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242,000 FOR TEXAS WATERWAY PROJECTS

AMOUNT IS ONE-EIGHTEENTH OF RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

CONGRESS IS NOW SATISFIED

New Locks and Dams Each for Trinity and Brazos Rivers Are Promised.

Washington.—Texas will get \$2,242,000 in the forthcoming rivers and harbors bill which will be reported to house soon. This is a little more than one-eighth of the entire appropriation, which exceeds \$40,800,000. While Representative Burgess, the member of the committee on rivers and harbors, never admits that he is getting all that is coming her in a waterways bill, he is prettily well satisfied with what the committee has done for the state in the present bill, considering that several important surveys for Texas projects were not completed in time for action on the committee.

The big new items in the measure are the substantial appropriation for the Louisiana-Texas link, the intercoastal canal, the big appropriation for twenty-five foot channels through Aransas Pass and two locks and dams each on the Trinity and Brazos rivers.

The Texas items are as follows: Inland waterway from the Mermentau river to Sabine river, Louisiana and Texas, \$190,000; Red river from Fulton, Ark., to the mouth of the Wichita river, \$42,000; Galveston channel \$200,000; Texas City channel, \$200,000; Port Arthur channel, \$50,000; Sabine Pass, Texas, \$400,000; Port Aransas, Texas, \$100,000; West Galveston Bay and the mouth of the Brazos river, \$24,000; Brazos river from Old Washington to Velasco, \$25,000; Brazos river from Old Washington to Waco \$250,000; Trinity river \$270,000; Improving channel from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi \$10,000; channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca \$50,000.

Improving the inland waterways on the coast of Texas, including continuation of improvement for the cut between the Brazos river and Mataorda and completion of project for Galveston river, \$50,000.

The Trinity river and the Brazos river appropriation each authorize the construction of two additional locks and dams.

OVER 800 RESCUED FROM SHIP.

Steamer Uranium Stranded on Reef Near Halifax in Bad Weather.

Halifax, N. S.—The steamer Uranium of the Uranium Steamship Company, bound for Rotterdam from Halifax and New York, stranded on a reef during thick weather near the Obsolete headlight station, nine miles below Halifax Sunday.

After 888 passengers, 100 in the cabin, and the rest in the stowage, were taken off the steamer by the government steamer Lady Laurier and a small fleet of harbor craft, and were safely landed in Halifax. Although small boats had to be used in transferring the hundred of passengers to the rescue boats the work was safely accomplished and not a life was lost.

Capt. Eustace and his crew remained on board ship, which was hanging by her bow, on the reef. The captain hoped to get the steamer off at low water. The escape of a vessel from such a predicament generally is made in high water, but the captain thinks the weight of the after part of the steamer will gradually drag the Uranium free as the tide goes down.

There was much alarm, especially among the stowage passengers, when the ship struck, but officers and sailors soon succeeded in restoring calm.

"Mary," said the teacher, "what is the spinal column?" "The spinal column," said Mary, "is what my head is on one end of and I sit on the other."

Wool Output Shows Huge Figures.

London, Mass.—The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has issued its sheep census and wool report for the United States for 1912. According to its figures, there are 38,000,000 sheep of shearing age in the United States. The clip last year totaled 1,400,000 pounds of clipped and pulled wool worth in the aggregate \$76,000,000. Between 55c and 56c per pound, the average 6.82 pounds and the total value is 1,400,000 sheep and 1,400,000 pounds of wool.

Proposition to Gulf Highway.

San Antonio, Texas.—A proposition submitted to the chamber of commerce here to aid in the construction of a proposed automobile road between San Antonio, Colo., to some point on the Gulf of Mexico in Texas. Thomas Owen has been working on the proposition for some time. It is planned now, and the road is to be built from San Antonio to Amarillo and Big Springs, Sterling, Edinburg, Edin, Menard, Mercedes, San Antonio and on

TEXAS NEWS GATHERED EVERYWHERE

A site has been procured on which a ten-story hotel building in Waco will be erected in the near future.

Preparations are being made for the sinking of oil wells in the fields near Decatur.

The second "white way" has been completed in Gainesville which places that city in line of the best lighted cities in the state.

The Denton Oil and Development Company has recently been organized at Denton with a capital stock of \$32,000. The company will immediately begin work of sinking a well on its property near that city.

The State Insurance board has just completed a resume of 23,000 fires reported to that body. The percentage of fires classed as preventable continues very large, representing about 83 per cent.

Permits to do business were granted the following banks by the State Banking Board: Citizens' State Bank of Valley Mills, capital stock \$30,000; Citizens' Guaranty State Bank of Chandler, capital stock \$25,000; First Guaranty State Bank of Newport, capital stock \$10,000; First State Bank of Humbley, capital stock \$10,000.

The Texas Industrial congress at Dallas has announced its third annual prize offer of \$10,000 in gold to the farmers of Texas who secure the largest yields in Texas in 1913. The prizes offered are absolutely free and the competition is open without charge or cost of any kind to every man, woman, boy or girl who will comply with the simple requirements of the contest.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company has a party of civil engineers in the field now surveying a line from Weldon, a point on the Beaumont & Grand Northern, to a point on the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad. This part of the proposed extension to connect Beaumont and Grand Northern and the Trinity division with the main line near or at Waco. Several lines have already been run, but as yet no definite survey has been made.

The 12-year-old daughter of Dink Merrill, living a mile north of Pecan Gap, Texas, was killed and her 9-year-old brother was wounded by the discharge of a shotgun while returning home from school. While they were making a near cut through a pasture about half way between the school house and home and were passing a ticket, a shotgun was discharged. The little girl was shot in the heart and died almost instantly. Several shot took effect in the boy's body, but he was not seriously injured. Nobody was seen to fire the gun, but the supposition is that a negro boy shot them accidentally while hunting.

Plans for a campaign to raise an additional \$200,000 to complete the \$1,000,000 building and endowment fund of the Southern Methodist University were made at a meeting, when Bishop James Atkins of North Carolina, Dr. R. S. Heyer, Dr. Boaz and Rev. L. S. Barton of Dallas met with the district commissioners of the North Texas at Dallas recently. The sum of \$800,000 is already pledged for the university fund but \$200,000 of this amount, which is to come from the general board of education, is conditioned on the university officials raising \$800,000 by July 1. Of this latter amount \$600,000 is pledged and to secure the \$200,000 from the board it will be necessary to raise another \$200,000 between now and July 1.

Brownwood enters upon 1913 with the most flourishing prospects in her history. More than \$1,840,000 will be expended on big improvements in that city.

The Brownwood Commercial Club has accepted the offer of the Federal department of agriculture, which was to furnish cotton samples for the use and instruction of the farmers in marketing their cotton next season, and the commercial club has announced that it would furnish wire reports giving market quotations as an additional facility.

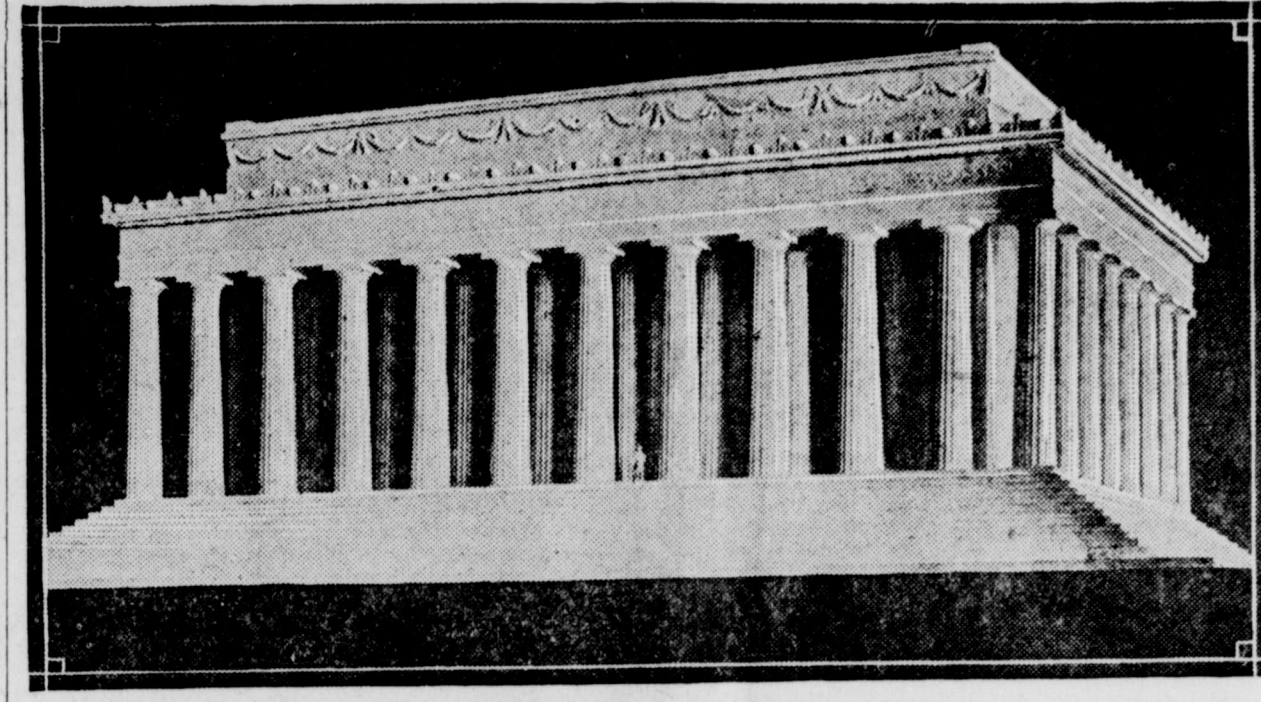
According to the city auditor of Dallas in his financial statement at the end of the calendar year, there was on hand a cash balance of \$857,774.04. The receipts from May 1 totaled \$2,432,324.61, and the expenditures for the same period were \$1,171,779.77.

The department of agriculture has advised Representative Stevens of Texas that it is practically impossible to eliminate the Russian thistle in Texas and that the only hope for control of the evil lies in the adoption of better farming methods and closer tracking of the country.

A large per cent of the farmers of Red River county have already begun preparations for the crops of 1913. The cotton crop has been gathered with the exception of a few small scattering tracts, many of which will not be picked.

The state treasurer made a call this week to pay 2,100 warrants, aggregating \$250,000, and leaving the deficit in general revenue approximately \$500,000. This is taken to mean that the deficit will continue over January, and not be wiped out until some time next month.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN



This beautiful memorial to Abraham Lincoln, which has been designed by Henry Bacon of New York, is to be erected in Potomac park, Washington, if the house passes the \$3,000,000 appropriation bill which already has been approved by the senate. The building is to be of white marble, and there will be a statue of Lincoln within it.

JAILED BY REBELS

Released American Tells of Horrors in Mexico.

Crowded With Thirty-Four Others Into Sunless Dungeon About 20 Feet Square—Finally Freed by Federal Soldiers.

St. Louis, Mo.—Reduced from 170 pounds to a mere shadow by a long confinement in a Mexican dungeon, C. W. Macatee, once a resident of Chickasha, is now under the care of Dr. L. E. Manuel, the city physician, at Chickasha, Okla.

Stopped, thin and sallow almost beyond recognition, it was hard for men who knew him to believe that the thin, wasted figure is the same man of sturdy physique who left here some years ago. Macatee says he went from here to Wichita, Kan., where he joined a Mexican colony, went to Mexico and purchased forty acres of land from the government.

The following is Macatee's own story: "I had about \$250 in money and several hundred dollars' worth of horses, cattle and mules when the present Mexican revolution broke out. When the rebels captured Chihuahua, they seized all the American colonists and demanded that they turn over all they possessed to the rebel leaders. They destroyed all we had, took our live stock and money and marched us in a hollow square of soldiers to prison. In Chihuahua there are two prisons—one known as the 'outside' prison and the other as the 'inside' prison.

"In company with thirty-four other Americans I was placed in the 'outside' prison, where for about sixteen months I did not see a ray of sunshine nor get a breath of fresh air except that filtered into the cell by a crevice that reached the roof. We were thrown into prison on Aug. 15, 1911, and were liberated Aug. 15, 1912, when Madero's army recaptured Chihuahua.

