizona is asked to resubmit the recall provision of its constitution, voting on an amendment which eliminates the judiciary. New Mexico is asked to vote on an amendment making its constitution more easily amendable.

To Sell Confederate Woman's Home.

Austin: Mrs. A. R. Howard of Palestine, president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, has conferred with the Governor in an endeavor to sell the Confederate Women's Home property in this city to the State. The Legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the establishment of a home. The Daughters want the State to make an offer, but the Governor thinks the Daughters should name their price.

Plans are on foot to establish a State bank at Campbell.

DIAZ MUST AGREE OR ON TO THE CAPITAL

FEDERAL POSITION IS NEARLY COMPELING TO ACCESSION.

MARCH TO CAPITAL PLANNED

There Remain Fifteen Days in Which the Government May Negotiate Peace.

Juarez, Mexico, May 15.—President Diaz has just fifteen days to agree to terms of peace acceptable to Francisco I. Madero Jr. and his followers. In the event such an agreement is not made within that time the insurrectos under the leadership of Gen. Madero will begin a march upon the City of Mexico.

This statement was made by one of Gen. Madero's advisers and followed a statement by Oscar Brantiff, one of President Diaz's unofficial peace negotiators, who said that he and his colleague, Esquivel Obregon, were now making an effort to arrange a program of peace which would be acceptable to both the Federal Government and to the Maderists.

The insurrecto officers who gave out the time limit which President Diaz will be given in which to come to time himself said the Federal Government was at the present moment working to find a way to meet the same demands of the Maderists.

Story of the Troubles.

June 28, 1910.—Diaz re-elected president over Francisco I. Madero, whose adherents allege governmental control of the election.

Nov. 19.—Madero, who had fled to the United States, re-enters Mexico to take charge of the revolution that had been planned.

Nov. 27.—Rebels defeated and insurrection is reported crushed.

Dec. 1.—Diaz is re-inaugurated president.

Feb. 2, 1911.—Orozco carries fighting to Juarez, but fails to attack city.

March 7.—Madero defeats the federalists at Casas Grandes.

March 10.—United States troops are mobilized on the border.

March 12.—Rebels are repulsed after investing Agua Prieta.

March 24.—Diaz's cabinet is reorganized and Limantour becomes premier.

April 23.—Armistice signed by Madero and Diaz.

May 5.—Madero rejects peace terms and demands Diaz's resignation.

May 7.—Diaz in manifesto promises to resign when peace is restored.

May 8.—Rebel attack is begun on Juarez.

May 10.—Rebels under Madero take Juarez, together with Gen. Navarro and his army; Agua Prieta taken up by the federalists.

May 13.—Orozco and his command threaten revolt against Madero. Gen. Navarro escapes across river to El Paso because of threats to kill him.

May 14.—A perfect understanding is arrived at a month insurrection to leaders, and march upon capital planned.

Addison Clark Passes Away.

Fort Worth: Addison Clark, founder of Texas Christian University, died in Comanche Saturday, the culmination of an illness of two months duration. Deceased was about 68 years of age and was recognized as one of the most influential ministers of the Christian Church in Texas. He was a native of the State and served four years in the Confederate Army. In 1872 he founded a school at Fort Worth, which subsequently became the Add-Ran College at Thorp Spring and finally the Texas Christian University. Until 1900 he served as president of the college, which he had founded nearly thirty years earlier.

Son of Tuberculosis' Enemy Dies.

Chicago: James A. Patten, broker, who has given \$250,000 to Northwestern University Medical school to aid the fight against tuberculosis, was dealt a second blow by the scourge in the death of his son, Thomas Beveridge Patten, 17 years of age. Mr. Patten's brother, George W. Patten, died last September of the same disease that took his son. It was shortly after the death of Mr. Patten's brother he announced his gift in furtherance of his cause.

Few Peaches from Jacksonville.

Jacksonville: There will be but few peaches of any variety from orchards in this immediate territory. Early in the spring it was estimated that there might be as much as one-fourth of a crop, but later developments show that most of this fruit has fallen off. Growers agree that while there will be a few peaches shipped by express and perhaps a few mixed cars with tomatoes that there will not be a single solid car of peaches leave this territory.

FRUIT AND PUDDING PUFFS

Elaborate Direction for the Making of Material Upon Which So Much Depends.

Fruit Puff 1.—One pint of flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon soda. Sift all together and stir in sweet milk until stiff batter is formed. Put tablespoons of batter into teacups until half is used, add to latter in each cup a spoonful of any kind of canned fruit, preserves or stewed apples without juice. Put a spoonful of batter on top of the fruit, set cups in steamer and steam. Good served with milk or sweetened fruit juice.

Fruit Puff 2.—Mix together one cup of milk, one and a half cups of flour, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, a little salt and a small handful of dried currants. Place in well greased cups and steam 20 minutes. Sauce: One cup of milk, two-thirds cup of sugar, one teaspoon flour, piece of butter the size of a small egg, vanilla flavoring. Cook until consistency of cream.

Pudding Puffs.—One egg well beaten, two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of butter, one cup of milk, one heaping teaspoon baking powder. Put in buttered cups and steam one hour. Sauce: Two tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon flour, one cup of boiling water, one teaspoon vanilla.

Puff Pudding.—One-half cup of sugar, butter size of walnut and melted, one-half cup milk, one egg well beaten, one cup of flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Mix well and bake in party tins for 20 minutes. This will make six. Caramel sauce: One cup of brown sugar, one teaspoon of flour. Cover with water, add small lump of butter, and boil until thick. It is better to cook this in an iron frying pan, as it burns easily in granite-ware.

PUDDING OF FROZEN GINGER

Delicacy That is Greatly and Properly Appreciated in Kaiser Wilhelm's Empire.

Another pudding served in the German household is a frozen ginger pudding. This is made by making a custard of one quart of milk and three well-beaten eggs and three tablespoonsful of sugar. This is put into the refrigerator until thoroughly cooled and then one quart of whipped cream flavored with a few drops of vanilla is added, together with one-half pint of preserved ginger and one-half pint of the syrup in which it is preserved. The ginger should be sliced very thin or chopped fine. Pour the whole into a freezer and when about half frozen add three-eighths of a pound of almond macaroons which have been rolled fine and a little candied orange peel. Freeze this until it is firm and creamy. This is very delicious and some people add a cupful of orange pulp cut into small pieces.—Housekeeper.

Bride's Cake.

One pound of butter, four cupfuls of flour, two cupfuls of sugar, one pound of citron peel, three pounds of currants, four pounds of sultana raisins, ten eggs, four nutmegs, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, four teaspoonfuls of ground cloves, two wine-glassfuls of sherry wine, and two wine-glassfuls of brandy. Beat the butter and sugar together thoroughly to a cream, beat up the eggs and add them gradually, then the brandy, wine, spices, chopped citron, the currants, raisins and flour. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of baking soda in a little of the wine and add it. Turn into a buttered and papered cake tin and bake slowly for four hours.

Salad Dressing Made Without Oil.

Tablespoon flour, tablespoon sugar, tablespoon mustard (scant), one-half teaspoon salt, pinch of cayenne pepper. Mix all together dry. Beat two eggs and stir in the dry mixture. Add one cup of vinegar and one of milk. Cook in double boiler till thick. Remove from fire, add butter size of an egg and beat until smooth. This is fine and will keep if bottled and set near the ice. I never use oil in any way, but I guess you could add the oil instead of butter if you liked it better.

Fairy Loaf.

Four eggs beaten separately; one and a fourth cups sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, two and a half cups of flour, one teaspoon cream of tartar, scant half a teaspoon soda; flavor to taste. Sift flour, then measure; add soda and sift three times. Cream butter and sugar lightly. Beat yolks to a foam, add cream of tartar and whip stiff. Add milk, whites of eggs and flour. Stir hard. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes.

Apple Sauce Cake.

Two cups apple sauce, two and a half cups flour, one cup sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, half a teaspoon cloves, one and a half teaspoons soda (scant), one cup raisins, shortening size of egg, pinch salt. Stir to cream sugar and shortening; add warm apple sauce (strained), flour and spices. Stir well; add raisins and beat again; grease and flour pan, then add soda to cake and let it stand ten minutes before baking.

Onion and Lettuce Salad.

Cut two Bermuda onions in very small bits, shred one-half head lettuce and mix with the onions, season with salt and pour over French dressing.

W. F. KELLIS, Editor

STERLING CITY, - TEXAS

The trouble with the harem skirt it will bag at the knees.

According to an eastern judge a street piano is a vehicle. Of music?

We couldn't imagine a safer place to hide a pocket than in a harem skirt.

Beans are now rivals in Boston of sleeping porches in the prevention of tuberculosis.

Wrestling is the latest fad of Boston girls. It is good for the figure and the complexion.

That Camorra trial from the description must somewhat resemble an agitated zoo.

Tan shoes are going out of fashion again. The trouble is they decline to retain their original color.

The Oriental nations do not seem to feel complimented by the adoption elsewhere of the harem skirt.

The raglan overcoat is coming back into style. We have not, after a diligent inquiry, been able to find out why.

A goat in Kentucky is charged with eating important state documents. Probably looking for inside information.

A Chicago real estate man says that a flat is no place for babies anyway. Or phonographs or piano players, either.

It is said that 100,000 Americans will spend \$25,000,000 in seeing that King George gets his crown on straight.

Fifteen hundred dollars for a window on the route of the coronation parade in London! How much for a knot-hole?

Physical culture is a great thing. Princeton is planning a stadium where 40,000 persons can sit and watch athletic contests.

With two explorers at the south pole, the objective points for future expeditions may actually lead to pleasant spots.

Victor Herbert says that Chicago is the musical center of the country. Probably because nearly every man there blows his own horn.

An American girl is said to have paid \$25,000 for a handkerchief in Paris the other day. She must be getting ready for the hay fever season.

It is estimated that Americans will pay \$5,000,000 for seats from which to view the coronation pageant. England certainly is getting a rich revenue for 1776.

The author of a book entitled "How to Be Happy" recently tried to poison himself because he thinks his life has been a failure. Evidently his book was one also.

The sensible masculine view would be that there is no objection to women putting on the divided skirt so long as they do not try to make the men wear the discarded petticoat.

The "pasha" skirt is the latest. You can make one by sewing two four sacks together down to a little below the middle and punching holes through the bottoms. Try it. We haven't time.

At a dance given in New York the host wore a live snake wound around him. Opinion as to the inadvisability of this sort of decoration was probably freely given by the guests on sober thought.

Sixty-seven vessels arrive in Chicago daily during the navigation season. This does not include the gas-line launch that comes in at the end of a towline after having gone dead four miles out.

Vegetable trousers will be the rage this summer, according to a report from New York. If the style ever is adopted it will behoove mere man to maintain a deep silence on the subject of the harem skirt.

The latest fad taken up by Washington society girls is learning how to cook. And how with eager and admiring commendation that had to be met by the self-constituted critics of makeshift femininity!

Bees are asserted to have damaged the peach crop to the extent of \$8,000,000. It bugs and frosts did not keep the peach crop down the produce combinations would be dumping the fruit into the river next summer.

Now arises a historian to say that Columbus was an impostor. It has already been denied that Queen Isabella pawned her jewels, and it may be that in future generations George Washington will be proclaimed a myth.

A French aviator flew 208 miles in 132 minutes. When one can fly at more than 80 miles an hour, and carry 12 persons safely, the possibilities of human flight in heavier-than-air machines become simply unlimited.

A circus came across a town in New Jersey lately where the mayor and city officials refused passes with scorn. The circus proprietors did not recover their presence of mind in time enough to invite such unparalleled official reticence to join the circus exhibits of the show.

A hobble skirt in an Indiana town was the cause of a yoke of oxen running away from fright. The skirt was lucky in frightening them. Had it antagonized them it would have been promptly transformed to a gored skirt

MARVELS of THE EARTH

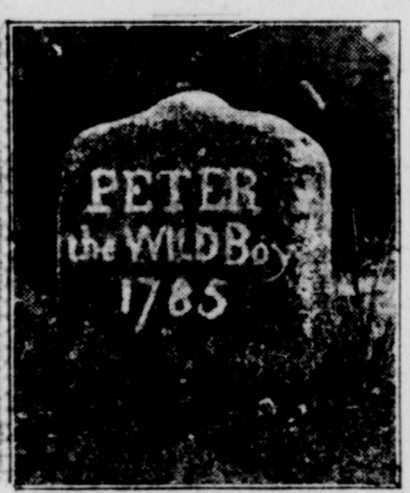
INTERESTING OBJECTS AND PLACES

"Prehistoric Mud Pies"



The objects here pictured are some what imaginatively called "prehistoric mud pies" by Milo Leon Norton, who photographed them. They are generally known as clay stones but of technically, to brick-makers, as "clay-dogs" and are about as much appreciated by the brick-maker as are daisies by the farmer.

GRAVE OF REAL PETER PAN



The gift to London by Mr. Barrie of a statue of Peter Pan has served to recall the fact that such a character as he imagined really lived in the flesh at Northchurch, England, where his tombstone is still to be seen. Peter the Wild Boy (1712-85) was found in 1725 in the woods near Hamelin, about 25 miles from Hanover.

COSTUME OF FISH SKINS.

Among the most wonderful garments worn at the present day are the curious fish-skin dresses of wealthy women of the Gold Tribe, living along the Amur river, East Siberia. Though they can neither read nor write these people are producing astonishing ornaments, designs and embroidery work.

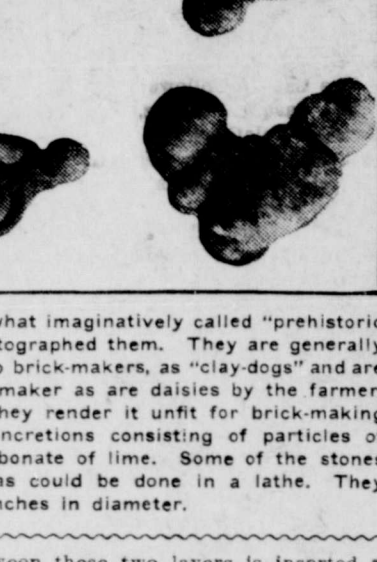
LOST MONEY RECOVERED

Fourteen hundred dollars of Uncle Sam's money, missing for three years and searched for in vain for several weeks by shrewd sleuths of the secret service, was uncovered the other day shortly after a small army of workmen began tearing out the old custom house and subtreasury in Philadelphia.

