

BIG TIMBER OUTPUT

Policy of the Forest Service Is Summarized.

A Large Number of National Forests Already More Than Pay Operating Expenses—Its Aims Are Told in Report of Forester.

Washington.—More than 2,000,000,000 board feet of timber, with a value of \$4,500,000 on the stump, was sold by the forest service in 1913, according to the annual report of Henry S. Graves, forester. This is an increase of 167 per cent over the sales of the preceding year. The timber sold was largely for future cutting under contracts that will run for a number of years. The actual cut was a little less than 500,000,000 board feet, an increase of 15 per cent over 1912. Still larger sales are in prospect.

The timber sale policy of the forest service is summarized as aiming first of all to prevent losses by fire, and secondly to utilize the ripe timber which can be marketed. Other aims are: To cut so as to insure restocking and forest permanence; to get the full market value for the timber sold; to prevent speculative acquisition and private monopoly of public timber and to maintain competitive conditions in the lumber industry so far as possible; to provide first for the needs of local communities and industries; to open lands of agricultural value to settlement without allowing them to be tied up by timber speculators, and finally to secure as soon as possible the cost of production and administration to the government and a revenue to the national forest states, to which go 25 per cent of all receipts.

A large number of national forests already more than pay operating expenses. The revenue from the Alaskan forests now exceeds the cost of administration. The same is true generally in the southwest.

The forage resources of the national forests are pointed out as contributing to the maintenance of over twenty million head of livestock, which supply in part at least the demands for meat, hides, or wool of every state in the union. The receipts from grazing during 1913, though second to those from timber were more than a million dollars, and showed an increase over the previous year in spite of the fact that the season was less favorable and the area reduced. Over 4 per cent more stock was grazed as the result of increased forage production and improvements in handling stock, especially sheep.

The system of range management employed by the forest service is held to offer hope of relief to the average citizen concerned over the dwindling supply of meat products and their alarming rise in cost. The national forests furnish abundant forage supplies, opportunity for the adoption of the best methods, freedom from livestock diseases, and protection in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges. Cattle from the Hayden national forest in Colorado took the grand championship prize at the national livestock show in Denver, and in many cases the lambs from the forests topped the market. Losses from predatory animals are growing less as the wolves, bears, and other animals are killed off by forest officers.

In connection with the grazing work the forests serve to protect game, and the Wichita forest, with its buffalo herd, is one of the show places of Oklahoma. During the year the service co-operated with the biological survey in placing over two hundred elk on various national forests. A large number of streams were stocked with trout fry.

One of the largest tasks of the service during the past year has been the classification of lands within the national forests in respect to their highest future use. This work was undertaken during 1913 on a more comprehensive scale than ever before, because there was a specific appropriation for the purpose. Large areas are being classified where the amount of land chiefly valuable for agriculture warrants its being taken out of the forests, and it also takes care of areas on which detailed classification will disclose small areas suitable for agricultural development within the forests. The work is being carried on with the assistance of the bureau of soils and the bureau of plant industry. One result of this work was the elimination of 340,000 acres from the Nebraska national forest, 23,000 acres from the Rainier, in Washington, and 412,770 acres from the Deschutes and Paulina in Oregon. About 300,000 acres in small isolated tracts were listed for settlement during the year. The areas now being examined for classification have a total area of about three million acres.

The forests are being made increasingly accessible. More than 350 miles of road, nearly 300 miles of fire line, nearly 4,000 miles of telephone lines, and 2,800 miles of trails were built. The present value of all public improvements on the forests is somewhat over \$2,000,000, two-thirds of this amount having been put into lines of communication and protection.

Receipts from all sources for the year were slightly under \$2,500,000, showing an increase of 14 per cent over 1912, while expenditures for administration and protection were slightly over \$4,600,000, showing a decrease from 1912 of 2 per cent. It is pointed out that the work of examining and appraising timber prior to sale is seriously behind hand in

Napoleon's Dark Days.
One hundred years ago a newspaper in Augusta, Ga., printed a communication just received from France, which threw an interesting light on the deplorable conditions existing there at that time, when Napoleon was fast nearing his downfall and the victorious allies were fast closing in on the country. The letter was from William H. Crawford, the famous Georgia statesman, who a few months before had been appointed minister to France by President Madison. In his letter

some regions and that larger receipts from timber are contingent upon the funds that can be made available for this purpose. Although money for timber-sale work is necessarily subtracted from what is needed to protect the forests against fire, improved organization of the fire-protective system has increased its efficiency. Owing partly to favorable weather conditions the total fire loss was only \$67,000, less than 10 per cent of last year, which was the best to date.

The resident population of the forests is given as nearly 200,000, and the transient population as over 1,500,000. Recreation use of the forests is increasing greatly, and is in some places giving rise to the need for careful sanitary regulation in the interest of the 1,200 cities deriving their water supplies from streams protected by the forests.

VALUE OF SKUNK TO AGRICULTURE.

The skunk which is represented throughout the country by a number of varieties, is an animal of great economic importance. Its food consists very largely of insects, mainly of those species which are very destructive to garden and forest crops. Field observations and laboratory examination demonstrate that they destroy immense numbers of white grubs, grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms, hornets, wasps, and other noxious forms. The alarming increase of the white grub in some localities is largely due to the extermination of this valuable animal.

It is a matter of common observation where white grubs are particularly abundant in corn fields to note little round holes burrowed in the ground about hills of corn. These are made by skunks in their search during the night for these grubs. During the recent outbreak of grasshoppers in Kansas it has been determined that in many cases a large proportion of the food of skunks consisted of these grasshoppers.

Some of the most destructive insects in agriculture are such as do their work below ground and out of reach of any method that the farmer can apply and it is against many of these that the skunk is an inveterate enemy. Notwithstanding all of this, there is probably not an animal that is as ruthlessly slaughtered as is this one, whereas it is equally entitled to protection with it. If not more so than some of our birds which enjoy this privilege.

In some regions, especially in the southwest, the bite of the skunk is supposed to produce hydrophobia. This fear is unfounded since it is proved that the bite of a healthy skunk is no more serious than similar wounds caused by other agencies.

EXACT ELEVATIONS.

The United States Geological Survey is publishing a series of reports containing the results of spirit leveling in all parts of the country and giving the exact elevations or altitudes of a great number of points. One of these reports—Bulletin 515, "Results of Spirit Leveling in Pennsylvania, 1899 to 1911"—is available for free distribution and can be had on application to the director of the survey at Washington. The work during the period covered by the report was done in co-operation with the topographic and geologic survey commission of Pennsylvania. The volume gives the exact elevations above mean sea level of about 2,700 points in the state, in addition to nearly 250 secondary elevations from records and topographic maps of the United States Geological Survey, including altitudes of well-known summits, elevations of water surface of prominent lakes, and other useful elevations. These elevations have been determined by the survey in connection with its topographic surveying. To engineers and surveyors this publication should be of great advantage, as the elevations, which have been accurately determined, afford a starting point for a survey of any kind that may be contemplated.

What Holds Him Back.
"Why don't you propose to her? Are you afraid?"
"Not of her."
"Then what's the trouble?"
"It's asking her father that I dread."

Mr. Crawford explained that he had not been able to transact any official business because of the absence of the emperor and his court with the army. Paris at this period, he went on to say, exhibited but a gloomy and melancholy appearance, among all its amusements and dissipation. The officers of the government, with all those able to bear arms, were in the field, so that nothing was to be met with in the streets of the immense city but old men, women and children.

GERMANY'S CROWN PRINCESS OUSTS OLD MEN

Crown Princess Cecile of Germany is one of the most active women in Berlin society and it has not surprised any one that she has wasted no time in exerting her influence over her imperial father-in-law from the moment she returned from her exile in Danzig.