"The cell which I shared with 34 other prisoners was possibly 20 feet square, and during all the time we were there the cell door was unlocked but three times—twice to clear the cell and once to remove the bodies of four of our comrades, which removal occurred two weeks after their death.

"We fared decidedly worse than a drove of hogs, and death came to my four companions absolutely from starvation. We could not get a particle of exercise, owing to the crowded condition of our cell, and eventually put in most of our time sleeping.

"I did not hear the federals when they battered down the front door of the prison, and the first knowledge we had that something unusual was taking place was when they battered down the inner doors to the cell rooms. We naturally thought that our hour of execution had come, but we were happily mistaken. Being almost naked, we were given some clothing and smuggled across the lines to El Paso, where I stayed two weeks. It was fully that long before I dared to attempt to open my eyes in daylight. Even now I have to wear clouded glasses.

"Though I weighed 170 pounds when I went into prison, my weight was less than 100 pounds when I arrived in El Paso. I remember three of the men who were in prison with me—Charles Gardner of Arkansas City, a man by the name of Woods and another named Atwell, from Kansas.

"The English consul visited us once, but the consul from our own nation did not come to see us."

MAN LEAPS FROM FAST TRAIN

Detective Holds to Wrist and Drags Man Four Miles Before Letting Go.

London.—The 2 o'clock express from Liverpool to London was the scene of a dramatic struggle between police officers and a prisoner, ending in the temporary escape of the latter.

Detective-Inspector Fowler, of Scotland yard, and Detective McCoy of Liverpool, arrested in that city a man named Barker on a warrant issued

RELEASED AMERICAN TELLS OF HORRORS IN MEXICO.

three years ago at the instance of the director of public prosecution.

The two officers and their prisoner, the latter handcuffed to Detective McCoy, took their seats in the express, and all went well till a point between Leighton Buzzard and Bletchley. Here Barker on a pretext, was temporarily released from the handcuff which bound him to McCoy. He made a dash for the door, pulled it open, and jumped from the train, which was then going at sixty miles an hour. As he did so Detective Inspector Fowler seized him by the wrist with one hand, and though Barker is a heavy man, held him suspended, while Mr. McCoy pulled the communication cord. Inspector Fowler held on to his man for four miles, but his wrist then became numb and he was compelled to release his grasp.

LORD MORLEY IS NEAR 75

English Biographer and Reviewer Receives Congratulations of Friends.

London.—Many eminent persons, including royalty, statesmen and men of letters, paused in the hurry to send a few words of greeting to Lord Morley congratulating him upon the beginning of his seventy-fifth year. For many years the Rt. Hon. John Morley was looked upon as the successor of his old friend Gladstone as England's most distinguished plain citizen. And since his elevation to the peerage five years ago Lord Morley has lost none of the public esteem. In his day he held many high offices under liberal administrations, and never failed to command the highest respect even from his most bitter political opponents. Since his retirement from the office of secretary of state for India two years ago Lord Morley has devoted himself almost wholly to literary work. As a biographer and reviewer he is probably without a peer in the English-speaking world today.

"Vinegar King" Mourns Bride.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Stephen Scott, the "vinegar king," is disconsolate over the continued absence of his nineteen-year-old bride, whom he married last summer.

HUMAN LADDER SAVES FOUR

Man Falls Into Sound and His Wife Jumps in After Him.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Capt. James Clayton, his wife and two patrolmen, struggling in the icy waters of the sound near the New Rochelle Coal & Lumber company's dock, were saved from drowning through the bravery of Albert E. McGill.

Hanging from part of the pier by his legs, McGill called to the four in the water that he was a "human ladder."

LAD SWEEPED TO SEA BY GALE

Drinks Milk of Coconuts on Branches Until Picked Up by a Passing Steamer and Brought to N. Y.

New York.—There's a cocoanut tree drifting ahead of the port bow. I do believe there's a human body on it!

In the track of the recent West Indian hurricane, while the steamer Foxton Hall was passing debris of the storm sixty miles off the Jamaican coast, the vessel's first officer made this discovery, and was so sure of it that he sent a lifeboat to the tree.

Half an hour later the boat crew was lifting a half-conscious pickaninny from its branches. The lad called himself "Willie Gee." He was a beachcomber at Port Antonio. When the hurricane came he sought refuge in a deserted hut, but, with it, he was blown to sea. He swam to the cocoa trees, where he drank milk from its nuts and, finally exhausted, fell asleep in its branches. He believed he floated for two days.

The steamer carried him back to his home among the beachcombers. A button on his ragged shirt when he was found was one an American had given him. "Kiss me," it read, "because I'm sterilized."

A WEEK'S WORLD NEWS

ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING.

STATE, NATIONAL, FOREIGN

Affairs Given Here in Tabloid Form for Busy Readers in City and Country.

Three "first ladies of the land" dined together in the White House last Saturday when Mrs. Taft entertained Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. The records, it is said, show that never before have three wives of the presidents dined together there.

Plainview starts the new year with a little more than \$1,800,000 on deposit in the local banks. Local bankers claim that this is the Texas record for a town the size of Plainview.

Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, who declares he is being prevented by the immigration authorities from entering this country, had his day in court before a federal tribunal in New York, but was defeated temporarily, at least, in his attempt to land. The writ of habeas corpus in his behalf was not dismissed outright. The judge, however, announced his intention to dismiss it, but held his decision in abeyance until he could settle the question as to whether he had authority to grant an application for Castro's release on bail, pending determination by the immigration authorities of the Venezuelan's right to remain in this country.

Rebel leaders in Northern Chihuahua have made peace overtures to Pedro S. Lascurain, minister of foreign relations of Mexico, and permanent peace in Northern Mexico may result. Ynez Salazar and Antonio Rojas, two of the chieftains, propose to lay down their arms and quit if amnesty is granted by the Mexican government. This proposal came through E. V. Araya, Mexican consul at Tucson, Ariz. Pascual Orozco, general of the rebel forces in the north, is not included at present in the proposals, but the Mexican government officials are said to be offering proposals to Orozco as well through refugees now in El Paso.

When some non-residents were apprehended hunting in Southwest Texas without license they pleaded they were not liable for the game hunter's tax in this state for they were shooting rabbits, which are not classified as game under the laws. The matter was referred to the attorney general's department, and the answer was given. It is that the hunters are liable for the \$15 hunter's tax; that they could not hunt anything without having a license, for they were non-residents. They will have to put up the \$15 and costs or appeal and make a test in the courts.

Sixteen people perished and twenty-three were injured in the destruction of the Tombigbee river steamer Jas. T. Staples when all three boilers of the palatial river boat exploded Thursday afternoon while the vessel was on the river three miles from Blandon Springs, Ala. Five white and eleven negro boat employes were victims. Eleven negro deck hands are unaccounted for and are believed to be among the dead. Among more than a score who were injured, five white men were seriously maimed and burned, one man and one woman were painfully injured and fifteen negro deck hands were more or less seriously hurt.

Loss of the Greek troops fighting against the Turks in the vicinity of Janina have been very heavy. To date they have lost no fewer than 7,000 killed and wounded.

About 125,000 yards of earth broke off and fell into the Cucaracha cut in the Panama canal last week. A large section of the east bank of the cut at a lower point is also sliding. The canal records show that the total excavation up to January 1 to be \$183,280,312 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated about 24,223,826 cubic yards or nearly 88 per cent completed.

According to an agreement by the electors of Utah the four electoral votes of that State will be cast for Governor Hadley of Missouri for vice-president.

The Missouri Life Insurance Company has announced that that company would merge with the Hartford Life Insurance Company of Connecticut, if the consent of the insurance department of Missouri and Connecticut could be obtained. The assessment policies of the Connecticut company will remain under its individual control.

The three men found guilty of a million-dollar wireless telephone and telegraph stock swindle were sentenced to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Cameron Spear, the promoter, must serve five years and pay a \$200 fine; A. Frederick Collins, the inventor, three years and a fine of \$2,000, and Charles L. Vaughan, two years. The defendants were convicted of using the mails to defraud in selling stock of the Collins Wireless Telephone Company and the Continental Wireless Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Arrangements have been completed for a National polo tournament to be held at Midland, Texas, early in February. Twenty-two polo clubs from the East on their way to California have agreed to stop over for a week at Midland and participate in the tournament.

The Uncle Sam Oil Company's refinery at Atchison, Kan., is to be moved to West Tulsa, Okla., and combined with that company's refinery there. The Tulsa plant is operating at full capacity, which will be increased when the consolidation of the two plants is perfected.

It is estimated that the damage caused by the wood in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio river valleys last week will run over a million dollars. Thousand were thrown out of employment for several days, besides many were driven from their homes, no less than 8,000 suffering from this in Wheeling, W. Va.

Confronted with an immediate need of funds for the work to be done in 1913, and believing that a personal campaign should not be necessary to raise funds for so important an enterprise, Col. Henry Exall, president of the Texas Industrial congress at Dallas, has issued an address to the business men and business interests of Texas, in which he points out the increasing usefulness and value of the work of the congress and calls attention to the possibilities for the next year. It is planned, if possible, to raise the money for the next year, for which \$25,000 to \$40,000 will be needed, without and active campaign, but through the various large business interests and organizations interested.

The entire estate of the late White-law Reid, ambassador to Great Britain, is left unconditionally to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Reid, with the exception of specific bequests totaling \$110,000, under the terms of the will. To Ogden Mills Reid and Jean Templeton Reid, now Mrs. John Hubert Ward, his son and daughter, there is left outright not a penny, although the late ambassador indicated unmistakably his wish that they should be well provided for by their mother. The value of the estate has been variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The widow is sole sole executrix, and special request is made that she may serve without giving bond. The will was executed Nov. 3, 1894. Mrs. Reid has become the owner of almost the entire issue of the stock of the Tribune association, publishers of the New York Tribune, whose affairs her son, Ogden Reid, has been directing for a year. A statement by counsel for the estate, asserts that Ogden Reid will continue as the head of the association.

There is no trial by jury in the Netherlands.

Most of the steamship lines trading between the United States and ports in South and Central America, South Africa and Australia use identical freight rates, agreed to in conference, according to shipping men who testified before the house committee investigating the so-called shipping trust. The witnesses were Paul Gotthelf, president of Funch, Eddy & Co., freight agents in New York for a number of large steamship companies; Paul W. Gerhardt, New York agent for the Prince Line, and William E. Halm, New York agent for the Prince Line. All the witnesses insisted that no rebates were given on outgoing cargoes from American ports by their companies or those associated with them in rate conferences, but it was not denied that rebates probably were given on cargoes coming from South Africa or South America.

Estelle Hobbs, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hobbs of Denison, realized nearly \$100 from the sale of eggs from a small flock of hens during 1912 after the family had supplied their own table.

More than 125,000 people are out of work because of the strike in the garment and dry goods industries in New York and Newark, N. J. The strikers rejected a compromise offered by some of the manufacturers in which a five per cent increase in wages was proposed and an additional five per cent on April 1.

That the present concentration of money and credit "has gone far enough;" that "in bad hands" it would have a bad effect upon the nation; that "the safety in the situation lies in the personnel of the men in control;" and that present conditions are "not entirely comfortable for the country," were a few of the statements made by George F. Baker, master financier, as the climax of two days' examination before the house money trust committee at Washington. But Mr. Baker declared that "bad hands" could not retain control.

Work of rebuilding the block that was devastated by fire recently at Waxahachie will start at once.

John Robinson, the negro convicted of killing Otto Kahlkoff of Dallas in 1911 was hanged in the Dallas county jail last Friday. Kahlkoff and his wife were going to their home in South Dallas when they were assaulted, and Kahlkoff was beaten over the head with a coupling pin, receiving injuries from which he died three days later. Robinson and Will Flowers were arrested. Flowers has been given a life sentence.

Reports from the millenium indicate that it has been delayed again.

Hydrocyanic acid is sure death to rats, mice, insects—and children.

The English language is employed by 150,000,000 people. A few do not murder it.

Burglar breaks into a house and steals only a cornet. He deserves a Carnegie medal.