PAY COMPENSATION CLAIM.

In Edinburgh, Scotland, a wagon driver was lighting his clay pipe when it fell. He lost his balance trying to recover it, fell under the wheels and was killed. The sheriff substitute refused the widow's claim for compensation, holding the driver lost his life "in pursuit of his own purposes."

HYBRID SWAN AND GOOSE



Unique among hybrids is the fowl that has been reared by a Mrs. Reynolds of Beeston Regis, Sheringham, England. It is a cross between a

Spearing the Hippopotamus



The natives of Africa have various ways of killing the hippopotamus—the "river horse." On occasion, they will attack it with harpoons, to which are attached lines ending in floats. The wounded beast, its position marked by these floats, will then be followed up in canoes, and finally speared to death.

BROTHERS REUNITED BY FATE

A most unusual case developed in McAllister hospital, Waukegan, Ill., recently, when two brothers met for the first time since they were children. They were forced to talk to each other through an interpreter, for each spoke a different language, one Austrian, the other Lithuanian.

BUILD THEIR CHURCH IN DAY.

An interesting and unique event took place the other Saturday near Gary, Ind. After singing a hymn in the woods in the early morning, 100 volunteers, members of Glen Park church, set about building a church edifice, and completed their task before the day was over.

Unkind Comment.

"When I got through with my remarks," said one lawyer, "the jury was in tears." "Yes," replied the other; "they probably realized then that your poor client hasn't a chance in the world."

Her Inspiration.

The girl who knelt at church altars as if to pray and picked pockets instead must have been reading magazine articles on the Lives of Pious Commercial Pirates.

Records of Achievement.

"Don't you want to leave footprints in the sands of time?" "No," replied Mr. Dustin Stacks, "I'd rather leave dollar marks."

Hometown Helps

CRITICIZES ITS HOME CITY

Philadelphia Ledger Points Out Bad Spots and Shows What Might Be Done.

What constitutes beauty as applied to the construction of a city. Is a large plaza, paved with asphalt, with outer water fountains playing, flowers and green grass, flanked by long, filthy streets full of holes, over which it is dangerous to life and limb to walk or drive, where the ash wagon distributes continuously its overloaded burden and where the sun beats down on long summer days, unobstructed even by the friendly branches of shade trees, considered beautiful?

Is City Hall plaza, with its irregular cornice lines, its total absence of all evidence of water or grass sward, considered beautiful? One of the architects, Paul Howard Haas, who assisted in designing and building the beautiful buildings comprising the World's fair at Chicago in 1884, insisted upon a uniform cornice line for all buildings. The French architect, Ernest Dubree, said while visiting the exhibition that this uniform cornice added more to the artistic beauty of the entire effect of beauty, than any other thing.

Are not our water fronts the most practicable and desirable places in Philadelphia to beautify? Could not commerce, extending from Cramps' shipyards to Washington avenue, be removed to just as advantageous locations, and the Delaware river, one of the most beautiful in the world, flanked by stone coping, the embankment set with ornamental trees, beautiful grass and flower beds, playing fountains, extending to and running parallel with a fine boulevard, by the side of whose shady walks and drives stand commodious buildings, with a uniform cornice line?

MADE CITY OF TENEMENTS

How San Francisco Missed Glorious Opportunity in Rebuilding After Fire.

In every city the cry of regret for the mistakes of the past is heard says the Survey. But what of a city built on the hills—a city of sunshine and sea-given breezes, swept clean by fire, to be built anew in this Twentieth century? Surely the builders would grasp their unrivaled opportunity.

Looking back to April 17, 1906, one sees whole districts covered with small houses, vine clad, fragrant with flowers. On April 18 the fire swept the city, and before a month had passed the builders were at work. Fast they built. Shelter was needed, expediency and desire for gain were paramount, and the smoking ruins were covered with poorly constructed buildings, several families crowding into a space adequate for one.

In less than a year thoughtful men and women realized that San Francisco was face to face with a housing problem and that no law existed to check the increasing abuses. Inflated land values based on the earning capacity of a small lot covered by a three-family building in place of the former cottage have induced much of the rapid rebuilding of San Francisco. For not alone in the poorer districts, but in every quarter of the city, apartment houses, flats, multiple buildings of every type have superseded the single family house.

Safeguarding City Trees.

In no other city in the country, probably, is the care of the city shade trees as systematic and continuous as in Brooklyn. The card index system is employed, with a separate card for every tree, of which there are 35,000. The location of the tree, its approximate age, and its general health as reported by the tree inspectors of the forestry department from time to time, are noted on the card. Every tree is inspected at least once a year, and more often when its condition warrants closer attention.

Inscription Grew With Vegetable.

Vegetable marrows which, when young, had inscriptions cut on them were a feature of the exhibition of the Horsey (Eng.) Allotment association. The inscriptions grew with the produce, and on one large specimen the Lord's prayer was neatly engraved.

Her Spinster Aunts

By M. DIBBELL

"It is either plant the peas twelve inches deep the first of April, or not at all," snapped Charlotte Graydon, with the air of one whose decision is not to be questioned.

Her Sister Julia was fully prepared for the fray and answered instantly: "It is either plant them eight inches deep the last of April, or I shall leave this house forever."

The two spinsters paused at this point to glare fiercely at each other, while their niece, Adelaide, wildly racked her brain for the oil of some calming thought to cast upon the troubled waters. Speedily an apparently very simple solution of the difficulty came to her.

"Why not plant half of them on the first of the month as you wish, Aunt Charlotte, and then the other half at its end to suit Aunt Julia. In that manner you would find whose way was really best," she suggested.

"Never!" said Aunt Charlotte positively. "It is just a sinful waste of Nature's supply to use it as Julia proposes. I think it is time the question was finally settled; for fifteen years we have lived in this house, and never in all these years have we had a single sweet pea of our own—simply because of Julia's wicked obstinacy."

"Plant everything to suit yourself, and I will do the same, but not within many miles of you," answered her sister. "It certainly is time that this question was settled, Charlotte, and I will do my share toward settling it by leaving you the place to do with as you choose." Aunt Julia turned and left the room, closing the door not too softly in her wake.

"Ah, Aunt Charlotte, don't let such a little thing as a few wretched sweet peas separate you and Aunt Julia," cried Adelaide in dismay.

Julia is old enough to decide for herself; if she prefers to go off on a

snow white mop of hair were quite different.

"I am looking for Macgregor," Adelaide said, as the strange young man advanced toward her.

"I am sorry," he answered, "but Macgregor received news yesterday of the blooming out of a very rare orchid at Wilton, and he hurried over there, leaving me in charge. You know orchids are his hobby. I do not expect him back until late tomorrow. But cannot I serve in Macgregor's place?" he asked as he saw the disappointment in her eyes.

"I am afraid you have not been long enough at the business for your word to carry such weight as Macgregor's," answered Adelaide; "but I will tell you why I want to see him so much. Perhaps you can make some suggestion."

"She explained the trouble over the planting of the sweet peas, and told of Aunt Julia's threat.

"How would a booklet on the subject do, until Macgregor returns?" queried the interested young florist. "I know he wrote one especially on sweet pea culture several years ago, and has received many letters from persons who have tried his method and been delighted with the result. As it bears his name, perhaps it might carry weight."

"That is a first rate idea," assented Adelaide, gratefully. "I hope it may settle the whole question, for the next best thing to Macgregor himself would be something over his name."

The obliging young gardener at once went for one of the booklets, and quickly returned with a copy. "And you might tell them that Macgregor's sweet peas have taken first prize at the state fair for five straight years," he remarked, as he gave it to Adelaide.

Adelaide hastened homeward with the light of victory in her eyes. Upon entering the big dining-room where she had left Aunt Charlotte she was surprised to see that Aunt Julia was also seated in the bay window, working industriously at her tatting. With all the impetuosity of youth she waved aloft the small but important booklet, and cried:

"Here is an authority neither of you can deny, for you have known Macgregor for centuries, and this is what he says about sweet peas."

Her aunt gazed at her in astonishment, but it did not take their energetic niece long to explain the purpose of her walk and the information she had acquired.

Hastily throwing off her wraps she seated herself between the two aunts and started to read them Macgregor's booklet. After several pages of general directions as to soil, situation, etc., the rule for planting was reached. To this both aunts listened with intense interest, while Adelaide slowly read:

"Plant in trench 18 inches deep early in March, as soon as ground is workable."

"That was all as to planting, and Adelaide looked up saying triumphantly: "So neither of you was right, you see; and I hope that next month you will have a good long trench of sweet peas planted according to Macgregor's directions." She jumped up and gave each aunt a good hard hug. "Now will you be good, and live together in peace and harmony?"

Both Aunt Charlotte and Aunt Julia hastened to assure her that such was their intention, and that they should certainly try Macgregor's rule for sweet pea planting.

The following evening on answering a ring at the door herself, Adelaide beheld to her surprise Macgregor standing before her, while behind him she saw the face of the obliging young florist, who had presented her with the booklet. Macgregor spoke at once.

"We have come to see if any more help we needed to settle the disagreement between your two aunts. Young Loftin Macvane could not rest until he knew that the advice he gave was sufficient to smooth things over?"

"Come in and see for yourselves," laughed Adelaide. "Your booklet acted like a charm, Macgregor, harmony now reigns supreme."



Paused at Point to Glare Fiercely at Each Other.

tangent instead of using a small quantity of common sense I cannot help it. Then, she also, departed, but through the opposite door from her sister.

At first Adelaide hardly knew whether to laugh or cry.

"I simply must manage in some way to keep the dear, notional aunts together. They would be utterly miserable separated," she mused.

At last a satisfactory solution seemed to occur to her.

"That is just the thing," she exclaimed aloud. "If Macgregor lays down the law for them surely they will abide by his decision. I will go and find him at once!"

Had she known that this threat of a final separation was just as regular a part of the yearly squabble as the manner in which the sweet peas were to be planted, Adelaide would not have decided on her present plan of action.

Macgregor was head gardener for the great Macvane estate, which was celebrated for its fine greenhouses, and also for its splendid showing of flowers throughout the summer season.

She made her way to the potting room of the main green-house, where Macgregor was generally to be found fusing over some of his plant babies; but the face of the man clad in working clothes who turned from his work at her entrance, was strange to Adelaide. It was a bright, boyish face, lighted by a pair of deep gray eyes; his fair wavy hair was cut so close that the wave had little chance to show.

Macgregor's wrinkled visage and

Not Regarded as an Honor

They had been speaking of namesakes, and one of the group had mentioned with pride that not only were four nephews and two grandsons his namesakes, but that a business block lately built in his native town had taken its name from him.

"And I like it," he said, heartily; "I consider it an honor. You know how I feel," he added, turning to one of his friends. "I hadn't been in your little town more than an hour before I saw your name at the turn of a road. 'Howard's Corner.' You must admit it's gratifying."

"May be to you," said the other man, dryly; "but as it happens, the reason that's called Howard's Corner is because when I was about twenty, and knew more than I ever have since, I took the girl that I was courting out in a new top buggy with a livery-stable horse, and tried to show off how sharp a turn I could make."

"I tipped her out just as a party of summer boarders came along. The buggy was smashed up some, and the girl rode off with the boarders, man as a hornet. There was a young man among them whom she afterward married."

"I don't begrudge her to him, for I got a finer girl later on; but when the name the boarders gave that place in the road stuck, and by and by was put up on the sign-board, while I was out west, I can't say that it ever struck me as any special cause for pride."—Youth's Companion.

An Opinion in Kind.

"What do you think of the fellow who said he liked the soft pillow of a woman's mind?"

"That was just to bolster up his own superiority."

Helps Some.

"René is very fortunate in one respect."

"And what is that?"

"Very few divorcees stay there after they get divorced."

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

RAILROAD MAN IS HONORED



O. L. Dickeson of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway company was appointed vice-president of the White Pass & Yukon route, the most important railway property tapping the rich mineral fields of Alaska.

This promotion comes to Mr. Dickeson after a brilliant record, achieved in the Chicago and middle west railroad world. As superintendent of transportation of the Burlington, he has handled many of the important general policy transactions, not only of the Burlington, but of all the railroads centering in Chicago.

Mr. Dickeson is a young man. He was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1877. His father was a pioneer Baptist minister, and is still living, enjoying a prime old age, now more than eighty years of age. He received his early education in the Ottumwa public schools. At the age of fifteen he was compelled to make his own way. He came to Chicago, and by sheer pluck and determination secured a good business education.

He entered the service of the Burlington as a stenographer in the transportation department in 1899. A few years later he succeeded his immediate superior and took charge of the department as superintendent of transportation. The importance of this office has steadily grown under Mr. Dickeson's management.

For some time he was head of the passenger and freight transportation for the Burlington in Onaha. His work there attracted the attention of Daniel Willard, then vice-president of the road, and he was brought to Chicago. Since last year he has been a general officer of the company, reporting directly to the president, Darius Miller.

During the recent hearing before the interstate commerce commission in the famous freight rate case he was made general spokesman for the railway presidents, his record as spokesman for the general managers in the strike arbitration negotiations having commended him.

SUCCESSOR OF PAUL MORTON

William A. Day was elected president of the Equitable Life Assurance society to succeed the late Paul Morton. Mr. Day has been acting as president since Mr. Morton's death.

He has been vice-president of the company since 1906. Mr. Day acted as special assistant to the attorney general in the interstate commerce and anti-trust cases.

Mr. Day's salary will be \$50,000 a year, as against \$30,000 a year paid Mr. Morton.

The board went on record in favor of mutualization, continued the committee on mutualization, and instructed it to co-operate with the state department of insurance, the trustees and Mr. Morgan.

The vote stood twenty-six for Mr. Day and three against, and was made unanimous. Thomas Spratt, chairman of the committee on reorganization, said there was no opposition to Mr. Day on personal grounds, but that the trustees and Superintendent Hotchkiss believed the election should have been postponed until a definite mutualization plan had been effected.

Mr. Hotchkiss addressed the directors for an hour. Mr. Hotchkiss quoted from an insurance report published in March, 1905, pointing out that the directors had committed themselves to mutualization at that time and urged that if legislation on the subject is to be had it ought to be sought from the present legislature.



ANOTHER FROM CHICAGO WARD



The Twenty-first ward of Chicago, which has already furnished eight members of President Taft's official family, has been drawn upon for still another. Samuel Adams has been appointed by Secretary of the Interior Fisher as his first assistant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Assistant Secretary Frank Pierce of Utah, appointed by former Secretary Ballinger.