The result of her influence became known on New Year's day, when a number of the oldest officials of the Kaiser's court, whom the Crown Princess had placed on the retired list to give way for younger and more up-to-date men, who, it is hoped, will insist less on ceremony than their predecessors.

The Crown Princess, who is a passionate lover of the tango, even hopes that she will be able to persuade them to join forces with her in her efforts to induce the Kaiser to raise his ban against South American dances.

Chief among the court officials who

have been "permitted" to retire is the chief master of ceremonies and marshal of court, Count August zu Eulenburg, who is seventy-five years old, and who, it is said, consented to retire only on condition that he be made minister of the royal household, a mere sinecure, where the old man will be quite harmless.

The man chosen to fill the important office of Count zu Eulenburg is Freiherr Hugo von Reischach, former court marshal to Empress Frederik and brother-in-law of the Duke of Ratibor, by no means a young man, but in thorough sympathy with the younger element at court.

A number of colonels of the various regiments of the guard have been given minor offices at court and this fact prophesies well for future entertainments at which the Crown Princess will now permanently take the place of the empress, whose health is still far from good.

As for the Crown Prince, who is now attached to the general staff of the army, his new duties are far more arduous than those of a regimental commander, and certainly far less to his liking, but the Kaiser has insisted that he must remain at least a year with the general staff and his superiors have orders to keep his nose continually against the grindstone, so Berlin society will see very little of him.

BRIG. GEN. FRANK M'INTYRE'S ARDUOUS TASK

Nearly everybody knows that in the United States there is a bureau of insular affairs, but there are very few who know just what this bureau is and what it does.

The ordinary citizen, possessed of average information concerning things politic, has a vague idea that it has something to do with the affairs of our little brown brothers in the Philippines, and he is right, so far; but the bureau is not confined in its activities to the Philippines. It has other and grave responsibilities and it is an exceedingly active body. Furthermore, it is a handy sort of an institution for doing the new things that the growth and expansion of the United States have made it necessary to do right off the bat, without waiting for congressional enactments and Supreme court interpretations of those enactments.

For example, when, in 1905, your

Uncle Sam found it expedient to create a sort of a receivership over the customs receipts of the Dominican republic, he borrowed the machinery of the bureau of insular affairs to do the work.

The sudden expansion of the territorial limits of the United States, following the Spanish-American war, brought the bureau of insular affairs into being, first as a division of the war department and later as a full bureau.

Alabama was the birthplace of this army officer, who has become civil administrator. The same story for several generations back. And yet there is nothing of the typical southerner in his appearance. In face, figure and appearance he is the sturdy north of Ireland Celt, heavy bodied, muscular, with a tint of sand in his hair and true Celtic blue eyes. Generations in a new land have not wiped out radical physical characteristics.

Genealogy does not interest Gen. McIntyre and he does not know just when his ancestors came over from the land where fighting men are bred. The south has given him gentle courtesy, and his wide experience a charm of manner characteristic of those long trained in handling large public affairs.

SECRETARY OF STATE W. J. BRYAN AT WORK

Just across Executive avenue from the White House offices in Washington open the portals of the state department. Visitors who arrive after five o'clock, when the elevator stops running, are compelled to ascend two long, winding pairs of stone steps, but the secretary's office in the state department has long been working overtime, and is ablaze with light. In room 212 sits Secretary W. J. Bryan, one of the Cornell boys from

Ithaca, N. Y., who since college days has given hearty support to Mr. Bryan. A suitcase whose exterior tells of strenuous travel and activity has a prominent place among the stately, somber furnishings of the office, and the bright polish of the new flat-top desk, under the dignified state of former secretaries of state as portrayed around the walls, is another evidence of Mr. Bryan's personality.

In the rooms of the state department throngs of visitors assemble, remaining even as late as seven o'clock just for an opportunity to see Secretary Bryan, who naturally has more visitors than any other member of the cabinet.

The massive desk is fringed with accumulated papers, and here and there are pencil-scribbled notes which have been already incorporated in state documents—a scrap of paper with a few words is oftentimes the germ of an important state document. Mr. Bryan's activities and official habits differ so radically from those of his predecessors that it has occasioned comment among Washington people who are largely wedded to tradition. None have ever been able to accuse the new secretary of being aught but the busiest of men, but his methods are both unusual and unconventional, and he insists upon Jeffersonian simplicity, and feels that by doing things in his own way he is dispatching business much more rapidly than by conforming to the habits of his predecessors.

When a knotty problem confronts him Mr. Bryan writes a letter to a friend to find out the facts in a simple and direct way. There is always some friend somewhere who can throw light upon a vexed question.

If some of his critics could follow William Jennings Bryan on one of his working days at Washington, his industry and hours of labor would occasion commendation rather than criticism. In his work at Washington he continues and often exceeds the always arduous effort that has characterized his career. Far into the night his labors continue, and the only indication of activity in the long, dark corridors at the state department, with its black-and-white checkered floor, is the presence of Edwin Savoy, the colored messenger, who has been on duty in the department since 1869. During his years of service many secretaries have come and gone, but if you want to know which one puts in the longest hours at the office, ask the messenger, who patiently keeps sentry outside the door.—National Magazine.

Stanley Adopted His Opponent's Tactics.
Representative A. O. Stanley, member from the state of fine horses, once got the better of a political opponent by adopting the man's own tactics. This gentleman had gone about the district demanding election by stating that the Stanley family had for many years and generations been distinguished statesmen holding important offices in the commonwealth, while he was poor and unknown.

So Stanley

would surpass surgery in its services to the human race. If he were starting on a professional career, he said, he would unhesitatingly take up the study of internal medicine rather than surgery. This is the more singular because doctors have been assuring us that internal medicine would go out of use soon, and preventive measures and nursing be trusted to work cures.

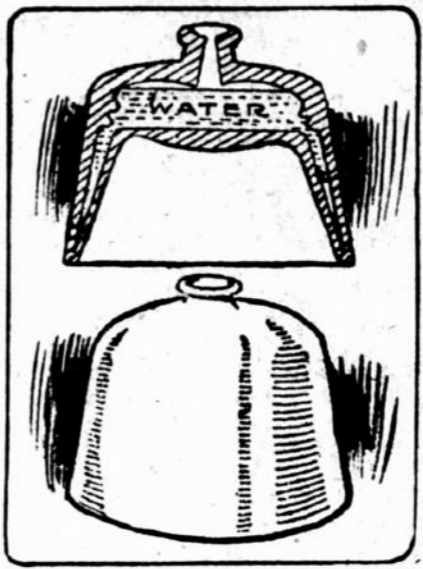
You'll never get inside the gates of pearl on the strength of your good intentions.

KEEPING THE BUTTER COOL

Earthenware Cover Filled With Water Does the Same Work as Supply of Ice.

In tropical regions where ice is not accessible the natives have a way of keeping food and water at a desirable temperature by the use of an earthenware jar in which some water has been placed. The action of the water in finding its way through the perforations of the jar and being evaporated on the outside has the effect of lowering the temperature to a very desirable degree.

This idea has been utilized by a French inventor in the manufacture of a butter cover to be utilized on expeditions and in localities where it is not convenient to get ice. This cover is



Earthenware Cover for Butter.

hollow, not only to accommodate the butter or other article which it may be desired to put inside, but between the walls there is a space into which it is designed to place a quantity of water. The evaporation of the water on the outside surface cannot take place without absorption of heat and this is drawn from the article which happens to be under the earthenware cover. The water is supplied through an opening in the handle.