Now the question is, what will a fourteen-inch gun do if it doesn't explode before it does it?

A Pennsylvania judge fined his wife \$60 and costs because she sold inferior cutsup. Probably he had to eat it himself.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is coming over to this country to ask a loan of \$200,000,000. Have you that much to spare just now?

A newspaper announces that New York chefs receive more than governors, but not half as much as head waiters and holdup men.

A New York stenographer gave up typewriting to marry a baron. After the honeymoon wanes, she'll probably resume it to support him.

One of Robert Burns' razors was sold in London the other day for \$100. This, however, will make no difference if the buyer's wife happens to need it to rip a dress.

The dentist who says that he can tell from their teeth when fashionable women are in the habit of smoking cigarettes will probably not get a second peek at those teeth.

A titled English woman has opened a school to teach wives how to spend money. In spite of the suffragettes, England is still apparently in a deplorably backward state.

In Springfield, O., they locked a bet of society girls in a padded cell during an initiation into a secret society, and released them in a hysterical condition. Cheerful tactics.

A Harvard professor says that angle worms can think. If they can, they must think that all men are liars, basing their deductions on the fishermen they associate with.

A Chicago man was arrested because he took a mule into two cafes and tried to buy it a drink. Had he done the same in Newport, he'd have been made a society leader.

King Alfonso is studying aviation under an English instructor. Probably for the peace of mind of his cabinet, his advisors will insist that he make it a purely theoretical course.

A Macon judge rules that a man has a right to take a few snifters before getting married. He realizes that it takes courage, of course, but is a bracer of that sort absolutely necessary?

The authorities of a western university say that farm boys are the physical inferiors of city boys. Here is another dear delusion shattered and a setback to the cry of "Back to the farm!"

A gay old Lothario of eighty addressed his dear one as "my fawn." Now he's paying \$5,614.80 for breach of promise. Probably, too, he sings the old song beginning, "I never loved a dear gazelle."

Baltimore has tried the experiment of employing blind telephone girls, and finds that it is very effective. So long as they are not deaf, none need complain.

Says a critic, men do not think enough. Of course, he refers to married men. The bachelor has to do an awful lot of quick thinking to remain single.

A Red Wing man walked six miles in his sleep and finished his nap in the woods with the mercury below zero. Lucky some of the Minnesota hunters didn't take him for a deer.

The boxers saved a referee from rough handling at the hands of frenzied fans at Birmingham, England. The English fight fan must be first cousin to the American baseball rooster.

A Chicago woman footpad held up a man, cleaned him, and then returned a quarter for car fare. Just about the amount a woman gives her husband when she's through with him. Could she have been married?

One cook is too much for one family, remarks an advocate of a community kitchen. It is too much so far as their ability to keep one steadily is concerned.

A Florida aeronaut fell into a cemetery from a great height. Still there are those who deny there is such a thing as fate.

Now an authority is attempting to explain why girls don't marry. After viewing some members of the male sex, no explanation is required.

A San Francisco aviator, who suddenly brought him that he wanted to see "the home folks," clambered into his machine and covered the 80 miles to Gilroy in 90 minutes. A "flying visit" is no longer a misnomer.

A Harvard professor has discovered that an anglerworm prefers to crawl into a snrk hole rather than to live in a light one. The anglerworm employed by said professor in said experiment must be a direct descendant of the one that met the much mooted early bird.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Queer Ceremony in Africa



This is a very rare photograph of a remarkable ceremony in South Africa. The Amaxosa tribes inhabit the Grahamstown district of Cape Colony, and their great religious ceremony, the Arawaalon, by which youths are admitted to the rights of manhood, last three or four months. The youths live meanwhile in an isolated kraal. For the ceremony they hide their faces in a headgear of thatch, smear their bodies with clay, and wear skirts of plaited grass, in twenty feet lengths, wound round the body. The chief ceremony, the Abakweta dance, consists of shuffling and stamping, and whirling the grass skirts round by jerks.

COLUMN OF CONSTANTINE



One of the sights of Constantinople is the famous Column of Constantine, which was raised by Constantine the Great on the spot where his tent had stood during the siege of Byzantium, which made him master of the Roman world. Originally it consisted of eight drums of porphyry with the joints concealed by bronze laurel wreaths on a base of white marble and topped by a statue of Constantine, really an Apollo with a new head, crowned with rays and bearing a spear and the globe of empire. It was popularly believed that the Palladium of Rome and part of the true cross were built up in the base. The column has suffered many vicissitudes, and now presents a terribly wrecked appearance. The Constantinopolitans call it "the hooped column," or "the burnt column," in allusion to its appearance and disasters. Legends, of course, clustered about it, and many superstitious beliefs, the most pathetic being that of the fifteenth century, that the Turkish tide would be stayed. It is at most the only surviving fragment of Constantine's own city.

IVORY MADE FROM MILK

One of the latest discoveries of the synthetic chemists is how to make ivory out of nothing more wonderful than cow's milk—and a very good ivory at that, according to all accounts. The original idea was to use the new "ivory" for piano and organ keys, because it preserves its original color indefinitely, whereas the genuine article turns yellow after a time. But it has been found that the new product is not only an efficient substitute for ivory, but can easily be prepared so as to take the place of amber, horn, coral, celluloid, and such like products, and it is claimed, can hardly be distinguished from them. It is in its position as a substitute for ivory that the new material has caused most surprise, however, because it has the appearance of being another instance of improving upon Nature. The new ivory takes a very high and lasting polish, and probably will not lack a commercial field for itself, as natural ivory continues to grow scarcer and dearer year by year.

STREET FULL OF HAREMS

Harem street, in Constantinople, leads from St. Sofia to the Bosphorus. Every building in the street is a harem home. In the bay windows in the fronts of all the houses the women of the harems are accustomed to stand and watch the passers through the thoroughfare. Inquisitive persons in the street may not return the glances of the women for the windows are fitted with latticed screens which make it impossible to look into the rooms from the outside, although it is perfectly easy to see out from the rooms. The entire street is devoid of water plugs, fire hydrants, lamp posts and mail boxes. A blaze once started

JOHORE CAMPHOR LANGUAGE

The strangest of languages is the "camphor language" of Johore on the Malay Peninsula. It has been studied and reported by an Englishman in the service of the government of Johore. This language is used by the natives and others engaged in gathering the product of the Malayan camphor-trees and is employed only at such times as that of the natives that if they used either of the languages of the region, the Malay or the aboriginal Jakun, no camphor would be obtained. A most curious reason underlies this belief. The camphor-tree grows abundantly in certain parts of the peninsula, but only occasionally contains camphor crystals. The camphor is not the same as that obtained from the camphor laurel of Formosa and Japan, which is the source of the ordinary camphor of commerce. It is of a sort highly prized by the Chinese in the embalming of their dead, in incense, and in medicine, and the gum brings a price much higher than that of the common camphor. The Malays and other Johore natives believe that each species of tree has a spirit of divinity that presides over its affairs. The spirit of the camphor-tree is known by the name of Hisan—literally "a woman." Her resting place is near the trees; and when at night a peculiar noise is heard in the woods, resembling that of a cicada, the Hisan is believed to be singing and camphor will surely be found in the neighborhood. But the spirit of the camphor-trees seems to be jealous of the precious gum and must be propitiated, and it she knows that hunters are in quest of it she will endeavor to turn their steps aside. The natives think that she is acquainted with both the Malay and Jakun languages, and that if the camphor-hunters spoke either of those she would know that they had come for camphor and would defeat their purpose. So it is necessary to speak in a tongue that she does not understand. For this purpose the "camphor language" has been invented. It consists of a mixture of Jakun and Malay words, but these are curiously altered or reversed; and the natives believe that the divinity of the camphor-tree is completely confused when she hears this jargon. The Jakuns who hunt the camphor are one of the wildest of peoples, but are inoffensive.

REFUSED TO WED AFTER SIGHT

"If you please, senator, may I please give my marriage license back? I will take my money back. I have changed my mind, senator. I do not like my senorita when I have seen her." With this statement, Paul Meatas, a Mexican, timidly approached City Clerk Thum of Denver, and laid on the counter a marriage license he had obtained earlier in the day. "You see, senator," said Meatas, "I do not love Lola. I have just seen her and will not be married."

COST \$15; BRINGS \$20,000

A painting picked up in a Monterey, Cal., second-hand store by the Danish artist, Hugo V. Pederson, for \$15, has been sold by him to a British museum for \$20,000, the picture proving to be an old Dutch masterpiece. Pederson succeeded in restoring the canvas. The storekeeper purchased the painting from an old woman with a lot of household furnishings, the woman remarking that the picture had been in the family more than 200 years and had been brought to America from Europe.

TO BE JAILED IF SHE SMOKES

Mrs. Florence A. Richardson of San Bernardino, Cal., an attractive woman of nineteen years, was given a suspended sentence of three years at San Quentin prison and will enjoy liberty just as long as she refrains from smoking cigarettes. The young woman entered a plea of guilty to bigamy in the superior court. Judge Oster, after pronouncing sentence, admitted the young woman to probation, the initial provision of which was the prohibition against smoking.

TORTOISE FIRES A CHURCH

A tortoise set fire to St. Mark's Episcopal church at Denver, considerable damage resulting and 25 tortoise lives were lost. A tortoise kicked over a lamp in a box where he and 24 others made their home. The box was kept in the guild room of the church and the lamp was put in the box to keep the animals warm. They were the property of Rev. John H. Houghton, rector of St. Mark's, who had collected them from various parts of the world.

BAD BOY OF NEW JERSEY

William Garrow, thirteen, of Paterson, N. J., who was sent to the state home for boys by Judge William Hughes, is the champion bad boy of the state, according to the Paterson

DEATH PENALTY? OR HOW ELSE PUNISH MURDER

By O. F. LEWIS, General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York.

NEW YORK—Suppose you were governor. You are not a believer in capital punishment, but the people of your state have voted that they want capital punishment. Four murderers are awaiting death at the state penitentiary. Would you commute their sentences to life imprisonment? Four men had been reprieved by Governor West of Oregon until the state could vote on the specific question of the abolition of capital punishment. When the "No" ballot outnumbered the "Yes" ballots by 20,000, the governor refused to commute the sentences. On the night before the execution, far on the Pacific coast, all night meetings were held to protest against the "murder" of the four Oregon murderers. All over the country people waited with deep concern for the governor's decision. Now, Governor West is only one of many chief executives of our states who believe that the ancient doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is barbarous. I have before me a personal letter from Governor Dix, dated December 10, 1912. He writes:

"I am opposed to capital punishment. It is one of the remnants of the Biblical injunction, 'A life for a life, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a hand for a hand.' We have done away with all of these except the 'life for a life,' and believe that society through the process of law should take a life for a life. To my mind the real punishment will come if the capital cases are segregated in a prison by themselves, cut off from the rest of the world, and upon conviction of no interference with that sentence shall prevail." Trying Time for Governor. It is generally known that the days immediately preceding an execution are harrowing days for the conscientious governor. The last futile visits of the relatives to the only person in the world that can save the life of the condemned, the persistent question as to even the bare possibility of innocence, the grave doubt as to whether the state should take a life, the dread that the execution may fail to kill speedily; in short, all the horrible details of the deliberate killing of a being that the religions of civilized nations maintain is inhabited by an immortal soul—all these things press upon him.

AUSTRALIA'S COAT-OF-ARMS



We reproduce here the new armorial bearings for the commonwealth of Australia, authorized by royal warrant and recently recorded in the British college of arms. The design, in the language of heraldry, shows the first quarter argent, a cross gules charged with a lion passant guardant, a Maltese cross surmounted by a imperial crown, an Australian piping shrike, a swan naiant, the whole within a bordure ermine. Crest: On a wreath or and azure a seven-pointed star or. Supporters: Dexter a kangaroo, sinister an emu, both proper.

26-YEAR HEADACHE CURED

A bullet which entered the right temple of Infantryman Joseph Legoux in the French army revolution of 1866 has just come out of his head by way of the mouth. There is no sign of a hole in the mouth and how it got there is a mystery. All Legoux knows is that he coughed and the bullet fell on his tongue. A 26-year-old headache also has vanished from the old soldier's patient frame.