Mr. Adams was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1871. He graduated from Harvard in 1892 and later studied at the Harvard Law school and the Northwestern University Law school. Since 1893 he has practiced law in Chicago. For the past few years he has been a member of the firm of Adams & Candee. During the traction litigation in Chicago he was a special counsel for the city, associated with Walter L. Fisher, now secretary of the Interior. Mr. Adams resides at 48 East Elm street, and is the ninth to a position in the Taft administration.

Mr. Adams has had an extensive practice in matters involving land and timber laws in the west and south, making him especially qualified to assist Secretary Fisher, who is particularly interested in putting into effect constructive policies under which the public domain may be promptly and vigorously developed under effective public control.

Besides Secretary Fisher, Secretaries Franklin MacVeagh and Jacob M. Dickinson, heads of the treasury and war departments, respectively, hail from the Twenty-first ward, and former Alderman Francis W. Taylor of the ward recently was named as assistant to Secretary MacVeagh. George A. Carpenter is United States district judge; William J. Calhoun, minister to China, and Henry T. Boutell, minister to Switzerland. All are from the Twenty-first ward.

CAPTAIN RESTORED TO DUTY

The court of seven rear admirals which tried Captain Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., on charges of "culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty" relative to the ordnance test on the monitor Puritan, has affirmed its original verdict of complete and honorable acquittal, but Secretary of the Navy Meyer has disapproved the findings. The officer has been restored to duty, however, and the action relieves him of arrest and formally terminates his trial.

The conclusion of the case, with the secretary's disapproval of the verdict, created a mild sensation among officers of the navy.

The notable court, headed by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, which tried the accused officer, held its session at the Norfolk navy yard.

After an exhaustive examination of the record by the legal and executive officials of the navy department, the secretary announced that the department became satisfied that the evidence of the trial proved all the specifications cited against the officer.

The secretary thereupon referred the case back to the court for reconsideration. The review of the testimony failed to change the opinion of the court and consequently the verdict of acquittal stands.

Captain Knight is the senior captain of the navy. By his acquittal and restoration to duty he probably will be promoted to the rank of rear admiral as soon as a vacancy occurs. His trial has delayed his rise to the higher rank, for had he not been court-martialed he would have been appointed a rear admiral in January.



The Centenary of the War of 1812

The true story of the opening battle told for the first time

By Prof. B. J. Cigrand.

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ON May 16, 1811, one hundred years ago, the first shot was fired in the second war with England. Thus the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of "the war of 1812" is not in 1912, but fell on May 16, 1911. It was the beginning of a naval engagement off the coast of Virginia, and the thunder of the opening gun has been referred to as "The second shot which was heard around the world." Indeed the battle might well be known as "the Lexington of the war of 1812." Yet, strange to say, both the American and British governments have persistently endeavored to eliminate from history's pages this unique naval combat, and apparently tried to keep the people in ignorance of what actually transpired on the high seas on that memorable occasion. Though nearly a score of sailors were slain, the affair was hushed up as far as possible through governmental influence on both sides of the water, notwithstanding that the incident helped to change the geography of the Western Hemisphere and marked a red-letter day in our naval annals. It was the awakening of the new American spirit, the inauguration of the real foreign policy of the United States, the beginning of our international influence.

The war of the Revolution ended in 1783. England withdrew her troops from New York city and reluctantly admitted the independence of the United States, but in spirit refused to accord the young republic a respected place in the household of governments. She constantly sought opportunities to humiliate her conqueror, and assumed an especially aggravating attitude in insisting upon the right to take from our vessels, merchant or naval, any sailors who were supposed to have been born under the British flag. Men made captive thus were forced to enter and serve upon British ships of war. This was a very practical illustration of the edict promulgated by the English cabinet: "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman." A most distressing situation for America grew out of the British kidnapping policy, and such of the impressed men as endeavored to escape, or manifested discontent with their seizure, were severely punished according to the naval standards of the day, which were not remarkable for gentleness.

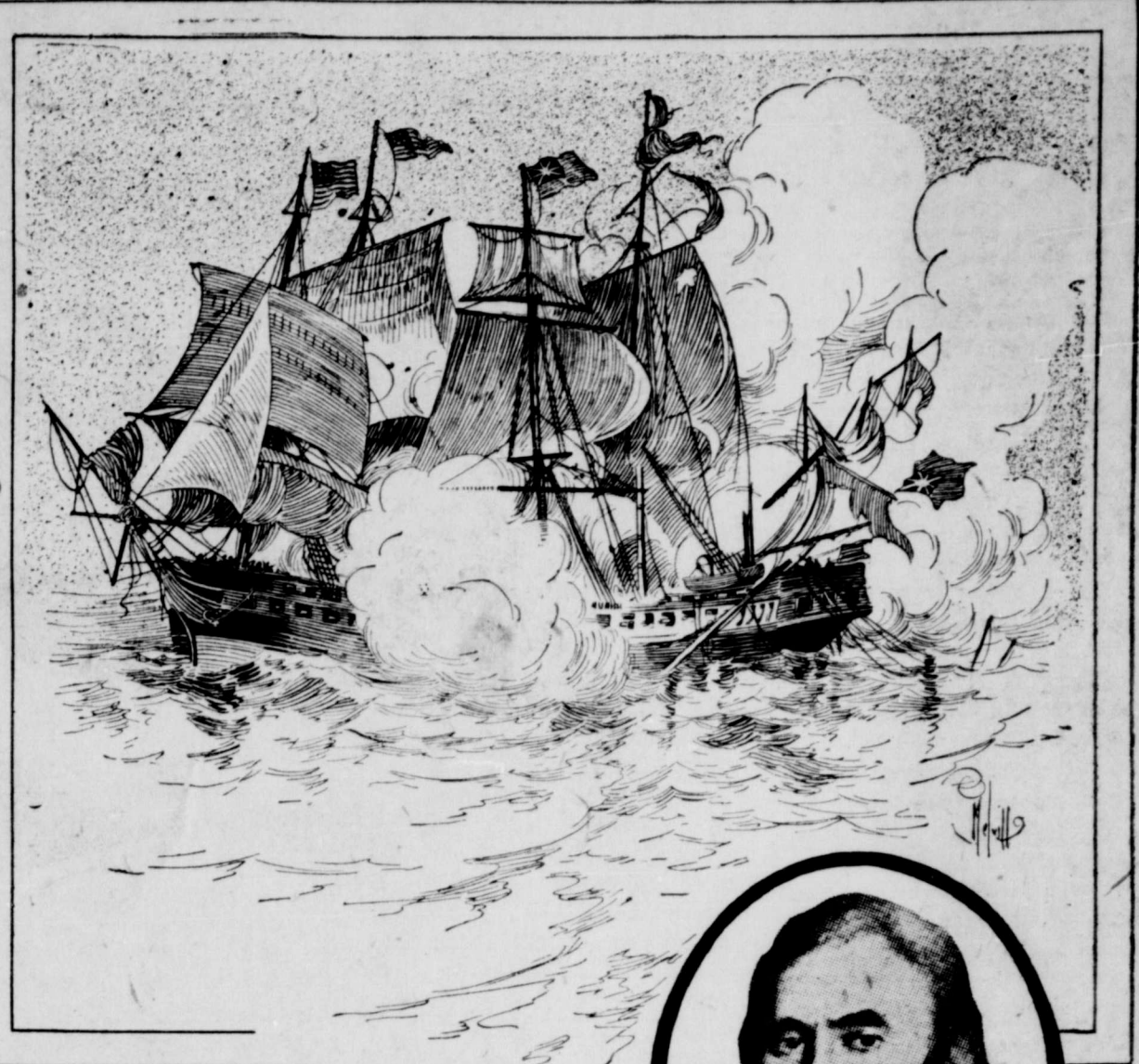
For a score of years the young republic endured these high-handed outrages on the persons of its citizens. Our statesmen, among whom were Adams and Jefferson, seemed unable to handle the problem, and their endeavors to enlist European sympathy against Great Britain's drastic proceedings were in vain. But what a whole nation seemed powerless to accomplish was at length achieved by a single person equipped with the necessary amount of nerve and a fine disregard of consequences. It was a plain case of "the right man in the right place at the right time." On May 16, 1811, this unusual combination of qualities and circumstances was harmonized to cope successfully with a national emergency. Our histories lay little stress on this really important event, and a close investigation of the nation's unpublished archives reveals certain salient facts concerning it which are now set forth fully in print for the first time.

The British frigate *Guerrriere* stopped an American vessel, the *Spitfire*, about fifteen miles from New York. English officers went aboard her and arrested for impress a young sailor, whom they declared was an Englishman by birth. The American captain protested in vain.

"I have known this lad personally from childhood," he asserted, "and know him to have been born in the state of Maine."

"All that may be so," responded the British captain, "but what can you do about it—he has no protection?"

Under the circumstances the argument was unanswerable, and the lad was carried off in the *Guerrriere*. The Washington authorities were duly notified of the occurrence, but apparently they had become so accustomed to such happenings that little or nothing was done in the matter, and the documents relating to the inquiry rested in dusty pigeonholes of departmental desks. Finally a genuine sea captain chanced to assume the duty of the hour, and the war department, acting under some pressure the details of which are not made clear in the official records open to the public, gave orders for the frigate, *The President*, to cruise on the Atlantic off Chesapeake bay.



The BroadSides Of Both Craft Crashed In Unison.

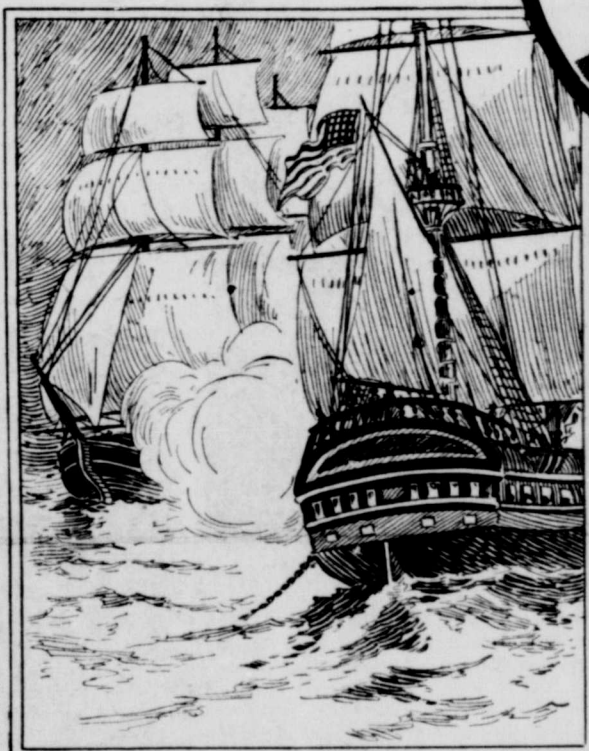
The story spread that Rodgers had sailed under express orders from our administration to pursue the *Guerrriere*, and to demand our impressed citizen at the mouth of her guns. But the court of inquiry which ensued clearly demonstrated that the American government had no special responsibility in the lucky accident for our flag and the prowess of our navy.

These are the only lines which emphasize and indicate the importance of the battle, lines which give the credit by inference, where it should be placed by direct statement, to Commodore Rodgers. To the latter belongs the glory of having been bigger than his government, in that he would not allow the flag of his country and the honor of his command to be flouted. That Rodgers assumed the entire responsibility is further shown by a diary kept by one of his officers, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Yesterday, May 16, while beating down the bay, we spoke to a brig coming up who informed us that he saw the British frigate the day before off the very place where we now are, but she is not in sight. We have made the most complete preparations for battle. Everyone wishes it. She is of exactly our force. Should we see her I have not the least doubt of our engagement. The commodore (Rodgers) will demand the person impressed, the demand will doubtless be refused, and the battle will instantly commence. The commodore has called in the boatswain, gunner, and carpenter, and informed them of all the circumstances, and asked if they were ready for action. 'Ready' was the reply of each."

Just why historians treat this essential beginning of our second war with England so lightly, and accord it so little space, practically passing it over as unimportant, is hard to comprehend. Investigation proves it to have been in our country the cause of a political revolution, and the inauguration of an American pro-lake on the oceans, seas, bays, lakes and rivers of the world. Yet the victory won by Rodgers is accorded less than a page in the elaborate twenty volume history of the United States by Guy Carleton Lee; in the twenty volumes by B. J. Lossing it receives half a page; and in Bryant's four huge volumes a single sentence of two lines is all that is allotted this most daring naval exploit.

So intense was the feeling aroused by Rodgers' feat of arms that in the fall of 1811 the campaign for congressional representatives both in the senate and house were chosen on the terms voted in the pertinent question: "Are you for a war with England?" Those who answered in the affirmative were elected, and those who disapproved of martial measures were defeated. Old and tried political

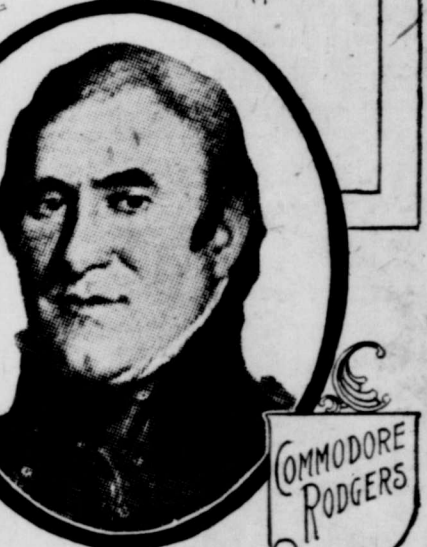


The Strangers Response Was A Round-Shot.

places taken by youthful enthusiasts who infused fresh blood and spirit into the staid circle at Washington. Among the latter were Henry Clay of Kentucky and John Calhoun of South Carolina. These two became leaders in house and senate, and it was chiefly owing to their fiery eloquence in defense of Rodgers' action, and in favor of adopting punitive measures with regard to England, that President Madison was finally forced to declare war.

More than one writer has fallen into the error of declaring Commodore John Rodgers to have been of foreign birth. As a matter of fact, he was American to the core, having been born in the state of Maryland, July 11, 1771. His favorite vessel was the *President* and with her he accomplished wonders of naval warfare. When the war with England opened he was sent out on a cruise, and in 148 days captured 11 British merchant ships and the English armed schooner, the *Highflyer*. The crew of the latter vessel had burned and plundered Havre de Grace, Maryland, the home of Rodgers, so that the commodore may be said to have had private as well as patriotic reasons for wishing to lay *The President* alongside of her.