PROPER PREPARATION OF TEA

Rightly Made, the Beverage Will Be Without an Undue Proportion of Tannic Acid.

Though many persons resort to the teapot very frequently, considering tea a substitute for food, it is really only a stimulant, though less food is required where much tea is taken. Any real nutrition gained from tea is from the sugar and milk served with it. Theine is the stimulating property of tea. The tannin also contained in an astringent. This by long infusion develops tannic acid which is injurious. Freshly boiled water should be used for making tea; if not boiling the theine is not extracted, and if not freshly boiled it is flat and insipid. Tea should never be boiled. The quantity infused varies with the tea. Speaking generally, use three teaspoons of tea for four persons. Scald an earthen teapot or heat it on the stove. Put in the tea and pour on about four cups of boiling water. Let stand in a warm place, and use in about five minutes. If there is any delay in using it pour it off the leaves at the end of five minutes. Avoid a second steeping of the leaves with the addition of a few fresh leaves, as is the custom of some housewives.

To Clean Coat Collars.

Apply turpentine to the soiled places, letting the fluid dry, and apply more several times, then gently scrape off the loosened dirt. Wet again with turpentine and scrape, repeating this until all spots have been removed. Then sponge with a clean cloth and turpentine, or better still, alcohol or chloroform, and wipe dry. A fresher and smoother looking surface is obtained when alcohol or chloroform is used, as there two substances evaporate more quickly than does turpentine.—Home Department, National Magazine.

Salmi of Duck With Turnips.

Truss a duck as for roasting, put it in a tin with a little butter or lard, and roast until partially done. Let cool, untrussed, and cut the duck into joints. Prepare about a pint of brown sauce, strain and put in a stew pan. All the pieces of duck and about three turnips, cut into neatly shaped quarters, which have been previously blanched and fried in butter. Season with pepper and salt, add a glass of sherry and simmer gently about 20 minutes. Take up, garnish with glazed fried bread croutons and serve.

French Meat Roll.

Chop finely two pounds of round steak, add the grated rind of half a lemon, one slightly beaten egg, two tablespoons of malted butter, a level teaspoon of salt, a little pepper, a little cheddar cheese, if liked. Shape on a roll and dust it with flour. Place in the baking pan on a piece of thick buttered paper, and bake frequently with a cup of hot water in which two tablespoons of butter have been melted. This may be served with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

Prune Puffs.

Place two cups of cooked prunes, which have been stoned, in a buttered baking dish. Pour over them a batter made from three cups of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder, half-teaspoon salt, two well-beaten eggs, one cup of milk and two well-beaten eggs. Bake until the crust is light and brown. Serve with a sauce made from one-half cup of butter rubbed with one of sugar, set over a kettle and whip in the white of an egg until foamy. This is delicious.

Orange Roly Poly.

Make a light dough for apple dumplings, roll it out into a narrow long sheet, about quarter of an inch thick. Spread thickly over it peeled and sliced oranges, sprinkle it plentifully with white sugar, scatter over all a teaspoon or two of grated orange peel, then roll up. Fold the edges well together, to keep the juices from running out. Roll it in a floured cloth one hour and a half. Serve it with lemon sauce.

EELS ARE MYSTERY WAS HOME DOCTOR

Phases of the Existence of Slippery Creatures.

They Spawn in the Deep Sea, Migrate to Fresh Water, but Return to Place of Birth Before Disappearing Forever.

The eel reaches its greatest development in America along the Atlantic seaboard and rivers discharging thereon, but it is found in abundant quantities in the great lakes, the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river and its tributaries, says Hugh M. Smith, United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, in the National Geographical Magazine. A similar species is found in western Europe, the Mediterranean sea and as far south as the Azores. In America eels are found all along the eastern coast of Brazil.

The eel is most valued as a food in Germany and the Scandinavian countries of northern Europe, although it is eaten to some extent in all countries where it is found. Profitable eel farms are conducted in Norway. The Danes are perhaps the greatest consumers of eels, the catch in that nation being greater than for all North America.

Practically nothing is known of the spawning of eels and little of their early life. It is known that when they are about a year old they seek fresh water. Eels take no nourishment during this period. When first known they are flat and translucent, large dark eyes being the only parts visible. They are then about three inches long. During the year they drift with the tide and wind and gradually assume the shape of the eel of commerce.

As soon as they reach fresh water physical changes begin to take place. They become brownish in color and later very dark. The fresh water migration comes in the late winter or spring. When full grown they return to salt water and disappear. That migration takes place in the fall.

When the eel is ready for its departure from fresh water it undergoes peculiar changes. The eyes in the male become nearly twice their normal size and both sexes lose their dirty yellow green color, becoming silvery. They travel down stream, mostly at night, and once they reach the open sea all knowledge of their habits becomes obscure. It is known that they never spawn within a thousand feet of the surface and it is believed that they undergo a general degeneration or jellyfication of tissues. They never return to fresh water nor have they been caught at sea.

The female eel is the larger and one most usually caught for food. Any eel 16 inches long is most likely a female while any more than 18 inches long is certain to be. No eel with ripe eggs has ever been found and only one mature male has ever been caught. That one, 14 inches long, was found off the coast of Denmark.

It is believed that the eel is the most prolific of all backboneed creatures. An average sized eel will produce from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 eggs, it is estimated, while larger ones will produce 20,000,000.

Eels are feeble swimmers, and their favorite food is the roe of fishes, they like humans, being particularly fond of shad roe. In this way eels become very destructive of other fish life. They will attack fish caught in gill nets, but never otherwise.

The strangest facts about the eel is that they take no food in the larval stages, says Mr. Smith. They emerge from an egg less than one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter and grow to a length of perhaps three inches or more in a year, drifting 1,000 miles or more on the sea, yet take no food. When they reach fresh water their digestive organs have just reached sufficient development to take food.

Also it is not generally recognized that eels are a scale fish. Mr. Smith states the scales are easily recognized with the eye and become objects of scientific curiosity under the microscope. Most of the present day knowledge of eels has been based on a study of the scales. Eels scales differ from any other American fish scales. The scales increase in size with the eel and decrease when the eel shrinks during the winter fast. The scales are deposited normally, after the eel has lived three years in fresh water.

Owing to the eel's mysterious life some curious tales have been built around it. Early writers could account for their birth in no way except by spontaneous origin from mud, horsehair or the skins of old eels. The horsehair myth still prevails in rural districts.

A writer in the thirteenth century solemnly declared that eels leave the water at night and feed in fields. German peasants and many Americans believe this.

Contrasted Advantages.

"So you think the workingman has all the best of it?"
"I do," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "When something goes wrong with a workingman's automobile, he simply gets out, fixes it and goes ahead. When mine breaks down I am helpless."

His Trade or Profession.

"You say this man is a ready speaker on his feet?"
"You misunderstood me. I said he was a ready speaker on other people's feet."

Fable for Song Writers.

Once upon a time there was a modern song writer who put over a melody compiled of clean sentiment, a reasonable meter, and a riming status that the average motorman might not refuse to stand for. Also there was no reference therein to "bear," "kid," "big doll," "chicken," or even "squat."
"Fine chance. The rest of his craft pegged him full of poisoned javelins within an hour and tossed the javelins to the coyotes."
Moral—The last part of it sounds probable enough.—Collier's Weekly.

Mother in Old Days Believed in Roots and Barks.

She Treated Every Ailment of Family—Remedy for "All Run Down and Draggly Feelings"—Goose Grease and Brown Paper.