Counting Uncle Sam's Dimes



When a new treasurer of the United States is appointed all the cash in the treasury must be counted, and to facilitate the immense task various machines have been devised. Our illustration shows the one which counts the dimes. The small coins are placed in a heap on the table and are swept into the machine, which counts them into a bag underneath when the operator turns the handle. An indicator registers the number that have passed into the bag, which holds \$100.

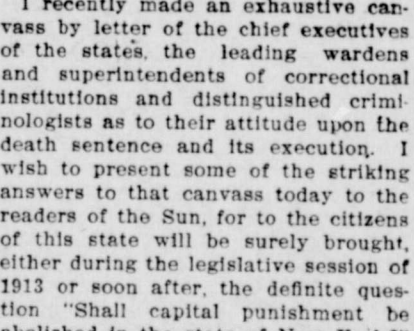
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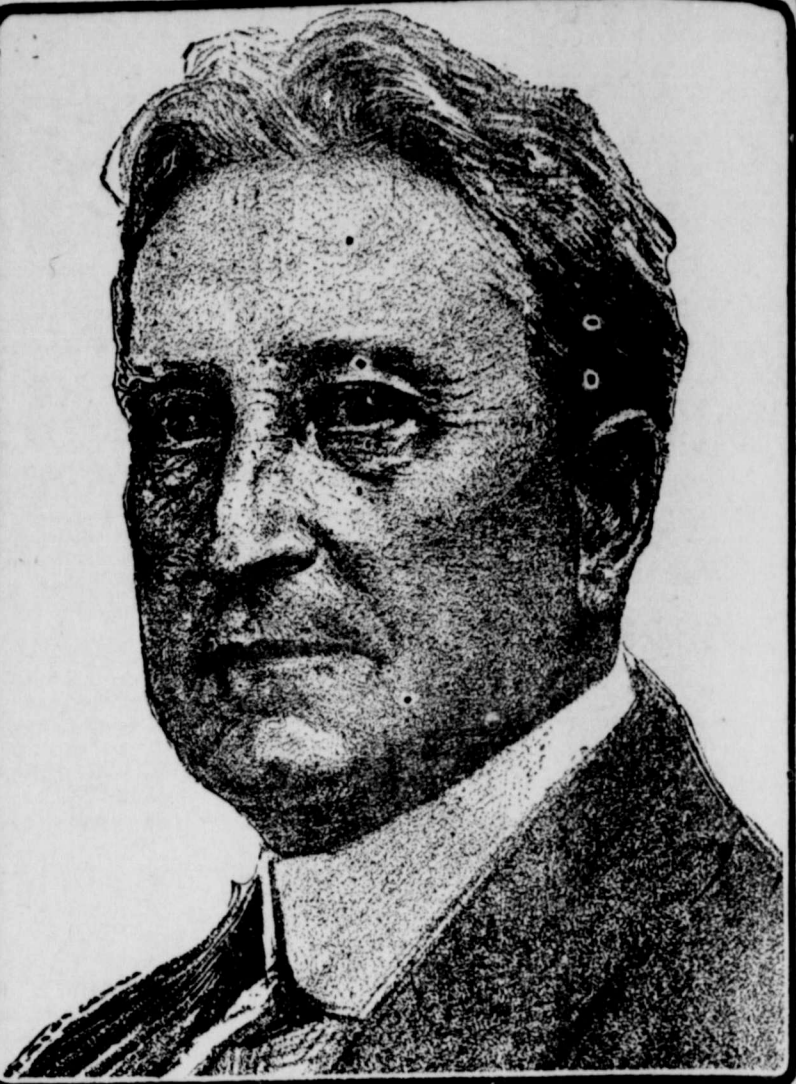
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Governor Dix, Who Favors the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

Michigan are other executives opposed to the abolition of capital punishment.

Now where shall we stand on this question? Let us go first for the answer to those men who have dealt with prison populations, men in the service of the state and recognized by the American Prison Association as just and progressive. First, as to those who believe in capital punishment, Warden Sale of the state prison of North Carolina writes as follows: "Persons of criminal tendency, and who would not hesitate to commit high crime, would be less deterred from doing so if they knew that they would only receive a life sentence. I believe that to abolish capital punishment would tend to increase crime."

Sees Need of Severity.

"The individual who would steal into the home at midnight or entice the innocent into dens of vice and destroy that which he can't give is unfit to live in any community and should therefore pay the penalty by forfeiting his life. The murderer, dangerous criminal who after his commitment to the prison becomes sullen and morose, refuses to obey rules and regulations and upon whom punishment has to be meted out in order to secure from him a partial obedience to the rules grows under these circumstances worse, becomes desperate and would take any chance to effect his escape, even if it were necessary secretly to take the life of his keeper, for he knows that there is no greater punishment than the life sentence, and hence would not mind committing any crime that would secure to him liberty or revenge for an imaginary wrong. Not only would the lives of keepers be endangered but those of inmates as well."

Some of the many prison officials who fear the evil effects of the abolition of capital punishment write thus:

Fears Increase of Lynchings.

M. L. Brown, warden of the West Virginia penitentiary: "Human life would be rendered less secure, and lynchings would increase."

Michigan reformatory: "I favor capital punishment in extreme cases, especially where murder was committed in attempting highway robbery, burglary, safebreaking, rape and such crimes as that, but I would leave to the majority vote of the jury the infliction of the extreme penalty. There have been many brutal murders in Michigan in the last ten years where it appeared to me that capital punishment was the only legitimate penalty. These murderers may escape and may subsequently be pardoned or paroled, and again become menaces to the same society they have outraged."

Governor Dix has recommended the same punishment in lieu of death.

Zebulon R. Brockway, for a score of years the head of the Elmira Reformatory, is quoted as having recently said: "I believe that there should be a large, centrally located Federal prison, or a prison under Federal control, in which all life prisoners of the United States should be incarcerated. I believe that the laws should be so framed that the civic life of a murderer could be terminated. This should be accomplished by obliterating their identity. They should be known only by numbers. They should be kept in ignorance of the outside world. They should be allowed to see no visitors and none save Federal inspectors should be allowed to see them. It should not be known when they die."

What then, in summing up the arguments so far, have been the main points raised in favor of capital punishment? Seemingly the following:

1. Death is a greater deterrent than the fear of imprisonment.
2. Our civilization has not progressed to the point where we can give up the restraining power of the most severe penalty.
3. Too many chances exist of the murderer's freedom through physical escape, favoritism, parole or pardon.
4. Capital punishment should be reserved at least for the most brutal murders.
5. There is no other adequate penalty.

Against the Death Penalty.

Let us now turn to the arguments against the death penalty. Two prominent men in the field of penology and criminology have presented their arguments systematically. First, Warden Wolfel, for many years head of the Minnesota State penitentiary, writes: "I am and always have been opposed to capital punishment for the following reasons: 1. Because I do not believe that capital punishment is in harmony with and abreast of the best thought of modern civilization. 2. Because it seems wrong for the state in every sense to take what it cannot give. 3. Because human life is the prerogative of Divine Providence. God alone can give it and he alone in his divine wisdom has the right to take it away. 4. Because statistics do not show that capital punishment prevents homicides. 5. Because the whole scheme of punishment should carry with it a chance for repentance and reform, whether the offender is ever released from prison or not. 6. The leading criminologist in this country is probably Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago. He is the American representative on the International Prison Commission, composed of representatives of all civilized nations. Dr. Henderson puts his reasons thus: 'I am opposed to capital punishment, because: 1. It too often serves revenge. 2. Not needed for the protection of society. 3. Occasionally is inflicted on the guiltless. 4. Is irreparable. 5. Tends to increase brutality and murder. 6. Diverts attention from preventive policies.' Which brings us to the question, is the murderer the chief factor to consider? In the protection of society from crime, is the example of the punished murderer of greater value as a deterrent than the possible reformation of the individual. Hanging Not a Deterrent. I have a letter from Warden Hoyle of San Quentin prison, California, written recently, in which he says: 'I think it is generally believed that the death penalty has not materially lessened the number of murders committed in this state.' In conclusion I would list the states which on my recent canvass I found were without the death penalty: Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin. From the following states were received reports of agitation toward the abolition of capital punishment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, Oregon, Washington. Where capital punishment has been abolished the general disposition seems to be not to restore it. Where it still exists many states seem well satisfied, many others restless. The great public of the state of New York is the jury. What shall the verdict be? Execution? Perpetual imprisonment? Imprisonment with some hope of pardon or parole?"

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Mrs. Exe—My husband got in a temper last night and destroyed my best hat. Mrs. Wye—He did! What are you going to do? Mrs. Exe—I haven't decided yet. Tell me, would you get a new hat or a divorce?—Boston Evening Transcript.

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Professional.

JEFF. D. AYRES,
LAWYER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

B. R. Yellott
Attorney-at-Law
Office over First State Bank
Sterling City, Texas

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LOCALS

Clean up.

Dr. Carver went to Ft. Worth this week.

If you wish to avoid Meningitis, clean up.

Mrs. W. W. Crawford is visiting relatives at Lampasas.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kellis have moved in and will reside here in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McCorkle left last Tuesday for Sweetwater where they will reside in the future. The McCorkles are fine people and we regret to lose their citizenship.

We have rented the house known as the Barron property and will be found at that place "teaching the gospel to all who come to us in our own hired house." Subject next Sunday evening at 7:30 "Marvel Not that I say unto you, ye must be born again." Monday, James.

We are glad the railroad company is considering a change in the train schedule at this place. Instead of the regular passenger coming in at 8 p. m., it is to arrive at 7 p. m., making the incoming train one hour earlier. It is said by some local trainmen that if the change is adopted, it will go into effect on the 19th inst. This change would be most welcomed by the people here including the employes of the road.

STOCK HOLDERS MEETING.

Last Tuesday the stockholders of the First National Bank of Sterling City had their annual meeting for the purpose of electing directors for the coming year. President W. L. Foster called the meeting to order and announced the purpose of the meeting.

Cashier J. S. Cole among other things stated that after all expenses had been paid, the books showed a net profit of 11 1/2 per cent to the stockholders and for the last six months the profits were at the rate of 13 per cent per annum.

The following are the names of the directors: J. S. Johnston, J. L. Glass, J. T. Davis, H. Q. Lyles, B. F. Roberts, R. W. Foster and W. L. Foster.

At a meeting of the above named directors, the following officers of the bank were elected: W. L. Foster, president; J. S. Johnston, vice-president; J. T. Davis, second vice-president; J. S. Cole, cashier, and Sam Mahaffey, assistant cashier.

A CASE OF MENINGITIS.

Last Wednesday this town experienced much concern when it was reported that Lena Romengus, a little 5-year old Mexican girl was sick with meningitis. Drs. Minaryard and Gowen were called and after an examination they were of the opinion that the child was suffering from a sporadic form of meningitis. A meeting of the health board was hastily called and the place was ordered under quarantine. The child died in the afternoon and was buried in the city cemetery yesterday in the afternoon.

The house where the Mexican family lives was thoroughly disinfected by Dr. Minaryard and every precaution was taken to prevent the possible spread of the disease. Owing to the fact that these Mexicans are superstitious and ignorant of the English language, the doctors had much difficulty to make them understand that what they were doing was for their good. They did not take kindly to the process of fumigation of the house and for awhile, they refused to re-enter it. While we do not apprehend the spread of the disease, yet it is best to be on the safe side. We advise our neighbors to thoroughly clean out all closets and destroy the contents. No closet should be allowed to stand for a single hour without cleaning. The doctors will all give you advice what to do in regard to spraying the nose and throat to destroy any germs that might find a lodgment.

If we will all follow the advice of our doctors in regard to proper sanitation, we need have little to fear.

In giving the above account, we give the facts in the case as they were told to us by reliable persons. While we do not wish to uselessly alarm the people, yet we feel that it is our duty to make public all the facts in the case so that everyone may be on his guard.

Dr. Carver came in last evening from a trip to Ft. Worth and other points.