Before he sailed from Boston Rodgers had obtained from some unknown source a partial knowledge of the secret signal code of the British navy, and caused certain flags to be constructed accordingly. When he came in sight of the *Highflyer* he flew the British ensign, which was immediately hoisted. A signal was then displayed on the English vessel, and Rodgers succeeded in answering it correctly. He then signalled that he was the British ship *Seahorse*, and the two vessels ranged alongside each other. One of Rodgers' officers donned the uniform of a British lieutenant and went aboard the *Highflyer*, where he informed the commander that part of the *Highflyer's* signal code was lost, and asked that he be allowed to make good the deficiency. The permission was graciously granted and taken advantage of, after which the British



COMMODORE RODGERS

officer accompanied his new acquaintance aboard the American vessel. Rodgers greeted him courteously, and then asked:

"Do you know what ship you are aboard of?"

"Why, yes," responded the British officer, "it is his majesty's ship, *Seahorse*."

"Did you ever hear of a vessel called *The President*?" inquired Rodgers.

"Indeed I have," replied the unsuspecting Englishman. "That is the craft we are supposed to take."

"Well, *The President* has taken you," smiled Rodgers.

The full truth of the ruse by which he had been betrayed flashed at once upon the chagrined Briton, but he saw that he was helpless. The crew of *The President* were at quarters ready for instant action, and the *Highflyer* lay at their mercy under the frowning muzzles of the American guns. There was nothing for it but to submit as gracefully as possible. Rodgers ordered the British colors struck, and soon the stars and stripes floated in the breeze over both vessels. The sword worn by Hutchinson, the English commander, was the personal property of Rodgers, taken amidst other plunder at the burning of Havre de Grace, but destined to be returned to the owner in token of the surrender of one of his majesty's crack sea-fighters. The *Highflyer* was taken captive to the American shore, and the country once again rang with the praises of the dashing and ingenious Rodgers.

To Rodgers and *The President* also belongs the peculiar distinction of having fought for 80 hours in absolute daylight. This is explained by the fact that the engagement in question took place in the Norway latitudes where perpetual daylight exists at a certain season of the year. It was Rodgers who broke up the blockade of the port of New York, and who became known to friends and foes alike by the fitting title of "the swamp fox of the seas." He was acting secretary of the American navy in 1823, and on August 1, 1828, he died at Philadelphia in his fifty-eighth year.

Then They Got It.

It was at the beefsteak dinner of the Rotary club the other night, in the Hermit club, that Tom Goss, the insurance man, commented upon the departure from the regular course-entire. "As for me," he said, "I prefer the—"

"Table d'hôte," broke in Ferdinand Bliss, the Mazda man, pronouncing the word as if it rhymed with "doty."

"I thought that word was pronounced as if it ended like dot, or lot," said Will Hunkin, the building contractor.

"You're both wrong," continued Tom Goss. "But you can easily learn to pronounce the word if you make it rhyme with what we all most need. Now, all together!"

And together they pronounced it correctly. They all needed the dough, Cleveland Leader.

Hard to Please

Early in the season a man applied at a farm house for board, but the farmer slowly shook his head. "I'd be glad to keep you," he said, "but city people are too hard to please."

"I am not at all exacting," the applicant replied. "You will find no difficulty in pleasing me."

"That's what the last man who came along here said, but it wasn't so. Fact is, nothing pleased him. First, he complained about sleeping in a bed

Photographs on Mirrors

This may be done in two different ways. First method: An ordinary mirror is taken and the back coated with any thoroughly waterproof varnish, such as rubber in benzole, or bitumen in benzole, or black varnish. The face is carefully cleaned with whiting, ammonia and water, and then given a thin coating of chrome gelatine as in the carbon process. Then a carbon print is developed on temporary support in the usual carbon process

manner and transferred to the chrome gelatine surface. Second method: A piece of plate glass is cleaned in hydrochloric acid and water (1 and 20) then coated with egg albumen, water and ammonia, and dried. It is then coated in iodised collodion, bathed in a solution of silver nitrate, exposed, and developed in the usual wet-plate way, fixed, washed and dried. Next it is coated with rubber in benzole and dried. Then coated with tough collodion and dried. The plate is then silvered by the Rochelle salt and nitrate of silver method.

How They Turn Out.

"Ever see any of our classmates?" "Yes, the class poet is now a butcher and the class prophet is telling fortunes for a living. I believe."

Sharp Practice.

"They say Maude is rather dull." "Don't know; she gave me an awful cut."

W. F. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

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

Cleanliness about the premises means starvation to the fly. By all means let the fly die.

Of course, we have no one to put in jail, but our people are anxious to see the work on it begin. They want to be through with it so they can tackle another job.

Now, that there has been no rain for the past week, let the croaker and prophet of evil stand forth and raise his doleful voice. In the mean time keep the plow going.

The Audubon societies of New York and other states are offering large rewards for a live specimen of the wild pigeon, which are now thought to be extinct. A good sized flock of these birds was seen on Sterling creek during last year. Several old timers say they were the genuine article, but they did not know anyone was anxious to secure a specimen.

Seven boys and three girls graduated from our high school last week. Last year the Dallas News expressed astonishment at so many boy graduates, but it is the same thing with us again this year. Here, in West Texas, the boys and girls have full swing at school, because they are not kept out to pick cotton: Sterling county has a greater number, according to her population, of boys and girls in college than any other county, and they are all making good, too.

Professor Durham showed us a detailed report of the work of the High school this week, and it is very gratifying to know that the finance of the institution is on a self-sustaining basis.

During the year there were 239 pupils enrolled, which is 79 in excess of any enrollment in the history of the school.

The addition of the 11th grade made it necessary to employ an extra teacher at an extra expense of \$425. But this enterprise was more than self-sustaining, for the sum of \$429.05, as tuition, was collected from non-scholastic pupils, and these pupils earned, by two entertainments, the net sum \$126.10, making a total of \$555.15 that was turned into the treasury, and leaving a net balance of \$130.15 on hand at the close of the session.

The 11th grade was a success and was very popular with the patrons. Prof. Durham says that, while the teachers all had their hands full, they were not overworked.

A Plea For Open Doors

We learn that there is some opposition to using the auditorium in the school building for the lyceum courses. Of course, those who oppose the measure must surely have reason for their opinion; but what it is, we fail to understand.

The public and private individuals paid for that building and surely they are entitled to its use and enjoyments. It does not belong to any one man or set of men; and for any one to set up exclusive control of it seems to us preposterous.

The lyceum is educational in its nature, of the highest class. The club that is backing it has passed a resolution to give to the public school fund all moneys realized over and above expenses. Surely there can be no opposition to this proposition.

Commencement Exercises

Last Friday and Saturday saw the closing of one of the most successful terms in the history of our High School. On Friday night a very interesting program was rendered by the under classes of the school, supplemented by a recital of Miss Vera Kellis' music class. Each one did their parts perfectly and deserves special mention. The audience was treated to some splendid music and when the vilion quartet composed of Misses Belle Atkinson, Annie Laurie Conger, Annie Francis Conger and Vera Kellis, accompanied by Miss Lula Atkinson with guitar and Miss Bettie Lofton with piano, rendered the sweet strains of "Home, Sweet Home," each one regretted that the program had ended. But Saturday night capped the climax with a program that was rare, unique and most interesting and impressive in its nature.

It remained for the genius of Prof. Durham to supplant the regulation bachelorette sermon and the stiff formalities that is usually in evidence on such occasions with a program that was original and most befitting the closing exercises of school where only good work had been the order of the term.

After a splendid piano duet rendered by Misses Bettie Lofton and Vera Kellis, the tenth-grade Juniors marched out, each bearing the emblem of their future ambitions, which was a four-rungged ladder capped with the word "Fame." Each rung of the ladder was marked with the cabalistic letter of the word which led to fame. This feature of the exercise was most unique and interesting. They were as fine a lot of youngsters as anyone could wish to see.

The making of good men and women was plainly marked on the face of everyone of them, and mark the prophecy; they will one day make their mark in the world. Their names are: Misses Bessie Cook, Annie Francis Conger, Annie Laurie Conger, Jenny Cope, Bernice Spiller, Lula Atkinson, Jaunita Durham, Mavis Douglas and Fay Foster, Messrs Rufus Foster, William Ogilvey and H. Q. Lyles Jr.

When they had finished this and left the stage, they presently came back escorting the Seniors, and forming a semi-circle on the stage.

It was a sight that stirred the pride of those teachers, fathers and mothers to the utmost, and it was with difficulty that the writer suppressed a yell of joy when he looked from those bright faces of splendid young womanhood and young manhood to the beaming faces of those faithful teachers whose uniting efforts had brought this all about.

W. F. Kellis then came forward and addressed the great audience in a few words and then addressed the graduates. He said he rejoiced with them in their success and admonished them to set their marks high and make use of their learning for betterment of mankind. He said he rejoiced that such as they would take up the burdens of life where such as he laid them down.

After a five-minute talk, he presented diplomas to Misses Ernest Cope, Pearl Sullivan and Ileta Austin, Messrs Floyd Conger, Dial Crain, Joe Foster, Charley Roberts, J. Tom Brannon, Will Durham and Floyd Kellis. All of whom had finished the course of the 11th grade.

After this came the presentation of "Ten nights in a Barroom" localized. In this play the graduating class held a reception in which there was wine and merry making. Each one told of his plans and ambitions in the world. Then came some real scenes of life with their successes and shattered hopes and ambitions. The exaggerated tragedies of the original drama was eliminated and after many trials and tribulations of the actors, each one was permitted to surmount the difficulties which had beset him in his career and enjoy a successful and happy ending. When the curtain fell, the great crowd which had filled every nook and cranny sent up a mighty shout that proclaimed the success of the occasion.

Misses Alma Crawford and Florence Lyles and others deserve special mention for the rendition of the splendid music which was a prominent feature of the occasion.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

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

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

H. Q. LYLES

SOME IRRIGATION FIGURES

Those who are interested in putting in an irrigated farm would be interested in the following figures, which we have copied from George McEntire's ledger.

In 1909, he began putting in a farm in a heavily timbered mesquite valley just north of the ranch house, which is located at the head of the living waters of the North Concho.

He hired a force of Mexicans to do the grubbing. Then he broke and harrowed the land, and divided it into "checks," or bordered sections according to the contour, or "lay" of the land, so that when the water was turned into the headgate of the ditch, it flowed automatically into these "checks." He installed a 20-horse power gasoline engine and a No. 8 centrifugal pump to bring the water from the river onto the land. No expense was spared to prepare the land in the most approved and scientific way.

The grubbing, plowing, harrowing, grading and fencing of the land cost \$64.87 per acre. On April 16, 1910, he began planting this land in alfalfa. On August 2, 1910 he cut 2640 pounds of alfalfa per acre; on October 1, 1910, he cut 3000 pounds per acre; and on May 12, 1911 he cut 4900 pounds per acre, making a total of 8440 pounds per acre to date. At the market price of \$20 per ton, this would make a showing of \$84.40 per acre--putting \$19.53 per acre on the good side of the ledger, and the fun has just begun.

McEntire is giving the knockers and wet blanket people the horse laugh just now: They held up their hands in holy horror at the idea of spending so much money on a piece of land in this country. They predicted that the young man would almost bankrupt the U outfit with such unheard of expenses; but they are beginning to learn that the younger generation has sense, and that the science these youngsters learned is beginning to count for something.

"Mc" says there is no land or hay for sale on the U ranch. The hay will be converted into choice beef for tooth of those who feed at Delmonicos--and that while there is no hay to sell on the U ranch, there will be none to buy.

A PANTHER KILLED

A panther that had killed a three year old cow, a two year old horse and a yearling bull besides many goats, was trapped by Marion Williams Friday morning on the Allison Bros. ranch, was brought to Sonora by Easil Halbert in his auto. The depricator was viewed by many people and the trapper and panther photographed. The feline measured 7 feet and 1 inch and weighed 114 pounds. The trap had caught but two toes of his left hind foot and Williams says that when he struck his trail the right-of-way for the Orient was not more plain. The trapper had but one dog on the hunt and when he came up with the panther he directed his aim to inflict a mortal wound, because his dog was trained to attack at the report of the gun and he wanted to save the dog. The shot went through the neck and broke both shoulders. Prominent hunters say that the panther was not two years old--Devil River News.

A CARD

I want to thank the school board, the patrons, the pupils and the other members of the faculty for the kindness and courtesy shown me, and for the co-operation given me during the school term just past.

Every one knows the circumstances under which I assumed charge of the school--the entire lack of time for any preparation, and the necessary performance of my other duties that require much time and thought.

To prove faithful to you in both of these capacities was the task set before me. Just how well I have performed these duties is left for you to say.

The entire faculty has requested all along through the school that all wrongs and errors be reported to them at once that they might be righted and corrected before too much evil resulted. I trust that your interest in the school has caused you to do this under all circumstances.

I am willing to bear the responsibility in all things wherein I have failed. This is but right and will help me to be a better citizen.

The school board has been all that I could ask for, the patrons and pupils have done a good part by me, and the teachers have never failed me.

I thank you one and all, and am now ready, as one of your citizens, to do whatever I can toward making all things better--a better town, a better county, and above all things a good school.

So with good will toward all and malice toward none, I am one of you again.

Respectfully, D. C. DURHAM

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

One of the most elaborate entertainments ever given our young folks, was the "trip around the world" given to the Baraca class by the Philatheans.

At 8:30 o'clock all assembled at the Baptist church. From thence they were piloted to Scotland, the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Sparkman, where they were received and served by as bonnie lasses as ever Scotland beheld. The guests were served with refreshments of sandwiches and pure water.

From Scotland we embarked for Spain, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas Alsop. Here the guests were received by the dreamy-eyed senoritas. Chocolate and sugared wafers were the refreshments served. Next country visited was Germany, at Dr. and Mrs. Odom's. The portly German girls served sandwiches of sauer kraut and large glasses of buttermilk instead of the conventional stein of lager beer.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas Evans, was a veritable Japan, so beautifully were the Japanese draperys, rugs etc. Here the Japanese girls, dressed in beautiful kimonos, served refreshments of rice and tea after the custom of their nation.