"One does not have to be very old," said a New Yorker whose boyhood was spent on a farm, according to a writer in the New York Sun, "to remember when the mother of the household came pretty near to being the whole thing in the family doctor line, and her faith in herbs and roots and barks was as strong as her industry in collecting them in their season."

"During the summer and fall months she gathered snake root, pink root, blood root, mandrake—May flower, so-called—colt's foot, poke root, catnip, horseradish, elder blows, boneset, wild cherry bark, whitewood bark, poplar bark, sassafras root and bark and other barks and herbs too numerous to mention. Along the walls of the garden she kept growing rows of medicinal herbs—yarrow, sage, tansy, balsam, and many others. Each and every one of these wild and cultivated, had its curative value.

"Croup, whooping cough, mumps, hives, carche, toothache, measles, colic, and all the other ailments that juvenile flesh was either heir to or caught from the neighbors, quickly ran up against discouragement in the shape of some decoction or concoction evolved from mother's collection of 'yarbs.' And it was not only the ill of the rising generation of her day that mother unhesitatingly went up against with her home curative agent."

"Sixty headache was forced to become a well one when brought in contact with whitewood bark soured in whisky, while boneset tea was a febrifuge that required but a few draughts of it to make one's temperature tumble back to normal. And was somebody about the house feeling all run down and draggly? Well, there's the whisky and wild cherry bark bottle up on the top shelf of the cupboard alongside of the 'camphire' bottle—another never failing resort in time of need. Daily with that whisky and wild cherry bottle gently three times a day and the first thing you know you'll be as good as new."

"If any spring had come and gone without the annual sassafras tea being brewed and partaken of copiously by every member of the household, mother would have regarded the outlook for the family health as dark indeed, for it was then that the blood needed 'thinning' and sassafras tea was the important thing to do that important sanitary job."

"But the household doctoring wasn't confined to the use of roots and barks and herbs. There were salves and ointments and washes and gargles and applications of numerous kinds, and gifts to meet the occasion, all ready to the making from ingredients on the premises. The gargle of vinegar, salt and cayenne pepper, with the accompanying slice of fat pork, made hot with the same kind of pepper and bound round the throat on a piece of old red flannel—necessarily 'old red flannel, according to a housewife tradition—was the all sufficient treatment for sore throat, not only the simple kind, but the dreaded one known as quinsy."

"The bottle of strained honey—at ways the dark honey or honey made by the bees before they began to work on the buckwheat blossoms—and the jar of goose grease were yanked down from the shelf when some of the youngsters roused mother from her peaceful slumbers with the honk of a cough. Quickly down upon the cause of that alarm signal went a generous dose of the honey sirup. Leaving it to its work, instantly followed with hearty massaging of the youngster's chest with goose grease, the course of treatment closing with a big square of coarse brown paper—the like of which we see no more—liberally coated with goose grease and placed firmly on the patient's chest. Any case of croup that didn't take itself off and away within 15 minutes after being met with that reception was not of record."

"Who ever had a cold in those days of home treatment without going right to work at it with mother's onion sirup? Onion sirup was simply the expressed juice of roasted onions made into sirup by simmering in sugar in a covered vessel and taken in liberal doses. It somehow certainly did do the business for a cold."

"I was up around my old home region last summer and was surprised and disappointed not to see the boy with a stone bruise. Why, in the olden time, the boy who didn't coax a stone bruise on his heel some time during the season's round of pleasure was sort of looked down on as lacking in something or other. Whether the stone bruise on the heel was made to show the efficacy of mother's soap and sugar drawing plaster in dealing with such visitations there is perhaps no means of knowing, but that plaster certainly did have a draft that made the stone bruise pale its ineffectual fires, so to speak, and go 'way from there."

"But folks today, somehow or other, seem to get along pretty satisfactorily, although the old fashioned home practice of the curing art is tucked away on the commodious shelf of the has been."

Famous Woman Astronomer.

Miss Annie J. Cannon, who has been under way the task of cataloguing star plates at the Harvard astronomical observatory, has come to be known as the most distinguished woman astronomer in the world. Miss Cannon's work, now being awaited with interest by all the great astronomers, will, when finished, tell what the stars were made of as well as locate and tabulate their motions in the heavens. She is a native of Delaware, and in the course of her work has discovered 150 variable stars.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

The evidences are many and gratifying that the people of the north are realizing and meeting in a very high degree the obligation and duty they owe to the negro.

The negro problem is the south's greatest problem. It has passed through the era of passion, and is passing safely through the era of racial prejudices.

The idea which so long a time had currency in the south was that the negro had no qualification for living and competing with the dominant and superior race—that he complicated all their problems of industry and society, and that the wise thing to do was to help him to enter another country, where, after 200 years of contact with this people, he might work out his own destiny by their counsel and co-operation, but with absolute independence and in his own right.

That idea has entirely passed away. Every thinking man now believes that so long as our republic endures, the white and black races will dwell side by side in the south.

It was therefore both logical and humane that the more advanced and better developed race must, as a matter of policy and prudence, help the negro and develop him along the best lines, and co-operate with him in every worthy measure, with helpfulness and consideration. They must build up the negro to the higher conceptions of his duty to himself and to them, and establish the understanding that since they must live with him, the white race must help him to be the worthier of citizenship and association.

More and more the northern people, whose philanthropy has been lavish and well directed, are holding out their hands and their money in the development of the negro, and are coming to trust the south more and more completely in dealing with problems looking to his welfare.

This feeling and spirit are entering the minds of both races, and it is safe to say that the relation between the two races of the south have never been more friendly and safer than now.

From April 25 to 29 of the present year, in Atlanta, the southern sociological congress, made up of leading university presidents, with other noted publicists and thinkers of the south, discussed with rare courage, great moderation and remarkable ability the religious, educational, hygienic, economic and civic conditions of the negro of the south and the white man's relation to him.

The speeches at the congress were epoch making because of the accuracy and abundance of data, and because of the startling frankness of stating the deficiencies disclosed in the program of the whites of the south in dealing with the negro problem.

An especially striking feature of the congress was the fact that the negro delegates were invited as a body, for the first time in the history of any program of a similar character, to seats on the floor in each of the seven conferences held simultaneously in seven different white churches of the capital of the south.—Editorial in the Chicago American.

The new money-washing machine has been installed in the Philadelphia mint by Burgess Smith, its inventor. It weighs 8,800 pounds, has a capacity of 5,000 notes an hour, and has two parts—one scrubs the note, the second gives it a cold-water bath.

Large deposits of sulphur have been found in southern Texas and are to be developed in a similar manner to the development of the Louisiana sulphur fields.

The Trade and Labor council of Danville, Ill., had about 700 negro members in the Miners' union and 40 in the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' alliance. The Springfield Federation of Labor included negro members in local unions of miners, barbers, hod carriers and cement workers.

While there is undoubtedly considerable discrimination against negroes when they seek work at profitable skilled trades, it is nevertheless the fact that this hostility is by no means universally employed among union men, and union leaders in many instances are making progress in overcoming such feeling among white workmen.

Because the tonnage over the famous Forth bridge in Scotland was 60 per cent. heavier last year than in the year when it was opened, much of the structure will be rebuilt.

The total production of sugar beets in 1912 in the following countries, Prussia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, France, Croatia-Slavonia, Italy, Roumania, Russia in Europe, Sweden, Canada, is estimated at 778,989,000 hundred weight, against 573,300,000 hundredweight in 1911, showing an increase of 35.9 per cent.

Miss Margaret Montgomery of Stillwater, Okla., picked 700 pounds of cotton in one day, the record for the world, although she weighed only 121 pounds herself.

This year's crop of Formosa teas is reported to be better than previously in many seasons.

The most fatal explosion ever known as at Gravellines in 1854. Three thousand people were killed.