Easter Sunday falls on the 23rd day of March this year. This is the earliest Easter in 95 years. Last year Easter Sunday came on April 7th, or 15 days later than this year. If Easter has anything to do with the advent of spring, we may look for an early spring this year.

Notice! After the 1st of January 1913, all obituaries, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect and such matter will be charged for at regular advertising rates. Heretofore this has been done free, but the cost of labor and material has reached the point where we must be remunerated or lose our job.

The band boys enjoyed the hospitality of the ladies of the Woodmen circle last Saturday night. The boys rendered some fine selections of music which was followed by refreshments. Everybody had a good time, and the boys say they wish they could repeat the experience more often.

BOOKKEEPING—SHORTHAND.

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

SAN ANGELO BUSINESS COLLEGE
San Angelo, Texas.

SHOATS FOR SALE.

I have 20 high bred Berkshire shoats for sale. They are now 3 months old, in fine condition and just right to make big pointers, next fall. Phone me at my ranch, or write me at Sterling City, Mo.

FARM TOOLS FOR SALE.

The following second hand implements are all in good repair and can be had at about half price of new ones: 3 sulky breaking plows, 3 disk harrows, 3 cultivators—1 disk and 2 regular plows, 3 planters—1 riding and 2 walking 3 long handled shovels, 2 walking turning plows, 2 Gehrig stocks and an assortment of sweeps and shovel plows.

For information call at this office. Here is a bargain to the man who wants to make a crop.

MOREBETIE, TEXAS, Nov. 4, 1912.

I have a few good bargains that I can exchange for rough unimproved land in Sterling county. No. 1 consists of 1 1/2 sections of land smooth and level, 275 acres in cultivation, balance extra fine grazing land, good six room frame house well finished, and well and wind mill with never failing water, barns and corrals, hog pasture—price \$20 per acre. No. 2. Mile and one-half north of Morebette, 300 acres, 229 in cultivation, two good sets of improvements, good well and windmill, sheds, cribs and corrals, 20 acres in hog pasture—price \$25 per acre. No. 3. 320 acres, one mile north of town, all smooth level land, 160 acres in cultivation, good four-room house, \$1,500 barn, 25 acres in alfalfa fenced hogproof—price \$32.50 per acre. I can trade either of these propositions for rough unimproved land in Sterling. I consider this one of the best farming and stock raising countries in the Panhandle. I have been here six years and we have made good crops each year. This year our corn will make 50 bushels to the acre. We have mowed our alfalfa fields for the fifth and sixth time. Corn is selling at \$5 per bushel, maize and kafir at \$8 per ton headed, alfalfa at \$10 per ton. If a Sterling man has something that he would like to trade for land in a good farming country, write. Yours for business, L. P. COX, Morebette, Texas.

WHEN you are in town, and want good things to eat, and good, clean beds, remember that the CENTRAL HOTEL is the place.

SIDNEY SMITH, Prop.

When you want the best Coal, Gasoline and Oils, see T. H. Walton, the Transfer Man, phone 79.

\$100,000.00 to loan on farms and ranches in Sterling County.

See Lewis E. Alexander at Court House.

NOTICE OF SALE (Real Estate)

THE STATE OF TEXAS
County of Sterling

In the District Court of Uvalde County, Texas.

Parry Humphrey vs J. A. Hicks

Whereas, By virtue of an Order of Sale and Execution, issued out of the District Court of Uvalde County, Texas, on a judgment rendered in said court, on the 1st day of October A. D. 1912, in favor of the said Parry Humphrey, plaintiff, and against the said J. A. Hicks, defendant, being cause No. 1725, on the docket of said court, I did on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1912, in obedience to said Order of Sale, levy upon the following described real estate, situated in Sterling county, Texas, as the property of the said J. A. Hicks, defendant, to-wit:

An undivided two-thirds (2/3) interest in and to the T. & P. Ry. Co., Survey No. 25, Township 3, Block No. 32, Sterling county, Texas, said tract of land being situated about 13 miles south of the town of Sterling City, and on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1913, same being the first Tuesday of said month, at the Court House Door of Sterling county, in Sterling City, Texas, I did offer to sell, and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the right, title interest and estate of the said J. A. Hicks in and to the above described property.

Dated at Sterling City, Texas, this 9th day of January, 1913.

D. C. DURHAM, Sheriff, Sterling County, Texas.

NOTICE—BIDS WANTED.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners Court of Sterling County, Texas, at the court house in Sterling county, Texas, at 10 o'clock a. m., on February 10th, A. D. 1913, will receive and open sealed bids from any banking corporation, association or individual banker in Sterling county, Texas, desiring to be selected as the depository for the funds of Sterling county for two years ending on the first day of the February term of the Commissioners Court, A. D. 1915.

Such bids shall state the rate of interest that said banking corporation, association, or individual banker offers to pay on the funds of said Sterling county for said term of two years aforesaid. Such bid shall be accompanied by a certified check for not less than one-half (1/2) of one per cent of the county revenue for the year 1912, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder, and that if his bid is accepted he will enter into the bond required by law, and should such banking corporation, association or individual banker fail to make bond required, then said certified check shall go to the county as liquidated damages.

Said Commissioners Court reserves the right given it by law to reject any and all bids presented.

Sec. 154A—chapter 2, acts of 28th Legislature added by acts of the 31st Legislature, chapter 12, provides that the term county treasurer and treasury as used in all provisions of law relating to school funds shall hereafter be construed to mean the county depository. This makes the depository of the county the custodian of the school funds.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 16th day of January, 1913.

B. F. BROWN,
County Judge.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some single word that will describe the following: A man who is a big heart, but firm and well convictions, that is to the young man's suggestions. Then looking over her spectacles pitifully, she said: "Boy, my mother was ninety-seven years old when she died. She was dirtier than I am, and lived in a dirtier house and drank dirtier milk. If she could stand it I guess there ain't no reason why I and the city folks that get milk from this farm can't stand it too."

And not being able to answer that, the milk inspector left her argument, the milk inspector left her—kindly, but yet veiled her indignation over "them there new-fangled ideas of cleanliness."

Definition of the Beau.

A beau is one who arranges his curled locks gracefully, who ever smells of balms and cinnamon, who hums the songs of the Nile and Cadiz, who throws his sleek arms into various attitudes, who idles away the whole day among the chairs of the ladies, who is ever whispering in some one's ear, who reads little billets-doux from this quarter and that, and writes them in return; who avoids ruffling his dress by contact with his neighbor's sleeve, who knows with whom everybody is in love; who flutters from feast to feast; who can recount exactly the pedigree of Hipkins. What do you tell me, is this a beau, Cotillon? Then a beau, Cotillon, is a very trifling thing.

Filling the House.

The theatrical man just in off the road was recounting to the New York manager his qualifications for a box office seat.

"I don't see that you are any better than a dozen other men I can take my pick from," said the manager. "You say you can sell tickets, so can they. Nobody can sell tickets if people don't come to buy."

"No, they can't," said the man, "but I have the knack of seating people so an audience of 50 people will look like 400, and the house will never look empty."

"There's a good deal in that," said the manager, and he gave the man the job.

How He Treated Her.

A certain osteopath was treating a young woman who had very weak ankles and wrists. As she lived in a town quite a distance from his own city, he was forced to leave the city Saturday of each week and go to the town in which the young woman lived, give her the treatment Sunday, and return to the office Monday. A friend once asked the osteopath how he had arranged to give the young woman the treatment for her ankles and wrists when she lived at such a distance, and the osteopath replied: "Oh, I go out and treat her week ends."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Parliamentary Law.

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TRADE MARK PATENTS

DESIGNS & CO.

Anyone sending a photograph and description may obtain a patent in 10 days. No attorney's fee. Patent secured. Patent secured. Patent secured.

Scientific American.

A bi-weekly illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any technical journal. Four months, \$3.00. Yearly, \$10.00. Single copies, 10 cents.

HUNN & CO. Patent Attorneys
Branch Office, 207 W. Washington, D. C.

OUR INDUSTRIAL NEEDS

\$500,000,000 Wanted for Cotton Mills—Needed Factories Will Cost Billion Dollars

Texas is a great State. We do not fully realize the immensity of our resources. No one has yet announced a true conception of the greatness of Texas. The fact of the matter is, we try to measure Texas with a yardstick and the mind becomes confused in a maze of calculations without gaining the faintest conception of the State's greatness.

Our cotton crop (our money crop) is practically consumed in production and if the gross receipts of our cotton crop of the past decade were available for investments, it would not build and operate the factories necessary to manufacture the raw material now produced on the farm. An intelligent basis of calculation is necessary in order to approximately estimate our capital needed for factory investment. The latest Federal Census report on manufacturing gives the capital invested in cotton mills in the United States at \$605,100,154 and the factories used \$282,047,648 in raw material during the year. From this record, we develop the general rule that it requires two dollars of capital to manufacture one dollar's worth of cotton and to build the cotton mills necessary to manufacture the cotton we raise in Texas would require \$600,000,000. Then there is our timber, our livestock and other materials and Texas is only one-fifth developed in agriculture, to say nothing of the raw material produced in other States and countries, which pass through

The Sleuth's Deduction.

The great detective eyed his victim thoughtfully.

"Yes, Mr. Blake," nodded the grief-stricken woman, "many attempts—eight in all, I think—have been made on his life, but he was so strong and handsome that he felled them all."

She buried her face in her hands, and her shoulders shook.

"You say your husband wears a green trilby hat and long ginger side-whiskers?" asked the great detective gently.

"Y-y-y-yes, sir!" stammered the woe-torn wife, wiping her eyes with her gloves.

Mr. Blake thought sadly of the man he had seen by the river bank only that afternoon, and of the strange bundle the said man had borne. Then he bent gently towards the woman.

"I am sorry, madama, believe me," he said softly, "but it is too late! Your cat is dead!"

WHY WE DETEST PARASITES

Feeling of instinctive revulsion is justified, for they are Carriers of Disease.

The feeling of instinctive revulsion against parasites of all kinds which characterizes humanity generally, and which is due to something much more than the mere pain or annoyance that their bites might inflict, become more interesting as further discoveries show the role of insects in the spread of disease.

Unfortunately this natural abhorrence has not been enough to protect man under conditions of poverty and uncleanliness from harboring such parasites, and now those who understand how much more than a mere personal annoyance is in question from the existence of parasites must take up the problem to eradicate them.

The possibility of the bedbug conveying relapsing fever, typhoid and leprosy has been suggested and apparently there is no parasite of man that may not be a mode of disease conveyance. Flies, fleas, mosquitoes and bugs not only are all under suspicion, but most of them are actually demonstrated as ordinary and frequent conveyors of diseases of various kinds.

Health authorities must now take up the problem of getting rid of insect parasites in order to stamp out disease. — From the Journal of the American Medical Association.

MILK INSPECTION IS NO FUN

Incident Showing How Hard It Is to Force Sanitary Rules on Dirty People.

The trials and tribulations of a milk inspector trying to force sanitary people to live according to sanitary rules are shown in the issue of the Healthologist, the official organ of the Milwaukee health department. The story follows:

A Milwaukee milk inspector during a farm inspection, came upon a place hopelessly filthy, disorderly and run-down. A motherly person with a big heart, but firm and well convictions, listened to the young man's suggestions. Then looking over her spectacles pitifully, she said: "Boy, my mother was ninety-seven years old when she died. She was dirtier than I am, and lived in a dirtier house and drank dirtier milk. If she could stand it I guess there ain't no reason why I and the city folks that get milk from this farm can't stand it too."

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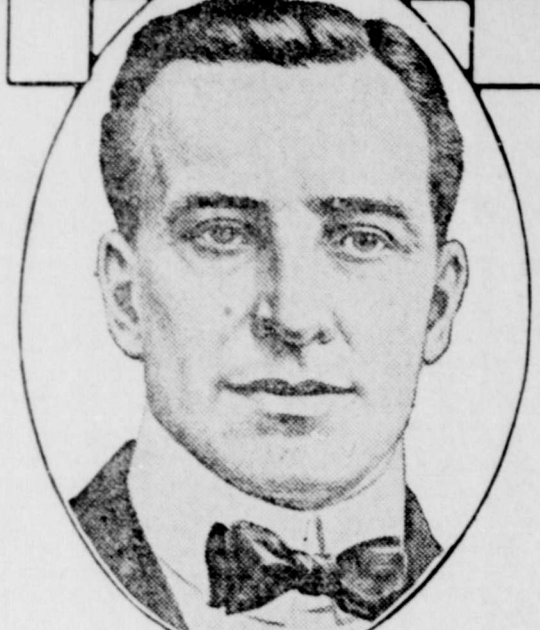
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EUROPE to AMERICA by AEROPLANE in 30 HOURS



CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE

"I'll cross the Atlantic in thirty hours," said Claude Grahame-White, the aviator, and named next summer as the time when he would make good his promise.