Again we crossed the ocean and landed safely in the City of Mexico, partayed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Conger. Here we were served with tamales and tortillas. During the coffee we enjoyed a

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number of selections of Mexican music, rendered by Miss Bessie Cook. At last we landed in the dear old White House, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Davis, and a real White House it was. We were received in the hall by the Mistress and her ladies. Misses Annie Laurie Conger and Jaunita Durham presided at the punch bowl. Delicious refreshments of ices and cake were served in the dining room, after which several hours were spent in conversation: contests and listening to music. Each home visited was elegantly decorated after the fashion of the country represented, and appropriate souvenirs given each guest. Every body reports a good time.

WHAT IS A THOROUGHBRED

"What is a Thoroughbred Horse?" is a question which has been asked of John C. Burns, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the A. and M. College of Texas. Professor Burns replies as follows:

"Thoroughbred" is the name of the English breed of running horses. The breed derived its origin from the union of Arabian, Barb and Turkish blood with the lighter type of English horse. From amalgamation came great stamina, remarkable speed, unusual endurance, and great symmetry of form.

The American Standard Bred Trotter, which is the name given our American breed of trotting horses, derived its origin largely from thoroughbred blood imported to this country. The old rules as to what constituted a standard bred trotter were not as strict as at the present time. In other words, the foundation stock of the breed, though eligible under the old rules, would hardly be eligible for registration under the present rules of the American Trotting Register Association. The trotting standard at the present time is as follows: When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard Bred Trotter:

- 1. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and registered standard trotting mare. 2. A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grand dam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2:30, or is the sire of three trotters with records of 2:30 from different mares. 3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and grand dam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2:30, or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2:30. 4. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2:30. 5. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

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

Strictly Business.
Mrs. Knicker—Did you hold a short session with your husband?
Mrs. Packer—Yes, I merely had him pass an appropriation bill.

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In New York City. Best features of country and city life. Outdoor sports on school park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Academic course Primary C. S. S. Graduation. Upper class for Advanced Special Studies. Music and Art. Write for catalogue and terms.

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SEEDING OF ALFALFA

Must Be Done in the Spring in the Humid Sections.

Farmer Cannot Always Secure Sufficient Moisture to Insure Germination in August—Does Better With Nurse Crop.

In central Nebraska and west, the farmer is in a manner compelled to sow his alfalfa in the spring, for the reason that he cannot always secure sufficient moisture to insure germination in August seeding. He must therefore sow in April, May or June, when conditions are such as to insure a full stand, says Wallace's Farmer. A half stand of alfalfa is practically no stand.

In the humid section we do not recommend spring seeding at all. Although some men have been successful with it, it is altogether better to seed in August when, with proper care, the farmer in the humid section can be reasonably certain of a supply of moisture sufficient to insure germination. Where farmers in the humid section still insist on sowing their alfalfa in the spring, however, we venture to make a few suggestions:

There are but two ways of sowing alfalfa in the spring, either with a nurse crop or without. We would not care to sow alfalfa without a nurse crop until we had in some way sprouted and killed the annual weeds which come up and grow with such luxuriance in the spring.

If we were intending to sow alfalfa in the spring we would begin treatment as early as possible, as if we were preparing for corn. We would disk as soon as the ground was in working condition. We would plow after disking, and harrow after plowing, and harrow whenever we saw the weeds starting until in May. We would then seed to alfalfa, giving it the full use of the land.

If weeds grew, we would not bother with them, but allow them to grow with the alfalfa, and then cut the crop when it was beginning to throw out buds from the crown. This will get rid of the annual weeds. There are a class of weeds, however, that come up later, and these will give you trouble. It is the custom of a good many farmers, when weeds begin to spring up and threaten to smother the alfalfa, to clip them back. The trouble with this is that this clipping does not help the alfalfa but hurts it, for the reason that alfalfa is not accustomed to being cut until it throws out buds from the crown, or the root, near the ground. The weeds keep growing right along, however, even if cut back; and in our experience we have found that this method of clipping alfalfa before it is ready to throw out buds is a positive disadvantage.

If a nurse crop is used, we would select the earliest; winter wheat, if the stand is not too thick, or better still, winter rye. Sow alfalfa on winter wheat when it is two or three inches high, and then harrow it as you would clover, you will kill a vast number of the annual weeds that grow in the spring. You will also have conserved moisture by breaking up the crust; and as your wheat will, in the latitude of central Iowa, be off about the first week in July, the alfalfa will scarcely have made sufficient growth to be cut when the wheat is mowed. The wheat itself will tend to prevent weed growth. Rye would usually be better than wheat, because it does not usually lodge, and can therefore be cut high, thus avoiding cutting back the alfalfa before it is ripe.

If neither of these are available, we would use early oats or barley, seeding not more than a bushel and a half to the acre. We would prepare the ground thoroughly, continuing the preparation a week or two longer to get rid of the weeds, and then seed. We do not advise this practice of spring sowing; but if it is adopted, then we think the conditions above outlined would be most favorable for securing a stand.

The Best Ram.

The ram to head the flock should be the embodiment of masculinity in every feature. The true ram's head should be deep and broad through the forehead, the nose broad, with a large nostril making a spacious entrance for plenty of oxygen into the lungs. The eye should be bright, large and full of vigor. The neck of the impressive sire should be short and well set on, giving style and carriage. The shoulders should be smooth and evenly muscled, which will give him an even walk, a brisket well extended and broad. A ram with a straight top line, ribs well sprung and wide loin and well-muscled back will find favor with the good judges; and a twist well set down with good width. The most important feature in the selection of a good sire is a wide, deep heart girth. When good width here smoothness throughout is characterized.

Market Poultry Hints.
Here are a few hints to those who are in the business of raising market poultry: Market the roosters separately. Aim to attract the eye of the buyer. Have regular market days. Try to build up a reputation for prime stock. Grow bone and muscle first and then fatten. Hens should be classified in market. Always notify your commission merchant before shipping. Young fowls shipped with old stock will command old stock prices. Poultry should be killed the day before marketing when going direct to the consumer. Do not mix white-skinned chickens in the same shipment with yellow-skinned ones. Have a tag fastened on each fowl you send to market. It is the best way to advertise your stock.

Cockerels for Breeding.
Save out for breeding a few yearling cockerels. Many poultrymen have found that a small young cock gives better results in breeding than an older, and larger bird. Young stock of good breed, can now be bought at the cheapest rates, as breeders wish to save the expenses of winter raising.

SPRING TREATMENT OF SOIL

Land That Blows Badly When Weather is Dry Should Be Protected by Early Disking.

(By J. E. PAYNE, Dry Farm Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College.)

Ground that has been farmed long enough so that the grass roots are rotten is likely to blow badly in the spring when the weather is dry if the soil is not protected in some way. Such land should be disked as early in the spring as possible. This will leave the surface a little rough so that the fine soil grains will be protected from the wind.

This cultivation may be done with a corn cultivator with shovels, if no disk harrow is available. By thus stirring the surface of the soil, a soil mulch will be formed which will prevent evaporation of moisture from below, and the surface will be in proper condition for taking in the rain that falls. This stirring will keep the soil in good condition for plowing much longer than it would be kept if the ground were left unworked.

This cultivation will bury many weed seeds which will soon germinate. As soon as the weeds begin to come the disk harrow should be used. Having a loose soil in which to work, the harrow will destroy the weed seedlings very rapidly. The harrow may destroy a second crop of weeds if the ground is not to be planted until late in the season. These harrowings will also keep the surface of the soil in condition for taking in moisture and also for preventing the evaporation of the water which is in the soil, by giving the soil this spring treatment, moisture is conserved, and weeds which would interfere with crops are killed.

WINDS TAKE AWAY MOISTURE

One Reason Why Crops Do So Well After Corn—Fertile Condition Affords Ample Protection.

Winds evaporate moisture faster than the sun. We believe this is one of the reasons why corn land shows such a surprising amount of moisture when compared with summer-fallow, says the Homestead. Many cannot understand why crops do so well after corn; and some pretty bright authorities question the statement that well-tilled corn land will show as much, sometimes more, moisture than well-handled summer-fallow; reasoning that as corn itself takes so much moisture, it is simply impossible.

The early cultivation of the corn, before the ground is shaded by it, tends to hold the moisture, and as soon as the ground is shaded by the corn and a protected forest condition established, neither the wind nor sun can get at it to any extent; and if the surface tillage is continued, all moisture falling is retained, and that already in the soil cannot escape. We know that trees take even more moisture than corn, and still when prepared through a forest, or the meadows, pastures or plains adjoining one are baked with drought many inches below the surface, if the leaves are scratched back from the shaded wood protected soil in the forest, it will always be found moist. We believe it is this forest condition as well as, not more than, the dust which makes well-cared-for corn land so moist the following season. If only the winds would stop blowing across our treeless plains, our moisture would not leave them so fast.

Asparagus Beds.
Next to the peaplant is a good place for the asparagus bed, four rows 3 feet apart and 25 feet long. Then finish the asparagus strip with four rows of strawberries.

Color of Duro-Jerseys.
The desirable Duro-Jersey color is cherry red.

POULTRY NOTES.

Early layers will as a rule produce early layers.

The egg cases should also be kept clean and sweet.

Good layers bequeath their powers to their offspring.

Trap nests must be used in order to become accurate in the work.

Damp floors are always sure to give poultry rump or some other disease.

Keep the goslings confined in wet weather and cut green grassy sods and put in the pen.

It is not so much a matter of breed as it is the way the hens are handled that makes them prolific layers.

To have strictly first-class egg producers, it is necessary that they be bred exclusively for that purpose.

There is little use trying to keep turkey chicks on a limited range. They love to walk, and also to roam in the open.

A fancier breeding for shows in January takes pains that his pullets do not lay before the exhibitions take place.

To build up a strain of great layers calls for as much scientific knowledge and care as it does to produce superior show birds.

The up-to-date farmer keeps only one breed of hens so that the eggs will be uniform in size and color, which adds to their appearance and price on many markets.

Among thoroughbred poultry there is little difference so far as their economical points are concerned, but on a farm, a solid, strong and coarse breed is best.

Ducks, above all other stock, should not be inbred, as inbreeding is sure to follow such a practice and far more so with ducks than with any other class of poultry.

If any considerable number of ducks are killed each season, it is best to save the feathers. They will sell for from 40 to 60 cents a pound and will pay the cost of dressing the ducks.

Geese are louse and mite proof and rheumatism is about the only disease with which they are troubled, and not this unless kept too closely confined, fed rancid food or kept in close pens.

If geese are often changed from one place to another they are apt not to breed well and, other conditions being equal, they breed better the third season they are in a locality than the second.

MRS. EVERETT'S TERRIBLE WEAKNESS

A True Picture of the Case of a Pinetown Lady, Who Was Finally Relieved by the Use of Cardui.

Pinetown, N. C.—Mrs. L. V. Everett of this place, writes: "I cannot tell you how I suffered, for I had so many curious feelings.

I was sick all of the time, and I could not do my work.

I was poor, and very weak, and only weighed a hundred pounds.

My back would nearly kill me, and I would often almost die, with my head, and other pains.

I could not bear loud talking. I could not find relief until my husband got me a bottle of Cardui.

Now I weigh 150 pounds, and am strong and well.

I live on a farm and do all of my work, thanks to Cardui.

Although 52, I am well and hearty, and help work in the garden and do the housework for a family of six.

I owe it all to Cardui."

Cardui, the woman's tonic medicine, obtains its results by the power of its unique, specific, curative, strengthening ingredients, especially adapted for use in cases of womanly weakness.

Please try it.

N. B.—Write to Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for special instructions, and 64 page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

GETTING A HIGH STANDARD

Child's Idea of Goodness Set Forth in Perfect Faith, Without Irreverence.

All things are relative, and to the child, gazing at life and its wonders with eyes as yet undimmed by sophistication or sorrow, nothing is impossible, nothing unspokeable, nothing too sacred to be discussed or too difficult to be attempted. Not irreverence nor impertinence, but innocence prompts such speeches as that recorded of the child of a popular journalist by his devoted paternal grandmother.

"Grandma," said the little boy, delightfully addressing her, "do you know what's going to happen? Papa says that if we're real, real good, he'll take us to the circus!"

"That's nice," smiled the young-hearted adult between whom and the eager youngling no hint of age separation mars perfect comradeship. "How good do we have to be?"

The embryo man, after a moment of silent consideration: "Oh, as good as God, I guess!"

Ambiguous.
Obliging Shopman (to lady who has purchased a pound of butter)—Shall I send it for you, madam?

Lady—No, thank you. It won't be too heavy for me.

Obliging Shopman—Oh, no, madam. I'll make it as light as I possibly can.—Punch.

Laughter will keep the doctor off your doorstep.—Witchell.

A FRIENDLY DIG.

Edith—There is a rumor that Daisy and I were at bridge.

Ethel—Is that why you were so anxious to get her for a partner last night?

Is it possible to nourish, strengthen and Rebuild the Brain by Food?

Every man who thinks uses up part of the brain each day. Why don't it all disappear and leave an empty skull in say a month of brain work? Because the man rebuilds each day.

If he builds a little less than he destroys, brain fat and nervous prostration result sure. If he builds back a little more each day, the brain grows stronger and more capable. That also is sure. Where does man get the material to rebuild his brain? Is it from air, sky or the ice of the Arctic sea? When you come to think about it, the rebuilding material must be in the food and drink.

That also is sure.

Are the brain rebuilding materials found in all food? In a good variety but not in suitable proportion in all.

To illustrate: we know bones are made largely of lime and magnesia taken from food; therefore to make healthy bone structure we must have food containing these things. We would hardly feed only sugar and fat to make healthy bone structure in a growing child.

Likewise if we would feed in a skillful manner to insure getting what the brain requires for strength and rebuilding, we must first know what the brain is composed of and then select some article or articles (there are more than one) that contain these elements.

Analysis of brain by an unquestionable authority, Geoghegan, shows of Mineral Salts, Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined (Phosphate of Potash) 2.91 per cent of the total, 5.33 of all mineral salts.

This is over one-half. Bevan's, another authority, shows "Phos-

KIDNEY TROUBLE CAUSES LUMBAGO

Remarkable Story About Great Remedy

I cannot refrain from writing to say that your Swamp-Root has benefited me greatly. Last year I had a severe attack of lumbago. Was had for a long time, and on seeing your advertisement, I determined to give it a trial. I did so and in two weeks was cured. I gave a bottle to a poor woman who could scarcely walk. She came to me in four days to tell me she was all right and most thankful. I had another attack last November and was so bad that I could not rise from my chair without assistance and could hardly lace up my boots. I at once sent for two bottles of Swamp-Root, and after taking two bottles, I am more than glad that I am well again. My age being seventy-three, I am the more convinced of the excellence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

Yours very truly,
HENRY SEARLE,
1419 Arch Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

'Twas Very Good.