A paper chimney 50 feet high and fireproof, is a curiosity to be seen at Breslau, Germany.

Daily motor car service has begun between Huelva and Agramonte, Spain.

In an address before the National Conference of Race Betterment at Battle Creek, Mich., Dr. Booker T. Washington uttered these remarkably wise words regarding the treatment of the negro which are worth pondering:

"There are 10,000,000 colored citizens in this country, and they are here to stay. They will help or they will hinder. The white people can make the negro become a better citizen not only by being frank with him with reference to his shortcomings, but by praising him when he does well. Greater good can be accomplished if the strong points of the negro are emphasized and less stress placed upon the weak points."

That is sound common sense. We must recognize the fact that the negro is with us to stay and we must make the best of him. He can be of service or not, as he is treated. The white race, being dominant numerically and in civilization, must be tolerant and kindly.

It is not necessary to minimize the negro's shortcomings nor to be blind to the fact that he has faults largely due to conditions which surround him. But we must strive to eradicate these faults by proper education, by tolerance and by broad human sympathy.

In the meanwhile we must remember that discriminating praise and approbation constitute some of the chief elements of incentive to better effort, and we should not be stinting of these when the negro deserves them. Rather, we should seek occasions to bestow them.—Exchange.

A Russian is not of age until he is twenty-six years old. Until that time at least four-fifths of his earnings must go to his parents.

Southern money is flowing toward work for negro betterment. The students of Vanderbilt university are raising a fund for the industrial department of Nashville institute. A fashionable girl's school in Nashville, long noted for benevolence to foreign missions, but hitherto oblivious to the need of colored people at their very door, has this winter given \$600 to pay the salary of a director for the "Girls of the Forward Quest," an organization paralleling the negroes the white Camp Fire Girls.

Right here is shown the good faith of the negro in claiming equal, but not necessarily the same privileges with the white man. It was the north which took the responsibility of discouraging negro girls from organizing camp fires. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch then set to work to devise a parallel plan, especially suited to the needs of negro girls, and one for boys to be known as "Boys of the Advance Guard." The way these separate organizations are welcomed marks the difference between the spirit of the north and the southern negro.

Good faith on the part of southern whites is evidenced by the action of the Federation of Labor of Tennessee, which since the meet of the Southern Sociological congress has opened its membership to negroes—a step whose industrial importance to the colored man it is difficult to exaggerate.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Egg production in the United States increased from 450,000,000 dozen in 1880 to 1,300,000,000 dozen in 1900 and to 1,750,000,000 dozen in 1912, the exports last year amounting to 19,000,000 dozen.

Social conditions in the United States are tending to develop in the negro a racial consciousness and to organize a negro nationality, declared Robert E. Park, professor of sociology of the University of Chicago, before the American Sociological society at Minneapolis.

Professor Park was speaking on "Racial Assimilation Within Secondary Groups," with particular reference to the negro.

California vegetables growing in on a big scale. From one place this season 22 car loads of rhubarb and from another 34 car loads of fresh asparagus went east. One association canner packed 4,500,000 pounds of berries in 1912.

Before marriage a man has a theory about managing a wife, but after marriage he discovers that it is a fact and not a theory that confronts him.

Few turtles are being caught these days in the Bahamas, the annual catching having diminished for some time. Exportation of turtles is now soon cease.

It is quite possible that the foreign missionaries would be more fully appreciated if we sent them canned.

At the fair held in Yakutsk, Siberia, last July, 46,946 pounds of bones of the mammoth were sold. Other articles sold were 20,000 white polar fox skins, 1,000 red fox skins, 10,000 ermine skins, 70,000 squirrel skins and 100 black bear skins.

Many a man who proudly boasts that every dollar he has made honestly is worth about 98 cents.

For the first six months of 1913 diamond digging areas of southwestern Transvaal (these having no reference to the diamond mines proper) produced stones of a total value of \$1,354,882.

Sewing machines in Smyrna are chiefly sold on the installment plan.

The Philippines are now producing about one-third of the world's copra.

The wealth of the United States is estimated at \$130,000,000,000.

SPORTS

BOWLING

The American Bowling congress tournament at Buffalo, next March, will be rolled on 16 alleys.

BILLIARDS

Kodji Yamada has gone into training for his coming match with Albert Cutler at 14.1 ballline, the new billiard game.

Alfred De Oro has retained the three cushion billiard championship, defeating Charley Morin of Chicago, 150 to 113, in their match for the Jordan Lambert trophy.

Willie Hoppe was the only billiard champion who held a title on January 1, 1913, to retain it when the same day slipped in on the wings of 1914. The way table championships went by the board was alarming.

GOLF

The University of Illinois will add golf to its athletic curriculum.

The United States Golf association has a membership of 357 clubs.

Golf activities for 1914 will begin with the annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. in New York. Changes in competition rules are said to be on the cards.

Four American amateurs will wrestle for the British amateur of 1914: Jerome Travers, Fred Herreshoff, Francis Outmet and Henrich Schmidt form the dauntless quartette.

WRESTLING

Boleslau Ragalski, a Polish giant, has come to this country to join the army of wrestlers. He weighs 260 pounds.

Fred Beell defeated Peter after a sensational match at Duluth, Minn., but the wrestler failed to weight in. This makes the championship still in doubt.

Tom Jenkins, who was champion heavyweight wrestler until Gotch took the title away from him, and who has since been an instructor at West Point, now has a desire to return to the mat and try for the heavy honors again.

HORSE RACING

Light harness horses trained by Walter Cox during the last ten years have won \$40,000 on tracks throughout the United States.

During the horse racing season just concluded in Ireland, 698 races were run, worth \$338,725, and the number of horses that ran was 1,239.

German breeders have already expended something like \$450,000 in English blooded stock this season, and again made extensive purchases at the Newmarket December sales.

Peter the Great heads the list of winning sires, as his progeny won 40 races, placed 125 times and captured \$65,538 in stakes in the past season.

PUGILISM

Frank Klaus has decided to retire from the ring.

Arthur Pelkey announces that he will begin his battle to the top all over again.

Joe Azevedo, who recently won over Owen Moran and Ad Wolgast, is a Portuguese.

"Wild Joe" Belasco is said to be the first Filipino to box as a professional in America.

George Carpentier has held the championship of France at all weights. He started out as a bantam weight.

Owen Moran, the English light-weight, expects to do some fighting around New York before he goes home.

MISCELLANEOUS

Yale's new bowl-shaped stadium will cost \$500,000.

A student named Sze is Cornell's star chess player.

Harry Hillman of Dartmouth was elected president of the Professional Trainers' association at New York.

Philadelphia has a soccer football team called the Victors. It is easy to say the "Victors win," but suppose they lose?

After almost a year without a trainer after the death of Mike Murphy, Truxton Hare announces that Penn will have one the coming year.

Trials races to determine what yacht will have the honor of defending the America's cup against the Shamrock IV, will be held off Long Island.

Wallace Maxfield, the Dartmouth freshman shotputter, has hands of such size that a New York writer intimates jokingly that he can palm a 13-pound shot.

PONTIUS WILL BE MISSED



Coach Yost will be compelled to rebuild a scoring machine before he meets Harvard next fall. He loses the pick of his 1913 line and the stars of his backfield by graduation. Pontius, Paterson, McHale, Allmendinger, Lichtner and Scott will be missing from the Michigan line. The field from which Yost must choose his new timber is questionable.

AQUATIC

Harvard wants an early boat race with Cornell, probably with the idea of getting over it that much sooner.

The University of Washington navy has ordered two 62-foot eight-oared shells for the use of the 1914 varsity crew.