He might have said: "I will tempt all the terrors of the unknown. I will accomplish what has never been tried. I will risk my skill against the elements and win. I will take to myself the swiftness of the meteor and the sureness of the sea-gull. I will defy time, the wind, the weather, the trackless wastes of the sky and the ocean. I will make real the dream of the dreamer."

But Grahame-White is a true Briton and as such has a hearty dislike for the grandiloquent. He is quite content with: "I'll cross the Atlantic in thirty hours"—as if the feat were the most matter-of-fact performance in the world—and the chances are that he regards it a good deal in that light.

At first hearing, it sounds like an idle boast, but those who have followed the career of this eminently shrewd, clear-headed and capable aviator know that he is neither a boaster nor a visionary. If he says he will do a thing it is certain that he believes firmly that he can—and believes it because he has studied his facts and tested his theories.

It is but a short look back to the beginnings of the aeroplane and in the brief time that that wonderful machine has been in the hands of men it has performed the very things that skeptics have declared impossible. It seems almost certain that at a time not remote someone will make the perilous trip overseas. And why not Grahame-White?

To the average earth-man who is satisfied never to rise above the top stories of an office building the attempt, even under the best of conditions, appears reckless to the point of foolhardiness. Not so to the aviator. "Give me the kind of a machine I'm thinking of," he remarks, "and the transatlantic trip would be just so much duration flying—plain sailing."

Just there lies the nub of the question of air navigation from Europe to America—in the machines. They must first of all have speed, great speed; they must have a lifting capacity enough to carry the required amount of fuel, they must have motors capable of standing the strain of terrific and stupendous distance, they must have instruments that will locate the course with accuracy.

All these elements must have been considered long and carefully by Grahame-White before he made his recent announcement. He must be satisfied that he has an aeroplane that fulfills all the conditions. So far, little detail has leaked out as to the manner of equipment he will use. It is known only that he is building a machine which will carry four engines, arranged in independent pairs and each rated at 275 horsepower. He has said that he is convinced that he can show enough lifting capacity to carry the required fuel and enough speed to rush him to these shores in thirty hours.

That may seem simple to the unthinking, but consider. Roughly speaking, it is 3,000 miles from coast to coast and at Grahame-White's reckoning of thirty hours that means that he has a machine which he trusts for at least one hundred miles an hour, minute after minute without interruption.

What course he will choose has not yet developed. He has the whole great ocean to choose from. It has been hinted that the steamship lanes are the natural path for the adventurer to give some measure of protection in case of accidents. If he chooses that from Queenstown to Sandy Hook Lightship he must traverse 2,800 miles; if from Plymouth to Sandy Hook, 2,962 miles; if from Southampton to Sandy Hook, 3,100; if from Havre to Sandy Hook, 3,170 miles; and if from Cherbourg, 3,244. The Mauretania has made the passage in four days ten hours and forty-one minutes. The aviator proposes to clip at one swoop 6,241 minutes from that record.

To be sure there are other roads which are said to be safer. There is that which leads from the Azores to the Bermudas, one that allows for two relatively short hops and a long one from mainland to mainland. Then there is that other one favored by those who have planned out the course not for an aeroplane but for a power dirigible.

This second course is practically the same over which Columbus was wafted across by the kindly trade winds centuries ago. From a meteorological standpoint it is said to be the best. It lies from Cadiz to Tenerife, a distance of 807 miles; from Tenerife to Porto Rico, a distance of 3,219 miles; from Porto Rico to Havana, a distance of 1,124 miles; and thence to the mainland. The course lies in a zone varying little from twenty degrees north latitude and in the winter and spring offers fair weather and a wind with a velocity of fourteen to sixteen miles an hour.

The matter of wind, however, seems to have troubled Grahame-White little. It is probable that he will select one of the northerly courses and it is probable that he may fly even as far north as Labrador. By choosing that as a point of landing and Ireland as point of starting, he might reduce his distance by hundreds of miles. Whatever his course, however, he must have speed. Even at his own estimate of thirty hours, the nervous strain of guiding an aeroplane for that length of time without sleep would be terrific and would increase immensely with every added hour.

Grahame-White has always been a believer in the speed possibilities of his air craft. Some time ago he held that 100 miles an hour was no

any such radiation as we meet with over land on a hot day. I should say that his difficulty would not be primarily with atmospheric conditions, provided he had reasonably settled weather, but rather with the possible unsmoothness of his aeroplane, possible trouble with his motor and the intricacies of navigation."

Given fair weather and a machine which will make the speed he hopes, the actual physical demand upon Grahame-White would not be a severe one. The control of a machine running in steady currents would not be a trying one. Plain flying even at a great speed does not call for any very large amount of exertion.

On the other hand the nervous strain would be tremendous. It is hard to imagine the state of mind of a man hurled into the unknown with only a slender fabric of metal, wood and cloth between him and death. It is equally difficult to conceive of what thirty hours or more of catapulting across mile after mile of ocean at 100 miles an hour would mean. At the least it would necessitate a tension the like of which few men have ever experienced.

PENALTIES FOR TOMMY ATKINS.

How British Soldier is Punished for Offenses in Time of War.

When a soldier proceeds on active service he has to mind his "p's" and "q's," for offenses which in peace time would be lightly punished may in the field render him liable to death, says London Tit-Bits. In time of peace, if Tommy Atkins, being on sentry, goes to sleep or is drunk on his post or quits it without being properly relieved, he will probably get off with a short dose of imprisonment or perhaps of "detention" only. On active service the penalty for these offenses is death.

It would not usually be enforced nowadays, except for a repeated offense or where, owing to the prevalence of misbehavior among sentries, it is necessary to "make an example," but still the liability to death is there.

In peace the maximum penalty for desertion is two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, but in practice a first offense will get a court-martial on one or another of the following charges: Striking or using or offering any violence to his superior officer, being in the execution of his office; or disobeying, in such manner as to show a willful defiance of authority, any lawful command given personally by his superior officer in the execution of his office, whether the same is given orally or in writing or by signal or otherwise.

In peace, however, the maximum penalty has not been inflicted for these offenses for many years. Active service brings into being offenses which practically do not exist in peace. One of the most serious of crimes peculiar to active service is "forcing a safeguard." The commander of an invading army will often detach parties of his own men to protect the persons and property of civilian inhabitants from violence by his own side. To force such a safeguard almost invariably means death.

Breaking into a house or other place in search of plunder may also mean death, even when there is no safeguard; but as a rule a lesser penalty would be inflicted. It depends a good deal on the commander. Some generals wink at looting; others—Lord Roberts, for one—are very severe on it.

During the Boer war more than one of our men was executed for the sake of a Boer fowl or bottle of "square-face." On one occasion only the readiness of an Irish "Tommy" saved him from the firing party or the gallows. He was caught with a couple of fowls under his coat and by no less a personage than "Bobs" himself, out riding with his staff.

Asked for an explanation, he instantly replied that he had caught the fowls running loose on the veldt and that, hearing the commander in chief was on short rations, he was on his way to ask his lordship to accept them as a present. The fowls and the explanation were accepted.

It is possible for a soldier to show cowardice in time of peace. In such a case he would probably be charged with an act or conduct "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," sentenced to a stiff dose of imprisonment and to be "discharged with ignominy."

On active service any act of cowardice is punishable by death, while a soldier who, in action or previously to going into action, uses words calculated to create unnecessary alarm or despondency, is liable to penal servitude.

Who carries out a sentence of death on active service? This is the duty of the provost-marshal who, with a large force, is an officer of fairly high rank. He is responsible for making all arrangements for the execution and, if necessary, he must himself act as executioner. In the Boer war one provost-marshal was Major (now Colonel) R. M. Poore, the famous Hampshire cricketer.

A Natural Mistake.

"What do you suppose the financial editor has done?"

"What?"

"He has put the article called Stock Phrases under the head of Market Quotations."

Put His Neck on Rail.

Clarkson Nicholas, thirty-two years

old, a patient at the Middletown, N. Y., State hospital, committed suicide in an extraordinary manner in the grounds of the institution. A locomotive was backing down a car and Nicholas ran to the track and being down, placed his neck on the rail in front of the car. One wheel passed over him, killing him instantly.

Nicholas was committed from Jeffersonville, N. Y., several weeks ago. His fiancée dropped dead while sitting beside him on a sofa and this unbalanced his mind.

Monkeys in Captivity Distinctly Object to Being Disturbed Too Early in the Morning.

An orang-outang named Jacob got out of his cage in the London Zoo a few days ago by prying off a rod somewhere in the roof of it. Then he escaped to a tall Linden tree in the park and built himself a platform high up in the tree and resided there all night. The keepers only succeeded in getting him back into captivity by squirting water at him with fire extinguishers.

Orang-outangs are always trying to get out of their cages, and are very ingenious about it. If one is awakened in the morning before a certain hour he is disturbed and upset all the rest of the day.

That may point to the theory of Mrs. Tingley and the Theosophists of

her sect, that anthropoid apes are degenerate human beings. Other apes, Mrs. Tingley tells us, are on the upgrade of evolution, but the anthropoids have been humans once and are on the way down. The disturbance of the orang-outang's nervous arrangements through being aroused before the regular getting up time would be explained if the ape's ancestors had been lazy men.

any such radiation as we meet with over land on a hot day. I should say that his difficulty would not be primarily with atmospheric conditions, provided he had reasonably settled weather, but rather with the possible unsmoothness of his aeroplane, possible trouble with his motor and the intricacies of navigation."

Given fair weather and a machine which will make the speed he hopes, the actual physical demand upon Grahame-White would not be a severe one. The control of a machine running in steady currents would not be a trying one. Plain flying even at a great speed does not call for any very large amount of exertion.

On the other hand the nervous strain would be tremendous. It is hard to imagine the state of mind of a man hurled into the unknown with only a slender fabric of metal, wood and cloth between him and death. It is equally difficult to conceive of what thirty hours or more of catapulting across mile after mile of ocean at 100 miles an hour would mean. At the least it would necessitate a tension the like of which few men have ever experienced.

RECIPES THAT HAVE NOVELTY

New Idea for Fish Course—Caper Sauce Improves Flavor of Roast Lamb or Boiled Mutton.

Have you ever served for a fish course rounds cut from a slice against the entire loaf, fried in butter and served hot, covered with first a layer of browned mushrooms, then a layer of creamed lobster dotted with shredded green pepper? On the plate with this croustion is shredded cucumber with French dressing, or an individual mold of cucumber aspic.

Do you know how good caper sauce is with roast lamb or boiled mutton? Melt two tablespoonsful of butter, rub in the same amount of flour, add a pint and a half of boiling lamb stock or the broth in which the mutton is boiled. Cook for ten minutes and add the yolks of two eggs mixed with a tablespoonful of cream. Strain and add a half cup of capers. Serve hot.

Crab meat gratin is a pleasant change from the inevitable deviled crab. Mix the crab flakes with a cream sauce, highly seasoned with cayenne, a little nutmeg, chopped parsley and a teaspoonful of mustard rubbed into the butter and flour thickening. Fill individual baking dishes, sprinkle with grated parmesan and dots of butter and cook in the oven until a delicate brown.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Lemon juice and glycerin, equal parts, sipped slowly, is a relief for an irritated throat.

When cheese is too soft to grate, press through a coarse wire strainer, using the back of a spoon.

To make a candle fit a candlestick dip the end of the candle in hot water to soften the wax and then push it into the candlestick.