She raised her trembling hand and gazed.

With startled eyes, but did not blush.

I looked at it dismayed, amazed, For lo, it was a royal flush.

Socially Launched.

In his native town Jimmy had always been most popular with young and old, but when he was sent away to boarding school, he was for a time too homesick to make friends. His first letter was little more than a wail.

"I'm way behind the other boys in everything," he wrote, dolefully. "I'm not only studies, but it's gymnastics and banjos and everything. I don't believe they'll ever have much use for me."

But the second letter, written after a week in the new school, was quite different in tone.

"I'm all right," he wrote to his mother. "The boys say they'll teach me all they know, for they're proud to have me here. I can stretch my mouth half an inch wider than any other boy in school, and my feet are the longest by a full inch. So you needn't worry about me any more."—Youth's Companion.

Age of Oysters.
Oysters grow only during the summer and especially during the long, warm summers at that, and are scarcely big enough for the mouth before the third year. It is easy after looking over a bunch of shells to tell how old an oyster is. A summer hump and the winter sink come across the shell every year, but after the seventh or tenth year full growth comes; then, by looking at the sinks between the humps it is hard to tell anything more about Miss Oyster's age. Oysters live to be twenty years old.

A Poetic Prosecutor.
John Burns, city prosecutor of St. Paul, was trying to show Judge Finchout why some young men ought to be fined for tearing pickets off the fence of Mrs. Joe Giesick. Mr. Burns said:

"I know Mike Chielet tore off that picket, and the lady took offense."

"No lady is charged with taking a fence," replied Judge Finchout, "and, besides, this is no place for poetry."

Eminence is not to be obtained without time and energy.—McCormac.

LOST FAITH IN WHITE MAN

Esquimo Tested Efficacy of Telephone Scheme, and Realized He Had Been Deceived.

An interesting story is told regarding the efforts of an Eskimo to construct a telephone line. The Eskimo came into possession of a piece of wire of considerable length and never having seen wire before he asked Professor McMillan of the Peary north pole expedition what it was and what it was used for. He was told that the white man strung it on poles sticking in the ground and a voice talked to be heard at the other end. After some search, the next morning the Eskimo was found to be engaged in telephone construction work of his own. He stuck some sticks in the ground and hung his wire on them. He held one end of the wire to his mouth and talked to it at the top of his voice. Then he ran as fast as he could to the other end and held the wire to his ear with the expectation of hearing his own words repeated.

When he failed to hear any sounds the expression on his face revealed his opinion of his white friend.

Foolish.

"I am going to ask your father tonight for your hand in marriage."

"How dreadfully old fashioned you are."

"Don't ask him?"

"What was him? Tell him."

When a girl yawns it's up to the young man to get in the home stretch.

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose advice is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are of known composition. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS 1878 \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 & \$4 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas shoes cost more to make than ordinary shoes, because higher grade leathers are used and selected with greater care. These are the reasons why W. L. Douglas shoes are guaranteed to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other shoes you can buy.

Beware of Substitutes.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom, which guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES CLAIMED TO BE "JUST AS GOOD."

If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, 145 South 3rd St., Brockton, Mass. \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50.

Had His Troubles.
"Michael Dolan, an 'is it yourself?'"

"Yes; sure it is."

"Well, ye know that bletherin' spalpeen, Widdy Castigan's second husb'and?"

"That I do."

"He bet me a bob to a pint of whiskey I couldn't swally an egg without breakin' the shell uv it."

"An' ye did it?"

"I did."

"Then phwats allin' ye?"

"It's doon there," laying his hand on the lower part of his waist coat. "If I jump about I'll break it and cut me stomach wid the shell, as if I kape quiet I'll hatch and I'll have a Shanghai rooster, scratchin' me inside."

To the Point.
Over in Hoboken in a shop frequented by Germans, hangs a sign framed in mournful black, reading thus:

"We regret to inform our honored customers that our good and generous friend, Mr. Credit, expired today. He was a noble soul, always willing and helpful, but has been falling for some time. May he rest in peace. PAY CASH!"

Very Much Attached.
Swenson—Why do you always hear a ship referred to as "she"?"

Benson—I guess it is because she sometimes becomes very much attached to a buoy.

A Question of Grace.
A story is going the rounds of a couple of young people who attended church recently. When the collection was being taken up the young man commenced fishing in his pocket for a dime. His face expressed his embarrassment as he hoarsely whispered: "I guess I haven't a cent, I changed my pants." The young lady, who had been examining the unknown regions of woman's dress for her purse, turned a pink color and said: "I'm in the same fix."

Fine Scheme.
Wife—Please match this piece of silk for me before you come home.

Husband—At the counter where the sweet little blonde works? The one with the soulful eyes and—

Wife—No. You're too tired to shop for me when your day's work is done, dear. On second thought, I won't bother you.

Many a girl would promise to marry a man if she thought he wouldn't be so silly as to expect her to live up to her promise.

A Strong Preference.
"She is literary, isn't she?"

"Yes, indeed; she'd rather read than do housework any day."

Not Particular.
She—I heard Freddy Fickle has decided to marry and settle down to a particular girl.

He—Huh! She can't be.



PE-RU-NA FOR KIDNEY TROUBLE CATARRH OF KIDNEYS

Tut's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in **MALARIAL REGIONS**, will find Tut's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

IMPORTANT—Eleven section ranch, well improved, 3 sections owned, balance leased, all fenced and watered. Best bargain going. Also a few small tracts cheap, rich prairie land, no rocks, no stumps, good crops. Write for particulars. Can call "Home Sweet Home." Let your wants come to Box 311, Dallas, Texas.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 20-1911.

Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose advice is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

WHAT I WENT THROUGH

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Natick, Mass.—"I cannot express what I went through during the change of life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold, I had creepy sensations, and I could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I also had a tumor. I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it had worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish my letter."—MRS. NATHAN B. GREATON, 61 N. Main Street, Natick, Mass.

"The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.



GREATLY ATTACHED TO IT

Husband Who Had "Married Money" Acknowledged the Truth to His Friend's Query.

Apocryphal of a beautiful young wife, worth \$10,000,000, who had just divorced her penniless husband in order to marry again, Henry E. Dixey, the comedian, said at a dinner in New York:

"The young man who marries for money has none too easy a time of it. His rich wife is likely to tire of him and throw him out in a few years, or else she is likely to limit his allowance to 25 or 50 cents a day."

"I married money," a man once said to me.

"Wasn't there a woman attached to it?" I asked.

"Yes, you bet there was," he exploded. "So much attached to it that she never parted with a penny."

Local Color.

"I understand that sixteen different women have brought suit for breach of promise against Riter. What's his defense?"

"Oh, he claims that he was simply getting material for his annual output of summer love stories."—Puck.

When a married woman prays for a hat, the Lord may answer her prayer, but it's her husband who pays for it.

A man may avoid family cares by taking care of his family.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain that which is up-building and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic condition and cause life-long suffering.

A coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago that I finally quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness.

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk at my meals, but at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum."

"I did so, only to find at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it made right—according to directions on the package—I found it grateful in flavour and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum!"

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than for a long while before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

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

OPEN-FURROW DRILL

Georgia Experiment Station Devises Oat Seeding Method.

If Desired Fertilizer Attachment May Be Used—Running Drills Across Usual Direction of Winter Winds Recommended.

(By C. W. WARRINGTON, Agronomist, United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Georgia experiment station a number of years ago devised what is known as the open-furrow method of seeding oats. By this method the seed is sown in drills from 16 to 24 inches apart, the ordinary single-row planter or a specially devised drill being used for the purpose. If desired, a drill with a fertilizer attachment may be used and the fertilizer distributed in the furrows with the seed.

The seed is sown in drills or furrows several inches deep, so that the roots and crowns of the plants are 2 or 3 inches below the surface. The rains and alternate freezing and thawing partially fill these furrows, but the plants are still left well below the surface. Running the drills across the usual direction of the winter winds is recommended by the Georgia station as an additional protection, as the slight wall of earth prevents the full force of the wind from striking the plants. Thus, if the coldest winter winds are ordinarily from the northwest, the drills should run northeast and southwest.

In a four-year test at the Alabama station the open-furrow method of seeding was compared with broadcast seeding. The average yield for the broadcast plot was 24.2 bushels to the acre, while the plots drilled in deep furrows yielded 27.4 bushels. Drilled plots in which the furrows were filled after seeding averaged 26.7 bushels. This station recommends the open-furrow method on well-drained land; on wet or very level land water may stand in the furrows long enough to injure the crop.

The rate of seeding usually recommended for Red Rustproof and similar varieties of oats when sown with the open-furrow drill is 2 bushels to the acre. When sown with the ordinary drill 2½ bushels is about the proper rate. Broadcast seeding requires still more seed, from 3 to 4 bushels being necessary. As the Winter Turf oat is somewhat harder and stools more than the Red Rustproof, it may be seeded at a lower rate, from 1½ to 2 bushels when drilled or 2½ bushels when sown broadcast. In the northern portion of the winter-oat area, where the danger from winter-

EGGS AND POULTRY IN SOUTH

Every Farmer Should Have Sufficient Supply for Home Use—Of Interest to Women Folk.

(By G. H. ALFORD.) The Lafayette County (Miss.) Press says: "Why cannot eggs and poultry be produced at a profit in every part of the south? The answer probably should be that southern farmers can-



Leghorn Cockerel.

not see anything smaller than a bale of cotton. The poultry of the south do not get attention."

Carloads of eggs and poultry are brought to Memphis every year from the west. This should be produced in this section and the money kept here. Again, every farmer should have ample poultry and eggs for home use.

One of our big bills in the south is for meat, and this would be saved. You will be agreeably surprised to



Bronze Turkey.

see the interest your wife and daughter will take in poultry if you will give them a few pure-blooded chickens, ducks and turkeys. If you do not care to do this, then buy the eggs and they will soon have the common,

FREE



MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

A trial package of Munyon's Paw Paw Pills will be sent free to anyone on request. Address Professor Munyon, 531 & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. If you are in need of medical advice, do not fail to write Professor Munyon. Your communication will be treated in strict confidence, and your case will be diagnosed as carefully as though you had a personal interview.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, they do not grip, they do not weaken, but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. In my opinion constipation is responsible for most ailments. There are 26 feet of human bowels, which is really a sewer pipe. When this pipe becomes clogged the whole system becomes poisoned, causing biliousness, indigestion and impure blood, which often produce rheumatism and kidney ailments. No woman who suffers with constipation or any liver ailment can expect to have a clear complexion or enjoy good health. If I had my way I would prohibit the sale of nine-tenths of the cathartics that are now being sold for the reason that they soon destroy the lining of the stomach, setting up serious forms of indigestion, and so paralyze the bowels that they refuse to act unless forced by strong purgatives.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverish it; they enable the stomach to get all nourishment from food that is put into it.

These pills contain no calomel, no dope; they are soothing, healing and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without physics.

Regular size bottle, containing 45 pills, 25 cents. Munyon's Laboratory, 531 & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.

Some Antique Mugs.

The college collector of antiques stopped off at Bacon Ridge.

"Good day, sir," he said, addressing the postmaster. "I am collecting old-fashioned articles and would like to know if I could find anything like that in this hamlet. Say antique mugs, for instance."

Uncle Jason stroked his chin whiskers.

"Antique mugs! By heh, I know the very place where there be two of them now."

"You do? Here's a good cigar. Now where can I find these antique mugs?"

"Why, down on Main street, in Hiram Sprucey's shop. Grandad Wheatley and Pap Simmons are in there getting shaved, and by heh, when it comes to antique mugs, I reckon there's be the oldest in the country, stranger."

ECZEMA BROKE OUT ON BABY

"When my baby was two months old, she had eczema and rash very bad. I noticed that her face and body broke out very suddenly, thick, and red as a coal of fire. I did not know what to do. The doctor ordered castile soap and powders, but they did no good. She would scratch, as if itched, and she cried, and did not sleep for more than a week. One day I saw in the paper the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and her skin is now pretty and fine through using them. I also use the Cuticura Soap today, and will continue to do it for makes a lovely skin. Every mother should use the Cuticura Remedies. They are good for all sores, and the Cuticura Soap is also good for shampooing the hair, for I have tried it. I tell all my friends how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my baby of eczema and rash." (Signed) Mrs. Drew, 210 W. 13th St., New York city, Aug. 26, 1910.

DISCARD ONE-HORSE PLOWS

Man or Boy With Three or Four Horses or Mules Will Do Three or Four Times as Much Work.

A sad feature in traveling over the south is the view of many farmers following one-horse plows. Every horse or mule requires a man or grown boy. The man or boy is three or four times as competent to drive two, three or four mules, he can do three or four times as much work and do it better than the one-horse farmer. Let us stop just one moment right now and ask ourselves this question: Why do we follow one-horse plows? We are unable to give a sensible answer. Then let us quit it right now.

Raising Turnips.

Turnips, to insure their sweetness and brittleness, must be grown in cool weather, either early in the spring or late in the fall, on soil not deficient in phosphoric acid and organic matters. You cannot raise good turnips on depleted soil or in hot dry weather. The very best place for turnips, or rutabagas is on newly broken lands. When the breaking is done in July, or even earlier, sow the seed on top of the furrows. Summer fallowed clover sod is also good. Before frost you will have a splendid field of turnips, good alike for the table and for fattening steers or milk cows. Sheep also thrive upon them.

Waterglass for Eggs.

The requisites for success in keeping eggs are strictly fresh or new laid eggs kept in a cool, dark place, says the Poultry Journal. Place the eggs in a stone jar or wooden tub and cover them with a solution of one part waterglass (silicate of soda) in 10 parts of pure, soft water. The collar is a good piece to set the jar. Waterglass can be obtained of most drugists. It is a heavy, almost colorless liquid, costing from 10 to 30 cents a pound. Eggs will keep perfectly in this solution for eight months or a year.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy, cures chafings. For Free trial packages, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It sometimes happens that a street fight reminds a married man that there are other places like home.

THE BEST WAY.



He doesn't care for money, but his purse is far from slim; it's big enough, they say, to make his money care for him.

A Strange Situation. "Humor is a funny thing," said Binks. "It ought to be," said the Philosopher.