Yale is going back to the "Cook stroke" which will be quite a change from going back with the English stroke.

Philadelphia oarsmen will bid for the 1914 rowing races of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to be held over the national mile and a quarter course on the Schuylkill river next July or August.

The last announcement for the Yale crew and this time official is that Eugene Giannini will have actual charge of the Blue on the water. Giannini has just resigned from the New York Athletic club after 20 years' service with its crews.

FOOTBALL

For the first time in 15 years the Wesleyan (Connecticut) football team will not play Yale next year.

Three weeks after the Penn game, Fritz, Cornell's star, discovered that he fractured his arm in the fray.

Coach George Brooks of the University of Pennsylvania football team is the latest recruit to those who wish to have the football players numbered next fall.

The election of a substitute as captain of the Navy team indicates the feeling at Annapolis is that there ought to have been more substitutes and fewer regulars in the Army game.

The resignation of Roscoe P. McClane, Princeton's head coach, has been accepted. The committee in charge of the Tiger football will, next season, resort almost exclusively to the open play.

Penn Carolan of Oak Park, former high school football star and later halfback on the University of Chicago freshman team, announces he will leave Chicago and enter the University of Illinois.

BASEBALL

The Boston Red Sox have released Bill Mundy, who played first base during the close of last year's schedule.

It is reported that Harry Steinfeld, former Cub player, will manage the Lexington team of the Ohio State league.

Last season Joe Tinker finished in the list of 300 batters for the first time in his career of 12 years in the National league.

Manager Johnny Evers was the hardest batter in the league to be fooled by strikes. Evers fanned but 14 times in 136 games.

Scotty Ingerton has reported to Owner Wagon of the Colonias that the ankle which he broke last summer is as good as ever.

Minneapolis will not train in Hickman, Ky., next spring. St. Joseph, Mo., will be the scene of activities for the Cantillon outfit in March.

Manager Mike Lynch of the Spokane Indians, has signed Danny Shea, former catcher for the Victoria team of the Northwestern league.

Doc Green, former trainer of the Boston Red Sox, who was replaced by Joe Quirk under Jimmie McAleer, again has been chosen trainer.

Johnny Kling states that he will not play ball in 1914 unless located in Kansas City, indicating that he will be with either the Reds or the Blues.

Gandil, first sacker of the Washington Senators, has sold his automobile, because he believes that driving his own car affected his batting eye last season.

CLEANING CLOTHES AT HOME

Some Simple Methods That Will Produce Results Equal to Those of the Professional.

We all now need so many articles of wearing apparel that the problem of keeping them clean has grown to be a serious one indeed, to those who find it expedient to do some of their own cleaning rather than send all to a professional cleaner.

It may be removed in either of three ways—by absorption, emulsion or by the use of soap and hot water. The soap and hot water process may be applied to all small articles that can be laundered in the usual manner, and should require but little trouble.

Large articles and such fabrics as cannot be laundered may be treated by absorption. Fresh grease spots may often be entirely removed by a melting process alone. Place pieces of white blotting paper over and under the spot and press with a warm iron.

If the fabric is such that the heat will affect the color, cold absorption, with French chalk as the absorbent, can be used. Pulverize the chalk, cover the spot thickly with it, and allow it to stand for several hours. Then brush off with a soft brush. If necessary apply it a second time. This chalk may also be applied by mixing it to a paste with benzine, applying it in that form, and brushing it when thoroughly dry.

In cases of large grease spots of long standing it is best to use a solvent of grease, such as alcohol, chloroform, ether, benzine or naphtha. Benzine and naphtha are the best for woollens, while ether and chloroform are best for silk, and may be used in the most delicate fabrics. A thick piece of sateen is a good article with which to apply these solvents, as it does not become linty.

CURTAINS ARE WORTH CARE

Their Usefulness May Be Prolonged With a Little Pecuaction at Cleaning Time.

When doing up fine curtains the weight alone of the heavy work often tears the curtain. To avoid this, take cheesecloth that has been shrunk, or old sheets sewed together, on which carefully baste the curtains. After shaking out the dust, soak in cold water. Put in suds and boil. Gently lift up and down in the water. Rinse in several waters, the last slightly blueed for white curtains, or stained with coffee for ecru. Put through the wringer; never wring by hand. Set up the stretcher, and after doubling your curtain to find the center, commence to pin on from center to outside. Keep the curtains constantly wet while pinning on, or they may tear. Four curtains may be pinned on at once, so keeping all pairs precisely the same size and shape for bay or double window. A little starch may be added to the last rinsing water if desired.

Six Months' Cake.

Work one-half cup of shortening (using butter and lard in equal proportions until creamy), then add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of sugar, two eggs well beaten and one-half cupful of molasses. Mix and sift two and one-half cups of bread flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful of clove and one-fourth teaspoonful of mace. Add alternately with one-half cup milk to first mixture and beat vigorously; then add one cup of raisins, seeded and cut in small pieces and dredged with two tablespoonfuls of pastry flour. Turn into two bread pans and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

Butter Scotch.

Three cupfuls of white sugar, half a cupful of water, half a cupful of vinegar or half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a tablespoonful of butter and eight drops of extract of lemon. Boil without stirring until it will snap and break, just before taking from the fire add a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, pour into well buttered biscuit tins to the depth of a quarter of an inch. Mark off into squares when partly cold.

Useful Zinc.

The simplest way to clean out the soot from a stove pipe, or a stove—or a chimney—is to take a small piece of zinc, place it in the stove while a good fire is burning. Soon the stove is relieved of the accumulation of soot. For a chimney, place the zinc in the fire, and soon the chimney is entirely cleaned by the chemical action of the zinc on the soot.—Home Department, National Magazine.

Crown Roast of Pork.

Take a dozen pork chops, so as to form a crown, with the ribs trimmed free of meat and cut the same length. Fill the center of the crown with some small onions, or with sausage meat mixed with one-third its quantity of bread crumbs. Put the roast in a dripping pan with a cupful of hot water and roast till thoroughly done, at least three hours, basting it frequently with the drippings.

Cranberry Sauce.

Many people like cranberries served without seeds and skin, but find cutting each berry a tedious process. The same result can be obtained by putting the berries through the food chopper, says the St. Louis Star. This breaks each berry and cuts the skin into small bits, giving the sauce a better appearance.

Chocolate Walnut Pudding.

Boil one pint of milk, add half a cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls grated chocolate and one of cornstarch yolks of two eggs beaten. Cook until thick. Remove from fire and add one half cupful nuts, mix well. Serve cold in tall glasses with spoonful of whip cream on top.

To Tighten Your Machine Band.

Do not cut your sewing machine belt when it gets too loose. Instead put a few drops of pure castor oil on the band, run the machine a few minutes and the belt will be tightened.

HER PEACH GOWN BY NATURAL SIGNS

It was a fluffy little thing, that peach-colored gown, and it had lain in the closet for five long years, ever since the night that its owner had, for the pure pleasure of "making up," quarreled with the One Man.

She had been particularly charming that night, wearing her dark hair parted as he liked it best, which was his favorite. Then, the coquette in her had mastered, for the moment, the big womanly nature of her that she had gradually built up. Carefully had she struggled to eliminate the feline which lies dormant, at least, in most of her sex, and it had reappeared at a moment when she was happiest. The man, Philip Steel, had gone away disillusioned, despair stamped upon his face, when without rhyme or reason she had quarreled with him and then insisted that he apologize for something he had not done.