A common brass cup hook, such as is used in china cabinets and on cup racks, can easily be screwed into the end of a broomhandle, making an inexpensive and handy broom hanger.

For a shabby umbrella take half a cupful of strong tea and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Open the umbrella and sponge well with the mixture. Tea revives the color and sugar stiffens.

When roasting heavy poultry that takes a long time to cook, in a paper bag, place it in a well buttered bag and then put this into another bag and fold as usual. This is done by M. Sawyer, a hat producer in England of paper bag cookery.

To make a polish for patent leather make a mixture of one part linseed oil and two of cream. Mix it thoroughly and apply with a flannel, after removing every particle of dust from the shoes, and then rub the leather with a soft cloth.

Hints for the Seamstress.

A neat way to bone a collar is to sew a piece of tape on the wrong side of the collar from shoulder seam to edge. Make two slits in each strip near the middle, so that by bending you can slip the bit of whalebone in to stiffen the collar. When the waist is soiled the whalebone may be taken out, soaked if necessary to straighten it, and put back in the cleaned waist.

Another excellent idea is to sew buttons that cannot well be washed onto a tape and put a row of button holes on each side of the waist hems, those on one side being cut across, the others up and down, so that the opening won't gape when the taped buttons are put in.

Pea Soup.

Pick over and wash carefully one pint of whole peas. Put in an agate kettle with two quarts of cold water and half a teaspoonful of soda and simmer and stir to prevent scorching. When they shall empty that water, rinse and put back on fire with three quarts boiling water, one small onion, one teaspoonful of salt, quarter teaspoonful of pepper and about three-quarters of a pound of salt pork, taken from the bones with only a little fat. Put about half a cupful of rice in when the peas boil and just before serving add croustions. Add more water if necessary when it boils down. This will serve eight people.

Hungarian Cabbage.

Material required: One small cabbage, three slices of fat salt pork, one-half cupful of thin cream, one-half cupful of boiling water, salt and paprika.

Method of preparing: Remove the outer leaves of cabbage and chop the remainder. Soak in cold salted water 15 minutes. Fry the fat from the pork and remove the pieces. Drain the cabbage and put in the pan with the pork fat; add the water; cover closely and cook 15 minutes. Drain off the water, add the cream; season with salt and paprika. Reheat and serve hot. If cooked in the oven there will be no odor from it.

Delicious Sandwiches.

Boil one and one-half cups light brown sugar three-fourths cup water and a scant teaspoonful butter, until a thick syrup is formed. Remove from the fire and add one-half pound cocoanut, one-half pound figs, chopped, and one-half cup English walnut meats, chopped. Stir until creamy, pour into buttered dish and when cool spread between thin slices of entire wheat bread.

Potato and Liver Salad.

Add as much diced liver to potato salad, baked or boiled liver or fried liver freed from fat may be used, and it should stand wet with French dressing an hour before mixing. Diced eggs fried hard, skinned cooked sausages, shredded smoked fish, dried beef, flakes of fish and other vegetables combine with potatoes in salad.

Yankee Croust.

Slice one-half of a head of a good, solid cabbage and three medium-sized onions; put into a small agateware kettle, add one cup of vinegar, one teaspoon of salt, lard the size of a walnut (beef drippings are preferable if you have them), a good sprinkling of pepper; cover with boiling water and cook two hours.

HAD ALL THE BEST OF IT

Wise Girl Selected for Husband Man Who Had Both Seasons for Garnering Wealth.

"Daughter," said the anxious father to the eldest daughter of a brood of seven, "your mother tells me that you have had a proposal."

"Yes, father, I have," demurely replied the young woman. "In fact, I have received several."

"I hear the ice man proposed to you?"

"He did."

"And you accepted him, of course?"

"I did not."

"Unwise child! Think of the money he coins every summer!"

"The plumber also proposed."

"Ah! That is better. A man of untold wealth garnered every winter. Beyond doubt you told him 'yes!'"

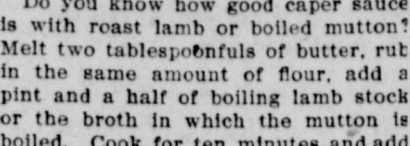
"No, father."

"Wha-a-a-t? Do you mean to tell me you let so golden an opportunity slip by ungrasped?"

"Yes, father. You see, I accepted a plumber in winter."

"Ah, daughter! Fly to my arms! You make me weep with pride!"

PUTTING HIM WISE.



"Do you mind if I kiss your hand?"

"Not in the least, but you ought to know that isn't the proper place. That's where you put the ring."

He's Not There.

Jimmy was sure he had something the matter with him, so he went to see the doctor. His pulse was felt, his tongue was examined, his heart was listened to, and his lungs were thumped. He seemed to be sound.

"Do you sleep nights?" asked the physician.

"Yes—but I don't enjoy my sleep."

"Ah—what disturbs you?"

"Nothing, except I don't get any good out of sleeping. I go to sleep the minute I hit the bed and the minute I'm awake I have to get up. How can a fellow enjoy his sleep when he doesn't know it?"

Collecting Antiquities.

Slopoy received a card on which was engraved: "Professor Brace, Antiquarian."

He knew no such person, so his curiosity led him to receive him.

"What is your business, professor?" he asked, politely.

"I am a collector of antiquities," answered the old man.

"So I imagined. And how can I serve you?"

"By paying a deposit on this little bill you have owed for more than three years."

No Money, No Marriage.

"A fortune teller told me that you are going to marry me," said the young man with the prominent nose.

"Did she also tell you that you are going to inherit a very large fortune?" inquired the girl with the flatted hair.

"She didn't say anything about a fortune."

"Then she is not much of a fortune-teller, and you had better not place any reliance in anything she says,"—Washington Herald.

Short of Breath.

Patience—What sort of a dog is that?

Patience—A knickerbocker poodle.

Patience—A knickerbocker poodle?

Patience—Yes; don't you notice his short pants?

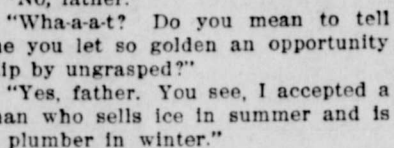
Fully two-thirds of what the average man says is of no consequence.

HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

This simple and harmless formula has worked wonders for all who have tried it quickly curing chronic acute rheumatism and backache. "Try our drugist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them in a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful for each meal and at bed-time. Good results come after the first few doses. If your doctor stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Do not be induced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one-ounce sealed, yellow package. This was published here last winter and hundreds of the worst cases were cured by it in a short time. Prepared by the Global Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

SHE KNEW.



"Big men are the best lovers."

"How do you figure that?"

"Why, they're so demonstrative in their love-making."

"Never judge a lover by his signs."

To prevent Malaria is far better than to cure it. In malarial countries take a packet of OXIDINE regularly one each week and save yourself from Chills and Fever and other malarial troubles. Adv.

Sanctimonious Penny.

Jerome S. McWade, the millionaire collector of Duluth, was appealing on the Mauretania for a seaman's fund.

"Let the collection be generous," he said. "We want none of the penny and quarter parable here."

A penny and a quarter, side by side in a packet, fell into conversation.

"I'm worth 25 of you," said the quarter haughtily.

"That's true," replied the humble penny, "but in one respect, sir, I'm superior to yourself."

"Fahaw; how so?" said the quarter.

"I go to church, sir, far oftener than you," replied the penny.

Why He Changed His Mind.

John L. Sullivan met with some amusing incidents while giving boxing lessons.

One day a husky young man came to him as a pupil. He took his boxing lesson and went home somewhat the worse for wear.

When he came for his second lesson he said: "Mr. Sullivan, it was my idea to learn enough about boxing from you to give a certain young fellow a good licking. I've had it for for him a good while. But I've changed my mind. If you have no objections I'll send this young man down here to you to take the rest of my lessons for me."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

False Alarm.

"They say that Wombat is a gazelle."

"Nothing to that story. It's a gazelle I loaned him a dollar one and he paid me back all right enough."

A great majority of summer illnesses are due to Malaria in suppressed form. Lassa-tude and headaches are but two symptoms. OXIDINE eradicates the Malaria germ and tones up the entire system. Adv.

Once in a great while a man comes home as early as his wife thinks he ought to, or the postman brings her a letter that she expects.

It Stays.

"I want a light fruit lunch."

"How would some electric currents do?"

Dr. Pierce's Pills, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

A bird in the hand fails to catch the early worm.

"Be Chummy" With Your Stomach

Take good care of the digestion—help the liver and bowels when necessary, and if there is any weakness at any time take a short course of

HOPSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

right away. It will help your stomach "come back," relieve such ills as Loss of Appetite, Gas on Stomach, Heartburn, Belching, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Colds, Grippe, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and improve your health in general.

KEEP A BOTTLE HAN DY ALL THE TIME

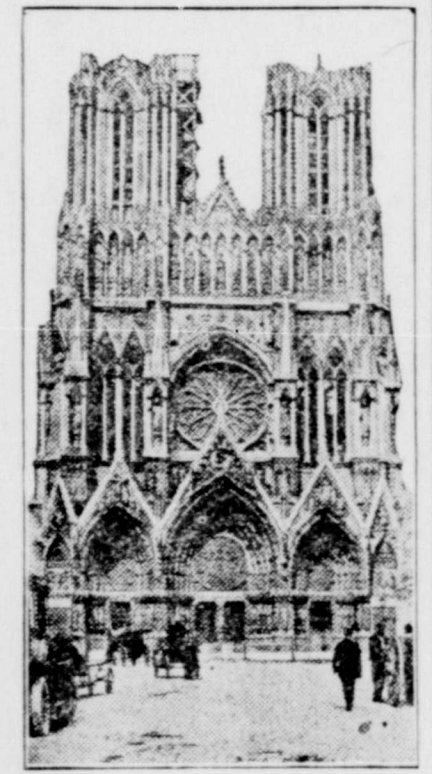
NOVEL AUTO TOURS

Run From Boulogne to Arras in Spain Is Interesting.

Switzerland No Paradise for the Speeder, as Inhabitants Do Not Welcome This New Mode of Travel—Speed Limit

Boulogne, France.—There are more ways than one of setting out from the Tyrol, and if a short sea voyage is an object, then nothing can be better than the Folkestone-Boulogne route. Otherwise the Hook of Holland and a journey down the Rhine is a good alternative. We chose the short sea trip and started with a run from Boulogne to Arras, a town not devoid of interest. Then on to Rheims, which is always a satisfactory halt, first, because it possesses one of the most perfect of all the French cathedrals, and secondly, on account of the excellence of the hotel—a consideration not to be despised after a day's run. We had intended staying a night at Bar le Duc after Rheims, but on arriving there we were so unimpressed by the look of the one and only hotel given in our guide that we decided to go on to Nancy, which we reached eventually after being caught in a terrific thunder-storm. We made our way into Switzerland through the Vosges country, staying a night at Plombières, a pretty little French watering-place, rather shut in by woods and hills.

Our next journey took us over the Ballon d'Alsace, then through Belfort, Montbellard, St. Hippolyte, Maiche and Morteau to the frontier. The road, on leaving Montbellard, is particularly beautiful, and especially after leaving St. Hippolyte, where it begins to ascend rapidly with a succession of corners. It is hilly and winding all the way to Maiche, and then runs along a fine open plateau for some kilometres, gradually ascending as far as Russes, and then descending until Marteau is reached, when a sharp turn to the left brings one within a few miles of Le Lac au Villers and the French Customs. After climbing to the summit of the Col des Roches, a fine rugged piece of scenery, the road enters a rock tunnel, at



The Cathedral at Rheims.

the end of which the Swiss customs house comes in sight. We could only crawl for the rest of the way into Neuchatel, for the road is very steep over the Col des Loges, and then comes a long winding, and in parts rapid, descent to Bondevillers and Valengin, with numerous sharp corners and tunnels cut in the rock.