"Oh, I don't mean that way," said Binks. "I mean that it is a strange thing. Now, I can't speak French, but I can understand a French joke, and I can speak English, but I'm blest if I can see an English joke."

"Most people are," said the Philosopher. "Are what?" said Binks. "Blest if they can see an English joke," said the Philosopher. "It is a sign of an unusually keen vision."—Harper's Weekly.

Remember This: Nothing Known to Medical Science

Will so quickly relieve and completely stop the burning pain of itching and inflamed Piles as Resinol Ointment. Resinol is used and recommended by Medical Men, Dentists and Nurses throughout the world for the relief and cure of all irritations of the skin and sores and fissures of nose, mouth and rectum. It is the recognized standard remedy for Eczema and other itching skin troubles, and the best application that can be made for Burns and Scalds. It is sold at all drug stores.

Well Mated.

Thus the inquisitive boarder: "What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to call a wedding reception an infare?"

Response by the white-haired boarder: "I think she married the old-fashioned man who used to crack his knuckles regularly twice a day."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully this bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Too Much Like Work.

"The boss's son is kicking." "Why?" "Say's he's overworked. All he used to do was tear the pages off the office calendars once a month. Now he has to wait the eight-day clock, too."

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BILIOUSNESS

Take the old standard *Dr. Cassell's CHILL TONIC*. You know what you are taking. The formula is printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out the malarial and the iron builds up the system. Sold by dealers for 25 cents. Price 50 cents.

The Riddle.

The Sphinx propounded a puzzle. "Why does it always rain the day you move?" she asked. Herewith the ancients gave it up.

If You Have Money.

That fellow Gotrox is a multimillionaire. He has more money than brains.

"Well, what does he want with brains?"

Consistent.

Doctor—You are considerably under weight, sir. What have you been doing?"

Patient—Nothing. But I'm a retired grocer, doc.—Puck.

Stop at the WESTBROOK HOTEL.

FT. WORTH. Absolutely fireproof. Texas' biggest hotel. Rates \$1.00 and up.

Quite Often.

Fog—Two negatives make an affirmative, you know.

Fog—With a woman it takes only one.

The Bradley's Hair Emulsion.

Westbrook Hotel Building, Box 616, Ft. Worth, Texas. Finest line of human hair goods, wigs, pompadours, wigs, caps, etc. Any of these articles made from your combings. Good or faded articles renewed. Mail orders sent on approval. Hairdressing and Beauty Parlors, Electrolysis and Shingling a specialty.

Some parents are a long while in finding out that money in a boy's pocket will do him little good, unless he also has brains in his head.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children

teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

An artist is one who can create that which has the power to haunt the mind.

A woman's idea of a brave man is one who isn't afraid to go into a dark closet in which there may be a mouse.

It's easy to see the blessings of poverty through the eyes of a millionaire.

"Kicking the Bucket."

When we speak facetiously of some one for whom we have no reverence as having "kicked the bucket" we employ a phrase that would seem to be a piece of latter-day slang, but as a matter of fact, it dates back to old England, when, about the year 1725, one Boissver hung himself to a beam while standing on the bottom of a bucket and then kicked the bucket away. Although at first used only in cases of suicide, it has been applied in the course of years to any death, without distinction.

HEALTHY KIDNEYS ESSENTIAL TO PERFECT HEALTH.

When healthy, the kidneys remove about 500 grains of impure matter from the blood daily; when unhealthy, some part of the impure matter is absorbed, causing various diseases and symptoms. To attain perfect health, you must keep your filters right. You can use no better remedy than Doan's Kidney Pills.

Dr. R. F. Marshall, East Oakland, Cal., says: "I practiced medicine in Marshall County, Iowa, from 1870 to 1891 and during that time I became conversant with the splendid properties of Doan's Kidney Pills. I prescribed them in cases of kidney trouble with excellent results."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Difficult to Answer.

Explaining the happenings of the sixth day of the creation, Miss Frances Hartz read to her Sabbath school class: "And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground."

"Well," spoke up one kid, "that's nothin' new. Did he put him in the pie to dry, the way we do our mud pies?"

Miss Hartz discreetly slurred the answer and proceeded with her lesson.—Cleveland Leader.

His Worst.

The German proprietor of a Brooklyn delicatessen store has got far enough along to pun in English. A writer in the New York Sun reports the fact.

Hanging in the window of the little shop is this advertisement: "The Best You Can Do is Buy Our Worst."—Youth's Companion.

There is still plenty of honey in the rock for the man who has the patience to keep on pegging away until he gets to it.

If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.—Wellington.

Many a man who swears at a big monopoly is nourishing a little one.

"All Run Down"

Describes the condition of thousands of men and women who need only to purify and enrich their blood. They feel tired all the time. Every task, every responsibility, has become hard to them, because they have not strength to do nor power to endure.

If you are one of these all-run-down people or are at all debilitated take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the whole system. Get it today in usual liquid form, or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

Instead of Liquid Antiseptics or Peroxide

100,000 people last year used Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic. The new toilet germicide powder to be used for all toilet and hygiene uses it is better and more economical. To save and beautify the teeth, remove tartar and prevent decay. To disinfect the mouth, destroy disease germs and purify the breath. To keep artificial teeth and bridge-work clean, odorless. To remove nicotine from the teeth and to eradicate perspiration and body odors by sponge bathing. The best antiseptic wash known. Relieves and strengthens tired, weak, inflamed eyes. Heals sore throat, wounds and cuts. 25 and 50 cts. a box, drugists and carry by mail postpaid. Sample Free.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

JUST ONE Bond's Liver Pill

at bed time CURES Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Colds, Malaria, etc. They are mild, safe and effective. One is a dose.

TRY ONE TONIGHT.

Your druggist can supply you, or send 25c to Bond's Pharmacy Co., LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

DAISY FLY KILLER

phosphorus, etc. Kills flies, mosquitoes, etc. 25c a bottle. Sold by all dealers.

FOUNTAIN PENS \$1.00

LARGEST DEALERS IN THE SOUTH. If you have a fountain pen, write us direct. If you have a fountain pen, write us direct. If you have a fountain pen, write us direct.

FEATHERS

Largest dealers in the South. If you have a fountain pen, write us direct. If you have a fountain pen, write us direct. If you have a fountain pen, write us direct.

BETTER FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAN CASTOR OIL.

SALTS, OR PILLS, AS IT SWEETENS AND CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENTLY AND IS FAR MORE PLEASANT TO TAKE.

SYRUP OF FIGS and ELIXIR OF SENNA

IS THE IDEAL FAMILY LAXATIVE, AS IT GIVES SATISFACTION TO ALL, IS ALWAYS BENEFICIAL IN ITS EFFECTS AND PERFECTLY SAFE AT ALL TIMES.

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. in the Circle, on every Package of the Genuine.

ALL RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WHEN CALLED FOR, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD MAKE A LARGER PROFIT BY SELLING INFERIOR PREPARATIONS. YET THEY PREFER TO SELL THE GENUINE, BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT TO DO SO AND FOR THE GOOD OF THEIR CUSTOMERS. WHEN IN NEED OF MEDICINES, SUCH DRUGGISTS ARE THE ONES TO DEAL WITH, AS YOUR LIFE OR HEALTH MAY AT SOME TIME DEPEND UPON THEIR SKILL AND RELIABILITY.

Note the Full Name of the Company

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

WHISKEY HABIT CURED

Indorsed by pulp and press, physicians and laymen, and by over TEN THOUSAND CURED MEN AND WOMEN, as being the most rational, most thorough and most permanent treatment known to medical science. NOT a "hygiene" or "good cure" no dangerous or depressing. NO HYPODERMICS. ing drugs used, nothing but the famous, original NEAL moves and destroys all desire, craving, appetite or NECESSITY for alcoholic stimulants, rejuvenating, cleansing and purifying the system and assisting Nature in restoring the patient to a normal condition of mind and body. The Neal requires the shortest time to cure of any treatment.

MORPHINE COCAINE, TOBACCO AND ALL DRUG ADDICTIONS

In the refined, well appointed and private Houston and Dallas Neal Institutes are successfully cured in from two to four weeks, depending upon the condition of the patient and the nature of the drug used. Not a heroic treatment—a dangerous or severe treatment. Competent physicians in charge, thoroughly experienced, kind and sympathetic nurses, homelike surroundings, best of attention and service day and night, and a perfect, satisfactory cure, or no fee need be paid. Write for "Neal Way" Booklet No. 1 on Alcoholism; "Neal Way" Booklet No. 2 on Drug Addiction, sent in plain sealed envelope. All correspondence strictly confidential. ABSOLUTE PRIVACY ASSURED. PATIENTS SO DESIRING. Both Institutes open day and night. Reservations for rooms should be made by letter, phone or wire. Trains met upon notification.

NEAL INSTITUTES

912 Fesse Avenue, Houston 1717 Richardson Ave., Dallas

Nature's Vegetable Laxative

A Pleasant Substitute for Salts, Oils or Pills.

Grandma's Tea

CURES CONSTIPATION. ACTS GENTLY. CLEANSSES THOROUGHLY. ALL DRUGGISTS.

You Look Prematurely Old Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING. PRICE, \$1.00, retail.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

He Put Aside Great Wealth

Prof. Joseph Henry, Real Originator of Electric Telegraph, Did Not Believe He Should Profit Financially by His Discoveries.

The two men of science who are now universally credited with having largely laid the foundation for the present-day industrial use of electricity are Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry. It has been said of Henry that he did more than any other American since the time of Franklin for the development of the science of electricity. When he was only thirty-two years of age he sent a current of electricity through a mile of copper wire and caused an audible signal to be sounded at the end of the wire. While it is true that Faraday had preceded him in the discovery of magnetic induction, yet Henry was the first to employ magnetic attraction and repulsion to produce motion. It is now generally accepted that Henry discovered the principle upon which the Morse telegraph instrument is operated, while Professor Morse himself invented the apparatus by means of which intelligible signals could be communicated for long distances by electricity. From 1846 until his death in 1878, Professor Henry was secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

In presuming that science and finance are so far apart, when, in fact, they are very closely related, since the higher mathematics are in intimate relation with the philosophy of finance.

And then he went on to say that he has always felt that if he had not devoted his life to scientific research he undoubtedly would have taken up a financial career.

"That statement led me to say to Professor Henry, who, I could see, was not ignorant of financial matters, as most scientists are supposed to be, that I had often wondered why he had not taken out patents upon his scientific discoveries, especially in the field of electricity. I spoke to him especially of the electric telegraph, saying that as he had discovered the principle upon which commercial telegraphy is based, I felt sure he could have utilized that principle to his own great profit, under the patent, as Morse afterwards did.

Self-Reliance of Cleveland

How, After His Third Nomination, He Let Tammany Hall Know That He Was Capable of Caring for Himself.

Grover Cleveland was living at his summer home on the shores of Buzzard's Bay, widely known as Gray Gables, in the summer of 1892. There he received the official announcement of his third nomination for president. There he entertained leading Democrats who, as a whole, represented the entire United States. His democratic simplicity and his sincerity, as well as a certain cordiality of manner, were never more impressively displayed by Mr. Cleveland than during that summer.

He refused to receive no one. He talked with apparent freedom. Some of the politicians feared that he was a little reckless in his talk, and there prevailed a fear among some of the Democratic leaders that, as he lacked experience as a practical politician, he might easily commit some blunder.

Why Gov. Brown Didn't Speak

Greeley's Running Mate Was Not Intoxicated at New Haven, as Was Reported, But Poisoned by Soft Shell Crabs.

A brigadier general of volunteers in the Union army, a United States senator at thirty-seven, and eight years later elected governor of Missouri, Benjamin Gratz Brown reached the height of his public fame when, in 1882, he became the tail of the Greeley presidential ticket, nominated by the Liberal Republican party.

When the presidential campaign of that year was in full swing Governor Brown was brought on from the west by his party managers for a campaign tour through New England. He was a gifted speaker, and it was thought that his eloquence would have a great effect on the younger element among the voters. One of the places at which he was scheduled to speak was New Haven. Governor Brown was a graduate of Yale class of '47, and when he arrived in New Haven he was greatly delighted to be again amid the scenes of his college days, which he had visited but once since his graduation, and at the reception that was given him he expressed his pleasure at the fact that he had been asked to deliver a speech in the town of his alma mater.

That story, and the wide circulation that it ultimately gained, was not displeasing to the Republican politicians, yet, on the word of the physician who was called in to attend Governor Brown, there was not one word of truth in it. As soon as the rumor that Governor Brown was ill had reached a newspaper man of New Haven, he sought out this physician and to the young man the doctor said:

"The Liberal Republican ticket came very near losing its candidate for vice-president today. When I called upon him professionally at his hotel, I found him suffering acutely, and I diagnosed the case as one of poison. Governor Brown's friends told me that he had been anxious to taste soft shell crabs, a delicacy that was not known in his college days, and that the dish had so appealed to him that he had imprudently eaten three. Very likely one of them was not as fresh as it might have been, at all events, he was poisoned by the delicacy, and so much so that only after an hour or two of the hardest work I succeeded in relieving him and bringing him out of danger. But I would not be surprised if he felt the effects of the acute illness for some time to come."

But that speech was never delivered. In the early evening there spread a report from the hotel where Governor Brown was stopping that he was ill, and soon it was being hinted that his illness was due to the effects of too much cordiality. It was a rumor that was not confined to New Haven. It spread gradually all over the country, and during the campaign it was told in certain quarters that the Liberal Republican candidate for vice-president had been indiscreet on his visit to New Haven—so indiscreet, in fact, that he was able neither to deliver the speech he had been scheduled to make there, though a crowded hall had assembled to hear him, nor to continue elsewhere his New England tour.

The young correspondent hurried away, and was about to send the true story of the cause of Governor Brown's illness to the New York newspaper of which he was the local representative when several of the New Haven Republican campaign managers urged him, as a fellow Republican, to say nothing, giving it as their opinion that the first story of the cause of Governor Brown's illness had better run its course. Their counsel prevailed, and so it never became known that not too much cordiality, but what we should now call ptomaine poisoning was the primary cause of the abrupt termination of the New England campaign of the Liberal Republican candidate for vice-president. (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Pedestrian Barred

Here was a case where it seemed as if everything was settled. The insurance company's doctor had reported that the man seemed to be all right, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and the man himself had certified that he was not engaged in any dangerous occupation. "I lead a sedentary life," he told them. "I work in an office and we have no danger or excitement." "How about sports?" asked the examiner. "Do you play football? Baseball? Do you box? Play to an athletic club?" "No—none of that stuff. I guess I'm a safe risk." "Do you scorch?" "What do you mean?" "Do you drive your car faster than the speed limit?" "I have no car." "What? How do you get about?" "I walk." "Risk refused. A scorch is a dangerous risk, but a pedestrian has no chance at all. Buy a car, old chap. Sorry—good night."