Afterward, a single moment after he had gone, she would have willingly apologized upon her knees, but she would not call him back. It was not pride; she was too big to allow so small a thing to stand between her and the man no one could replace in her affections, but it was a conviction that the discovery of the shallow, the light, the frivolous, the very feline traits which she had striven so hard to eliminate, had disillusioned Philip Steel beyond any recall. That if she sent for him he would come to her, during that first agonizing year, she had had no doubt, but it was again her firm conviction that he would return through pity and not love. And, though sometimes she would gladly have had him come to her even through the charity she felt his pity would be, she loved him too much to allow him to sacrifice himself. And now five years had gone by, and though he lived in the same city, she had heard of him only through mutual friends, and the night before, one had informed her of a rumor of his engagement to a girl in a distant town.

But tonight, this very last night, Philip Steel was again to be her own. When the engagement was announced she would have no right to think of him and she would not. Neither would she wait until the announcement to give him up even in thought. No one should forbid her to carry a remembrance of him in her heart but herself, and after this one night, that should be rich with dreams of the past, she would think of him no more. Yes, she would punish herself with even her quarrelsome words that had sent him away. Her memories of that last night would be complete. She would have her happiness for a brief hour, and then she would be brave and take the bitter with the sweet.

All but herself had gone out after dinner and she would be in the house alone and her play acting would be undisturbed. So she went up the stairs to dress, singing happily as she had done the last night, even to the same song, a little lifting melody that set the pulses throbbing and the heart singing in the chorus. Then, entering her room, she went to the closet that contained the little peach gown. Tenderly she took it out from the darkness and unwrapped its shroudlike protecting cover.

"He likes you, little frock, did you know?" she murmured happily, as she shook out the folds. "The first time he saw me wearing you he called me his peach blossom, and though you are just a little bit out of style, he has asked me to keep on wearing you for him. So I guess I'll never have quite the heart to throw you away, little frock." And on and on she chattered gaily, dressing the while, just as she had done on her treasured night five years ago. Then she ran trippingly down the staircase and into the little drawing room with its pink winged chair, with a book in hand to wait for him.

Gravely she read on until the little French timepiece chimed the quarter hour. Then she rose, for her heart's ear heard again the opening of the hall door and the maid's voice as she directed him to the drawing room. As the drawing room door opened, she closed her eyes in content as in spirit she felt the arms of Philip again about her and knew that his lips were resting on her hair.

From happening to happening, she played the evening through, the ghostliness and piteousness of her brave little show never once darkening the hour. Then in order came the quarrel, the silly, catty little quarrel that had wrecked the happiness of a lifetime, and she went over it word for word as bravely as she had recounted her happiness. Only at the last, instead of leaning in helpless despair against the door which Philip had closed so sharply after him, she flung it wide, followed him into the garden and cried after him to return.

The scene was over, the curtain dropped and wearily she went back and lowered the lights before creeping lifelessly up the stairs. Once in her room she opened the bottom drawer of the old highboy and laid the dresser ten sprinkled lavender over it, repeating mockingly, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Then she closed the drawer, feeling as though she had sealed a little tomb.—New York Press.

Concession.

"Don't you think men ought to have a voice in a political campaign?" asked Mr. Meekton.

"Certainly," replied his wife. "Every glee club should have a few bass voices in it."

Aiming at Profundity.

"There are some parts of your speech that I find hard to understand."

"Point 'em out," replied Senator Sorghum, "and I'll rewrite the other portions. I intended the entire speech to be that way."

The By-Products.

Coogan, the Customer—There's as much nourishment in a pint of peanuts as in two pounds of that steak.

Grogan, the Butcher—But there's no gravy, an' nothin' for th' cat, an' no hash the next day!—Puck.

Forecast of Weather May Be Made Accurate.

Really No Reason Why One Should Be Caught in a Storm or Be Unprepared for a Change in Existing Conditions.

When the temperature suddenly falls there is a storm coming from the south.

When the temperature suddenly rises there is a storm forming north of you.

The wind always blows from a region where a storm is in progress toward a region of fair weather.

Cumulus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the north or northeast there will be rains within 24 hours no matter how cold it is.

When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or southeast there will be a cold hail storm on the morrow, if it be in summer and if in winter there will be a snowstorm.

The wind always blows in a circle for storms and when from the north the heaviest rain is east of you. If from the south the heaviest rain is north of you and if it blows from the east the heaviest rain is south. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 1,000 miles of you.

A rosy sky at sunset, fine weather. A red sky in morning, bad weather, much wind and perhaps rain. A gray sky, fine weather. Soft looking clouds, fine weather. Hard edges, oily looking clouds, wind. A dark gloomy blue sky, windy. A light blue sky, fine weather. A pale yellow, wet weather. A greenish tint, both wind and rain. Small, watery looking clouds, rain.

As stormy weather approaches, seabirds fly inland seeking food, wild fowls leave low marshy ground, for higher localities. Frogs are unusually noisy before a rain and sheep huddle together before a storm. Cattle draw near the barns or sheds.

While a rosy sky at sundown indicates fair weather, as well as a gray sky in the morning, the opposite condition usually means rain.

Dew and fog indicate fair weather. When the atmosphere near the horizon is very clear, causing distant objects to appear nearer than usual it is an indication of rain. A misty rain indicates rain on the morrow or after.

Mistake.

Mrs. Pankhurst said at a luncheon: "Between the American and English tongues there are certain differences. Thus, over the telephone, you say 'Hello,' while we say 'Are you there?' You say 'shoes' and we say 'boots.' You say 'store' and we say 'shop.' You say 'derby' and we say 'bowler.' You say 'dessert' and we say 'sweet.'"

"There's a story about that last difference."

"A young Englishman, Lord Lacland, supped at a dance in New York at a small table seating four. At the supper's end one of the two girls

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
This notice applies to all writers, contributors, agents and correspondents. Sign all articles, write only upon one side of paper, write a plain hand and spell accurately.

The Youth's Companion
Give it to whom you will, you will find all the family looking for it. It is more than 52 numbers filled with delightful reading—it is an influence for all that is best in home and American life.

Green's Cafe
The Old Reliable Place to get good meals or lunches. Ice Cream and Cigars. 114 E. 5th Street. Phone 4908-y. E. Green, Prop. Davenport Ia.

VIVIAN L. JONES
Funeral Director
The very best service guaranteed. Prices the lowest. Calls answered promptly day or night. No extra charges for distance—Reverse all phone charges.

Jones Cafe
The Old Reliable Place to get your meals. PHONE RED 318 W. 3rd St 3027. Rooming House at 3rd St.

A good Rooming House down town is at Mrs. Ella Epperson 507 Grand Avenue. Phone Red 4076. MRS. ELLA EPPERSON, Prop.



Christmas Coupon
Cut this out and send it with \$2.00 for The Companion for 1914, and we will send FREE all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1913 and The Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914.

Subscriptions Received at this Office
See Our Family Combination Offer Elsewhere. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy has no superior for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other narcotic. It always cures. For sale by all dealers.

MAGIC HAIR GROWER AND STRAIGHTENING OIL
The most wonderful hair preparation on the market. When we say Magic we do not exaggerate, as you can see great results in the first few treatments. We guarantee Magic Hair Grower to stop the hair at once from falling out and breaking off; making harsh, stubborn hair soft and silky.