From Neuchatel to Zurich is an easy day's run; but in Switzerland one must always remember to allow about double the time taken to cover the same distance in any other country. The speed limits are absurdly low in the towns and villages, and as the country is thickly populated and there are seldom more than a few kilometres without houses, traveling becomes a somewhat lengthy proceeding. Very heavy fines are imposed for non-compliance with regulations, and every minute large placards greet the eye with "Halt! Autos Langsam—6 kilos—Buse 200 francs!" As yet cars are not welcomed by the Swiss, and one has to get accustomed to hearing "Halt!" yelled out constantly, while the angry looks of the inhabitants lead one to imagine one is beating a record instead of crawling at the rate of four miles an hour in the middle of a village.

NEURALGIA CAUSE OF CRIME

Suffering Father Murders His Blind Son and Then Commits Suicide.

London.—Neuralgia was the cause of a terrible domestic tragedy at Bromley-by-Bow near this city.

A middle-aged man named Harry Agar of Fern road, Devons road, killed his three-year-old son Cecil, who was blind, with a razor and then committed suicide.

The only motive that can be found for the crime is that Agar was in great pain, owing to neuralgia. He went to a hospital and implored the authorities to extract his teeth, but they came to the conclusion that there would be danger in removing them. Shortly after his return home Agar went upstairs to a bedroom, in which his three-year-old son was lying.

Nothing apparently occurred to arouse the suspicions of his wife, and at dinner time she sent another child to tell her husband that the meal was ready. The child came down hurriedly, saying: "Daddy is dead."

Neighbors were called in and on going upstairs they found the man and the blind child lying dead with their throats cut. Near them was a blood-stained razor.

WINTERING IN NILE VALLEY

Egypt Is Rendezvous of Many Tourists—Heliopolis Affords Travelers Numerous Pleasures.

Cairo, Egypt.—Last year more than 50,000 tourists from every part of the globe disembarked at Alexandria to winter in the Nile Valley. The eloquence of these figures shows not only that the taste for travel is attracting every class of society, but also that this desire has been fully satisfied by the steamship and railway companies, by the tourist agencies and the river boat companies. The journey up the Nile can be divided into three main stages. The first will take us from Cairo to Assuan, upon the Nubian frontier, the second from Assuan to Khartoum, and the third from Khartoum to the center of the Dark Continent.

To reach Cairo we disembark at Alexandria, and here the traveler



A View of the Nile From the New Cairo-Heliopolis Road.

gains his first glimpse of the east. No sooner has the great steamer anchored than it is surrounded by hundreds of boats full of Egyptians, Turks and Arabs, gesticulating and yelling. In a few moments the boat is stormed by this motley, clamorous crowd of dragonnades, hotel interpreters, boatmen, tourist agents, etc. The uproar is indescribable, and the babel of languages bewildering: the astounded tourist is horrified to behold fifty browns or black demons rushing upon his luggage and carry it furiously away. At that moment a stentorian voice is heard: "Gently, gently, there; we represent Cook; we undertake all responsibility." On the deck appears a colossal Arab, in a superb gold-braided costume, followed by a battalion of stout porters, wearing red jerseys. As if by enchantment the tumult is calmed. Like a general upon the battlefield, the agent commands and directs his men, and politely gives travelers any information which they may require. Alexandria is distant from the capital a journey of three hours. The express trains are composed of modern corridor carriages, and an excellent dining-car can be found on the mid-day express.

A short distance from Cairo is Heliopolis, which has become the rendezvous of the best class of tourists who visit Egypt every year; it is also the residence, year in and year out, of the cream of Calverne society. Founded about six or seven years ago on the Abbasieh Oasis, in the middle of the desert a short distance from Cairo, this new town has developed so rapidly that it now affords the holiday-maker more luxuries and pleasures than any other watering-place of an ancient repute.

Physician's \$100 Purchase Thought to Be a Verboeckhoven Worth at Least \$20,000.

Monrovia, Cal.—Drawn by idle curiosity to a junk shop auction in Los Angeles recently, Dr. F. M. Pottinger of Monrovia, it is stated, bought for \$100 a painting which pleased his fancy and which later was pronounced by connoisseurs a Verboeckhoven masterpiece worth at least \$20,000.

Judges of art works declared the painting a dairy scene, was undoubtedly from the brush of the famous Belgian artist, who died thirty years ago.

They averred the painting was probably fifty years old, one going so far as to declare he had seen it sold in Paris a few years ago for several thousand francs.

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SICK MAN BATTLES WITH LION

Shot Beast Three Times Before It Dropped Fifty Feet From Him—Battle Occurs at Hecla, Wyo.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Battling with one of the largest mountain lions ever seen in this section, George Fisher, a sufferer from tuberculosis shot and killed the animal, weighing 275 pounds, which he found feeding on a steer. The beast occurred at Hecla, in Laramie county.

Fisher shot at the animal, wounding it. The lion at once gave up his beef and started for Fisher in leaps. The man retreated, sending another bullet into the beast. While it seemed to take effect, it did not stop the lion. A third bullet entered the animal's head, and as it was within 50 feet of Fisher it dropped dead.

GERMAN TAX LAW OPPOSED

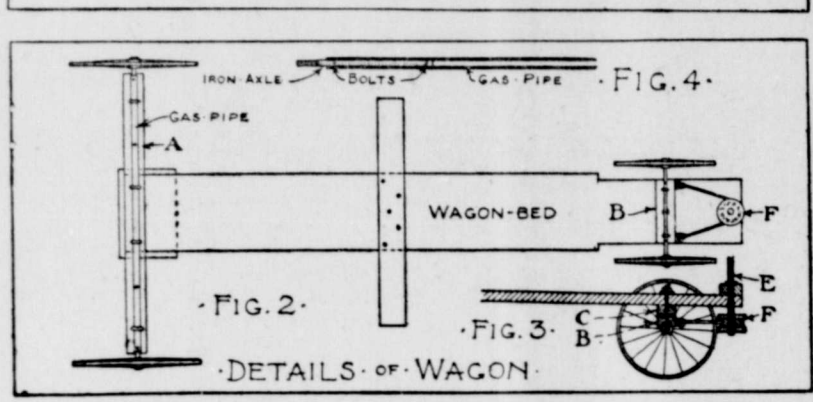
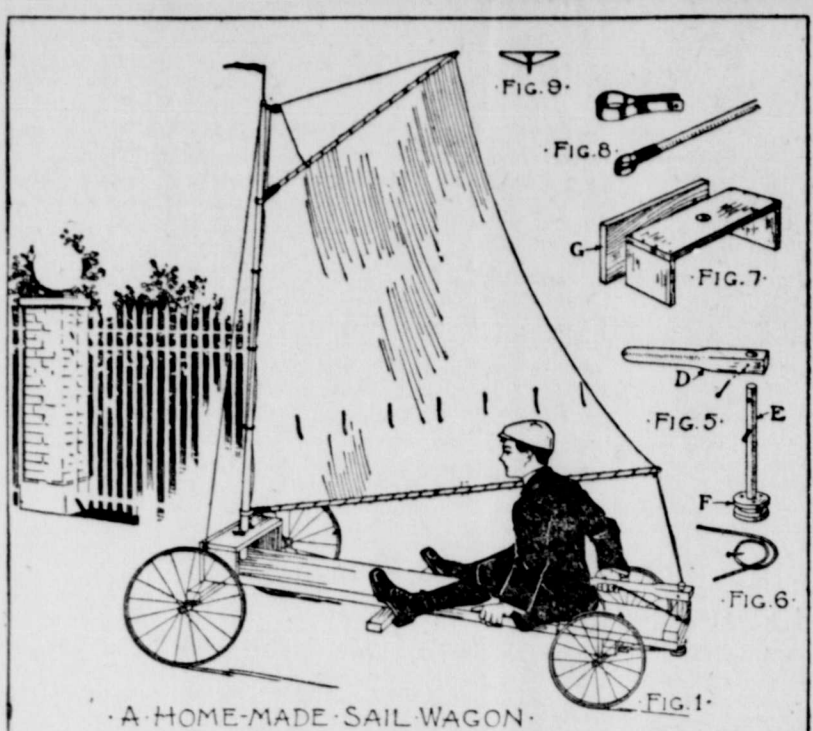
Proposed Action Against Nickel Shows and Saloons Raises Storm of Protests.

Berlin.—A storm of protest has been aroused by the government's decision to tax tickets of admission to motion picture shows and increase the tax on brewery malt. More than 350 proprietors of nickelodeons and motion picture shows in Berlin and 2,000 saloon keepers, cafe and hotel proprietors, have petitioned against the two taxes. The Socialists are bitter in their attack upon what they term an attempt to tax the cheapest form of pleasure—the only one the working classes can afford.

BOYS' HANDICRAFT

By A. NEELY HALL

Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys" and "The Boy Craftsman"



A HOME-MADE SAIL WAGON.

When the ice has broken up, and while the lakes, ponds and streams are sluggish and unfit for either boating or ice yachting, there remains the home-made land yacht for the boy whose hobby is sailing. To ride over the time until he can make use of his sailing canoe or sailboat. And for the boy who doesn't have an opportunity to sail a boat, the land yacht is a fair substitute and will afford him and his companions an unlimited amount of fun, coasting along the streets and over vacant property.

A sail wagon can be quickly made, as its construction differs but slightly from that of a simple coasting wagon. The sail wagon illustrated in Fig. 1 is viewed from the rear, just as the rudder of a boat is controlled. This makes it necessary to turn the wagon around rear end to, so the solidly fast pair of wheels will be at the bow and the pivotal pair of wheels at the stern.

Get a pair of planks 2 inches thick, 10 or 12 inches wide, and about 8 feet long for the wagon-bed, and two pair of wagon, velocipede or baby carriage wheels, for the wheels. Fig. 2 shows a plan view of the under side of the wagon-bed with the wheels in place. The wheels at the bow have a spread of 4 feet, to give the wagon sufficient stability, which will make it necessary to procure a long axle for these wheels. If you have the axle that belongs to the wheels, buy a 4-foot length of gas pipe, and take it and the axle to a blacksmith or machinist. Have him cut the iron axle into halves, slip one-half into each end of the piece of gas pipe as shown in Fig. 4, and rivet or bolt them in place. Cutting the axle and drilling and riveting the halves to the gas pipe will cost no more than 25 cents. With staples fasten the gas pipe axle to a nail this wooden axle to the wagon-bed at the extreme bow end.

The stern wheels require a 2 by 4 axle (B, Fig. 2) and a cross-piece, C, of the same size (Fig. 3). Nail cross-piece, C, to the wagon-bed 12 inches from its stern end. Then bore a five-eighths inch hole through the center of the length of axle, B, and another through the center of cross-piece, C, and the wagon-bed, and bolt the axle to the wagon-bed with a five-eighths inch bolt. Fasten the iron axle to the wooden axle with staples.

The details for the tiller stick, tiller post, and connections are shown in Fig. 5. Whittle one end of the tiller stick (D) round for a handle, and bore a hole through it near the other end for the post (E), which may be a piece of broom handle. Make the three wooden disks which form the spool (F) out of hard wood, fasten them together, and screw to the lower end of post, E. Nail a cross-piece to the top of the stern end of the wagon-bed, as shown in Fig. 1, and then bore a hole through this and the wagon-bed large enough to stick the tiller post through. Slip the post far enough into the hole so spool, F, will be on a level with the wheel axle, and drive an iron pin through a hole in the post to keep it from dropping further, as shown. Fasten the tiller stick to the top of the post with another pin.

Get some strong manila rope for tiller lines, loop it as shown in Fig. 6, slip the loops over the spool on the tiller post, and tie its ends to a couple of screw-eyes screwed into the wooden axle. Drive a nail through one side of the loop, as in Fig. 6, and into the spool, to keep the rope from slipping. If the plank of the wagon-bed is as wide as the iron axle, it will be necessary to saw away a strip on each side edge, as shown in Fig. 1, so the wheels can turn. This will not permit of making sharp turns, of course, but if you want to you can mount the wheels on a deep axle that will permit the wheels to turn under the wagon-bed.

Fig. 7 shows the bench support for the mast. Make this about 8 inches high and 8 inches wide, and after nailing it to the wagon-bed plank, cut and nail the board, G, to its front edge for a brace.

A rug pole makes an excellent mast for a sail wagon, but lacking this, cut a pole about 3 inches in diameter and

The ONCOOKER

S. E. KISER

THE THINGS THAT ARE DENIED