Crowning of Napoleon I.

Emperor Summoned Pope to Perform Ceremony at Paris Instead of Rheims, Ecclesiastical Home.

The coronation of Emperor Napoleon was in many ways the most unusual in modern history. Bonaparte—the marvelous admixture of destruction and regeneration, of liberty and despotism, of devotion and skepticism, of grandeur and abasement—did not propose to have his elevation to the imperial dignity pass as a mere civil ceremony. He determined that he should have all the aid possible from the religious institutions. His elevation, by the vote of the Tribunal, was announced to the French bishops in a letter which concluded by desiring the Venerator and the Te Deum to be sung in all the churches. A new form of prayer was also commanded to be used. Regulations were laid down for the coronation, and many of the public functionaries and detachments of the different military corps were ordered

to attend at Paris on that memorable occasion. For the first time in all history a pope was obliged, at the imperious request of the man who held the destinies of so many nations in the hollow of his hand, to leave his dominions for the purpose of crowning a king. Napoleon outdid all other crowned heads by summoning the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church, Pope Pius VII, to crown him at Paris instead of at Rheims, the ecclesiastical home of the nation.—From "Coronations Past and Present," by P. Harvey Middleton in Columbian.

Pastor's Deception

A Buffalo pastor is reported to have attracted an overflow congregation by announcing that he would preach about a family scandal. There was a church full of disappointment when the sermon was begun, for the preacher talked about the temptation of Eve by the serpent.

LEADER OF INDIAN BRAHMINS COMING



SRI PARAMAHANSA
AMERICA may expect soon to receive a visit from one of the most distinguished of Orientals, Sri Paramahansa, the leader of the Brahmins of India. He is at present in Europe on his way around the world, and creates something of a sensation wherever he appears in his picturesque costume. The holy man is very active, despite his 65 years.

REAL ONION KING

Swamp Lands Make Fortune for John Stambaugh.

Ohio Member of Legislature Raised Forty-six Thousand Bushels in Buckeye State on Land Thought Worthless.

Columbus, Ohio.—To John Stambaugh, farmer and member of the legislature, onions spell all that is good and wholesome. Only last season he raised 46,000 bushels of them, enough to set a whole city to weeping. Way down in Hardin county, where they pride themselves on the size of their onion crop, John Stambaugh and his onions are known. Likewise in the recesses of Maine are the Stambaugh onions a thing of note. Stambaugh stands for onions in all the big Ohio cities, for his products flood all markets.

Ever since 1888 and long before he thought of being a legislator Mr. Stambaugh has been raising onions. There is a marsh in Hardin county which the Scoto river used to flood. When the Stambaughs moved there twenty-three years ago muck covered the marsh in some places six feet deep. Horses used to sink in it and would have to be pried out. Wagons also went down, oftentimes without warning.

A system of drainage was put in and the water eventually seeped away, but the marsh is still soft and soggy and there is where John Stambaugh and other raise their onions. In the soft, yielding earth onions will grow almost without provocation. Their roots dive down into the marshy ground.

Representative Stambaugh has 100 acres of such land and every season he devotes 70 acres of it to onions. There is no type of onion in the category that he has not raised at one time or another. Even with the natural environment favorable he coaxes his product to grow through artificial means. The 70 acres have been scientifically drained so that too much dampness will not interfere, and all through the season he nurses his crop.

HAVE OATMEAL FOR BRAINS

Fall River Police Sergeant's Peculiar Idea of Men Who Marry on Small Wages.

Fall River, Mass.—Sergeant Witherpoon, court officer at Fall River district court, says that a couple that wed on \$7 a week must have oatmeal for brains. The sergeant had just handed over to the probation officer a young married man who was charged with non-support. Says the sergeant: "Here's a young chap who has only been married seven months and who is getting \$7 a week in a mill office. 'What this country needs in order to stay the divorce evil is a great big commission of doctors. I don't care whether they're horse doctors or corn doctors, to examine the head of every man who attempts to get married on \$7 a week, and also the head of the little goose that agrees to hitch up with such a chap. These medical experts I'm speaking of may find brains as good as nothing, but I'd rather bet they'd find oatmeal or some sort of breakfast food mush."

ENGLISH OYSTERS ARE GOOD

Acknowledged Connoisseurs at Meeting in London Unable to See Superiority of Blue Points.

London.—Almost two scores of acknowledged oyster connoisseurs constituted an epicurean court of arbitration which met at the Savoy hotel with the purpose of rendering a final verdict as to the respective excellency of the American blue point and the Colchester native oysters. An international controversy had been brought about by the cable reports of a recent American editorial on the subject, which aroused a storm of protest in England and induced Gwynn Benham, former mayor of Colchester, to issue a challenge in behalf of the native bivalve.

CONVICT REFUSES A PARDON

Texas Man, Serving Long Sentence for Murder, Prefers to Stay in Prison and Make Converts.

Galveston, Tex.—Paul Grayson, thirty-seven years of age, who is serving a forty-year term in the state penitentiary for murder, refused a pardon,

FIND AZTEC RELICS

Gold Molds Buried in Mexico Are Unearthed.

One of Most Remarkable Discoveries in Archaeology and Ethnology of Prehistoric Tribes Made Recently Near Atzacotzalco.

City of Mexico, Mex.—One of the most remarkable discoveries in the archaeology and ethnology of the prehistoric tribes of Mexico was made recently when a complete goldsmith's outfit, primitive, yet much used, was dug up from the gravel bed of a small stream near Atzacotzalco. Found near the site on which were unearthed numbers of finely carved idols, molds from which clay artifacts were made, and a complete factory for pottery, this last discovery leads to the belief that there was once a flourishing city of the Aztecs or of some other ancient Indian race on the land now occupied by the suburb of Atzacotzalco.

This latest find, which is now in the possession of Prof. William Niven, in this city, consists of a furnace, retort and the long clay tube of the blower, the leather portion of which had, of course, long since rotted away. All these articles have metamorphosed from clay into stone, so many years had they lain underground. All are in perfect condition, and easily recognizable, even yet some of the crude ore being found clinging to the sides of the pan of the furnace. They were buried about fourteen feet beneath the surface, practically the same depth at which the relics previously referred to were found some days ago.

With the remains of the furnace and retort were found a number of molds, evidently for silver and gold. With each mold was a small image, apparently a pattern of the particular design to be reproduced. In every instance, these small patterns, none more than three or four inches in height, consisted of the figure of a man or a man's head, wearing the particular ornament which was to be made.

One set of patterns is for a head-dress. The largest pattern is for the great double feather which the chiefs of the time were accustomed to wear just over the forehead, while there are patterns for earrings, nose-rings, hair ornaments and a fillet of beautiful construction, with the hair ornaments and designs of the fillet deils, the first time such a pattern has been found among any of the Indian tribes of the new world, according to Professor Niven, who is making an extensive study of the collection.

Among the most interesting patterns discovered is one for a huge breast plate, evidently of silver. This is rectangular in shape, 18 by 12 inches, with a large number of places for the inset of precious stones. This is considered one of the finest artifacts found, and shows a high stage of art in its making.

Wrist bands, thick and wide, and made for the wrists of powerful men, also appear in the molds, the interiors of which show that the resultant gold and silver castings must have had elegant decorations plentifully scattered over their surfaces. It is commonly understood that the gold and silver used by these Indian artisans came from the district of Zacatula in Guerrero, being carried on the backs of mule traders, from the far mining district, but Professor Niven believes, from the abundance and size of these molds, that the two metals must have been secured in greater quantity nearer to the home of the goldsmith. This opens an interesting field of search for the ancient gold and silver mines of the valley or the nearby mountains.

DIRECTS WORK FROM HIS BED

Scarlet Fever Victim, Quarantined in Sanatorium, Superintends Construction by 'Phone.

Portland, Ore.—Quarantined in a Portland sanatorium with an attack of scarlet fever, L. F. Brayton, in charge of the 12-story Wilcox building, being erected at Sixth and Washington streets, installed a telephone by his bedside, and continued the work of superintending the skyscraper's construction by telephone. The first difficulty Brayton encountered when he asked for a telephone was the unwillingness of anyone to install it in his room for fear of contagion. Finally, despite his illness, he had the equipment sent to the sanatorium and made the connections himself.

During the period he has been in quarantine a large part of the foundation of the building has been completed, the base plates for the steel set and the delivery of steel on the ground begun.

FISH CONVEYORS OF LEPROSY

New Orleans Doctor Outlines Experiments Which He Has Made With the Bacilli.

Chicago.—Fish and oysters were accused of being conveyors of leprosy by Dr. M. Couret of New Orleans in his address before the national convention of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. It was because of this, he said, that inhabitants of Norway and Sweden had suffered so extensively from leprosy, as well as the fish-eating peoples of Italy and Greece. He outlined experiments he had made with leprosy bacilli in fish, in which the germs had flourished in both cold and temperate waters.

declaring he can do more good in prison than out of it, and that he purposes finishing the twenty-five remaining years of his sentence.

Sixteen years ago Grayson quarreled with a woman, whom he shot to death. He made a hard fight in court, but on his second trial was sentenced to serve forty years. The first verdict carried the death penalty. At least fifteen men who served in the penitentiary were converted by the young convict and are now leading upright lives. He taught stenography to six of them in prison and four hold responsible positions, two of them being court stenographers in large cities.

FRUIT AND PUDDING PUFFS

Elaborate Direction for the Making of Material Upon Which So Much Depends.

Fruit Puff 1.—One pint of flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon soda. Sift all together and stir in sweet milk until stiff batter is formed. Put tablespoons of batter into teacups until half is used, add to latter in each cup a spoonful of any kind of canned fruit, preserves or stewed apples without juice. Put a spoonful of batter on top of the fruit, set cups in steamer and steam. Good served with milk or sweetened fruit juice.

Fruit Puff 2.—Mix together one cup of milk, one and a half cups of flour, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, a little salt and a small handful of dried currants. Place in well greased cups and steam 20 minutes. Sauce: One cup of milk, two-thirds cup of sugar, one teaspoon flour, piece of butter the size of a small egg, vanilla flavoring. Cook until consistency of cream.

Pudding Puffs.—One egg well beaten, two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of butter, one cup of milk, one teaspoon baking powder. Put in buttered cups and steam one hour. Sauce: Two tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon flour, one cup of boiling water, one teaspoon vanilla.

Puff Pudding.—One-half cup of sugar, butter size of walnut and melted, one-half cup milk, one egg well beaten, one cup of flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Mix well and bake in patty tins for 20 minutes. This will make six. Caramel sauce: One cup of brown sugar, one teaspoon of flour. Cover with water, add small lump of butter, and melt under glass. It is better to cook this in an iron frying pan, as it burns easily in granite-ware.

PUDDING OF FROZEN GINGER

Delicacy That is Greatly and Properly Appreciated in Kaiser Wilhelm's Empire.

Another pudding served in the German household is a frozen ginger pudding. This is made by making a custard of one quart of milk and three well-beaten eggs and three tablespoonsful of sugar. This is put into the refrigerator until thoroughly cooled and then one quart of whipped cream flavored with a few drops of vanilla is added, together with one-half pint of preserved ginger and one-half pint of the syrup in which it is preserved. The ginger should be sliced very thin or chopped fine. Pour the whole into a freezer and when about half frozen add three-eighths of a pound of almond macaroons which have been rolled fine and a little candied orange peel. Freeze this until it is firm and creamy. This is very delicious and some people add a cupful of orange pulp cut into small pieces.—Housekeeper.

Bride's Cake

One pound of butter, four cupsful of flour, two cupsful of sugar, one pound of citron peel, three pounds of currants, four pounds of sultana raisins, ten eggs, four nutmegs, four teaspoonsful of cinnamon, four teaspoonsful of ground cloves, two wine glassfuls of sherry wine, and two wine glassfuls of brandy. Beat the butter and sugar together thoroughly to a cream, beat up the eggs and add them gradually, then the brandy, wine, spices, chopped citron, the currants, raisins and flour. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of baking soda in a little of the wine and add it. Turn into a buttered and papered cake tin and bake slowly for four hours.

Salad Dressing Made Without Oil

Tablespoon flour, teaspoon sugar, tablespoon mustard (scant), one-half teaspoon salt, pinch of cayenne pepper. Mix all together dry. Beat two eggs and stir in the dry mixture. Add one cup of vinegar and one of milk. Cook in double boiler till thick. Remove from fire, add butter size of an egg and beat until smooth. This is fine and will keep if bottled and set near the ice. I never use oil in any way, but I guess you could add the oil instead of butter if you liked it better.

Fairy Loaf

Four eggs beaten separately; one and a fourth cups sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, two and a half cups of flour, one teaspoon cream of tartar, scant half a teaspoon soda; flavor to taste. Sift flour, then measure; add soda and sift three times. Cream butter and sugar in tins. Beat yolks to a foamy and cream of tartar and whip stiff. Add milk, whites of eggs and flour. Stir hard. Bake in moderate oven about 30 minutes.

Apple Sauce Cake

Two cups apple sauce, two and a half cups flour, one cup sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, half a teaspoon cloves, one and a half teaspoons soda (scant), one cup raisins, shortening size of egg, pinch salt. Stir to cream sugar and shortening; add warm apple sauce (strained), flour and spices. Stir well; add raisins and beat again; grease and flour pan, then add soda to cake and let it stand ten minutes before baking.

Curried Rice

Wash two cupsful of rice in several waters and boil in salt and water until nicely swollen and cooked through. Then add two onions which have been sliced and fried to a golden brown in butter, a dessertspoonful of brown and two teaspoonfuls of curry paste. Serve piled around a mound of green peas.

Cheese Scallops

Soak one cup of dry bread crumbs in fresh milk. Beat into this three eggs, add one tablespoon of butter and one-half pound of grated cheese. Cover the top with grated crumbs and bake until well browned. Serve with cold tomato.

Onion and Lettuce Salad

Cut two Bermuda onions in very small bits, shred one-half head lettuce and mix with the onions, season with salt and pour over French dressing.