Magic Hair Grower and Straightening Oil advertisement with images of hair and product.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA.
James Loyd has returned from Chicago, where he has been in the hospital for about three weeks. He is able to be around, but quite weak. Mr. Kimer moved his family to Searsboro, Iowa, this week. We regret very much to have them leave. Miss Demby sang at Shorter Chapel on Sunday evening.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE ON SPECIAL EXECUTION.
State of Iowa, Polk county, ss. District court of Polk county, Iowa. Harry Meyers

A. E. Lawrence and L. R. West.
By virtue of a special execution to me directed, issued by the clerk of the district court of Polk county, Iowa, in favor of Harry Meyers, and against A. E. Lawrence and L. R. West, on a judgment rendered by said court on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1914, wherein it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the following described property be sold to satisfy said judgment, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the west half (1-2) of the southeast quarter (1-4) of section 34, township 78, range 24, thence south 20 rods, thence east 16 rods, thence north 20 rods, thence west 16 rods to the place of beginning.

French Dressing.
Mix one-half level teaspoon of salt, a dash of paprika with three tablespoons of olive oil, one-half spoon each of vinegar and lemon juice.

REAL COLORED PEOPLE'S HAIR
WE are the largest Importer and Manufacturer in this line. Plaits, Wigs, Pomps, Puffs, Braids and Transformations in stock or on order. All our goods guaranteed to stand combing and washing and to hold the color and crimp. All shades matched, none too difficult. Mixed gray our specialty.

MME. BAUM'S Well-Known Toilet Preparations advertisement with images of hair products.

An Evening Chat by Bell Telephone advertisement with image of a telephone booth.

MASONIC NOTES.
CHIPS FROM THE QUARY.
This week the forty-ninth annual grand session of the grand lodge of Michigan held its session at Lansing. Also the forty-seventh meeting of the Union Grand Lodge of Florida held its grand session in their new \$250,000 six-story building in Jacksonville, the finest building owned by colored Masons in the world.

Monday, January 19th, I visited Sumner, No. 3, Burlington, Iowa, and found this little lodge alive and working hard to build up her treasury, her membership and her good name. This lodge has stood here for nearly forty years. John L. Brooks, one of the charter members, is the W. M. He and Robt. Catlin of Monmouth, Ill., the grand junior warden, met me at the depot and took me to their hall, where fully twenty-five ladies of the O. E. S. and Master Masons had been waiting my arrival for two hours. We had a most enjoyable time. At the banquet addresses were made by John L. Thompson, G. M.; Rev. E. N. Penn, and Miss Brooks, the worthy matron. At 11:30 the ladies retired and the Masons opened a lodge and received the grand master, who spoke for thirty minutes. A very instructive and profitable session was held.

Bro. McGinnis came from Illinois to be with us, also F. G. J. W. Robt. Catlin of Monmouth, Ill. Mr. A. McDowell received a beautiful present from his niece, Miss Mabel Jones of Bucklin, Mo., a teacher in the public schools, who gave him a very unique Masonic apron, of lamb skin, very small, of beautiful effect. Our next stop was with Union, No. 1, Keokuk, Iowa. Bro. French Bland is W. M. He with the members are working very hard to bring old Union, the pioneer, up to the standard that those true and good brothers desire her to attain, and it appears as though they will accomplish their object. They are in a new room temporarily and soon expect to secure a permanent location. We held a very splendid meeting. They enjoyed the beautiful presentation of our ancient landmarks.

Tidings From the Grand East.
The annual official visit of the Grand Master of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of Iowa and jurisdiction is as follows:
Friday, Jan. 30—With Decatur, No. 14, Sioux City.
Saturday, Jan. 31—With Twin City No. 32, Council Bluffs.
Monday, Feb. 2—Rescue, No. 25, Omaha, Neb.
Tuesday, Feb. 3—With Golden Circle U. D., Clarinda.
Monday, Feb. 9—Maple Grove, No. 16, Oskaloosa.
Tuesday, Feb. 10—North Star, No. 2, Des Moines.
Thursday, Feb. 19—Doric, No. 30, Des Moines.
Wednesday, Feb. 25—Dubuque, No. 29, Dubuque.
Thursday, Feb. 26—McNeil, No. 21, Clinton.
Friday, Feb. 27—Hiram, No. 19, Davenport.
These dates are subject to changes.

FREE
F R E E
1914 Catalogue
COLORED PEOPLES HAIR
We are the largest importers and manufacturers of colored peoples hair and the most reliable firm in this line. We make wigs, switches, braids, transformations and all styles of hair that can comb and wash the same as your own. We also sell straightening combs, hair nets and cut hair by the pound. We guarantee all goods, and if not satisfied money will be refunded. Our prices are lower than those quoted elsewhere. Send 2c stamp for illustrated book.

Humania Hair Company advertisement with image of a woman's hair.

When visiting in Omaha, Nebraska see D. G. Russell for neatly furnished rooms—all modern up-to-date houses. Phones, residence Douglass 5033; Office Douglass 3193. 1918 and 1922 Cummins street.

bers taken into the club. Mrs. A. C. Fisher of Des Moines and Mrs. Lovell were visitors. Mrs. Anna B. Nelson has been very much indisposed with nervous trouble for some weeks. She is somewhat improved and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Lowery, of Pontiac, Ill., and will meet her mother, Mrs. A. Anderson; a brother, Ernest Thomas, and a host of friends at a family reunion.

ST. PAUL BUDGETARIAN.
Mrs. Mary Bryant of Osceola, Iowa, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Q. Hicks of Thomas street the past month, left last week for Minneapolis to visit a while with her son, Roy, before returning to her home. Sunday last St. James A. M. E. church had a "pew rally," which proved to be quite successful. A neat sum was raised.

Mesdames Anna Hughes and Blanche Charleston still remain quite sick. The famous Hikers club will meet Tuesday evening, with Mrs. Cannon of Rondo street. Mrs. Rosa Roy entertains the Woman's Mite Missionary society of St. James church Thursday afternoon.

Mesdames Luther Abbey and J. W. Koger of Minneapolis were callers in our city last week. "Hickory Farm," a comedy drama of New England life in two acts, will be given next month under the management of Mrs. Mattie Wade Hicks and a strong cast of characters. Rev. E. H. McDonald, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church, was slightly indisposed last week, being threatened with pneumonia.

The midwinter meeting of the State Federation will convene in our city on February 10th, with an all day meeting at the Zion Presbyterian church. Mrs. W. L. Wheelin of Rondo street was called to Brooklyn, N. Y., last week to the sick bedside of her mother. Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Camp have recently moved into the beautiful new house just completed next door to their church (Presbyterian). Lawyer W. T. Francis returned last week from Philadelphia on a business trip.

The Afro-Americans of the twin cities have about awakened to a sense of duty as well as their race pride, and are rallying to the support of the Attucks Orphanage and Old Folks Home. Donations are continually pouring into the home, thus showing an inclination on the part of some to push forward the good work that is being done by its management. Keep it up. Mr. Ora C. Hall was re-elected superintendent of St. James A. M. E. Sunday school, with Mr. B. C. Archer as assistant.

The Ryan hotel boys will give a benefit ball February 19th at Sherman hall. Proceeds to go to the Attucks Home. Mrs. Stephen Harris has about recovered from a recent attack of pneumonia. Where, oh where has Minneapolis disappeared to? Wake up and let us hear from you.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
(Partial to Bystander.)
Pride of the West chapter, O. E. S., No. 14, held their annual installation of officers Tuesday evening, January 9th, at Masonic hall. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Worthy matron, Eva L. Abbey; associate matron, Bettie Lewis; patron, Ernest B. James; Adah, Mattie Abbey; Ruth, Myrtle Judy; Esther, Mattie Neal; Martha, Mamie Banks; Elceta, Ella Johnson; treasurer, Mamie Donaldson; warder, Mary Parkinson; sentinel, Noah Moss; chaplain, Belle Glover; pianist, Mrs. Bryant. J. N. Sellers, P. P., conducted the installation. Bro. Sellers is the instructor for the ensuing year. Lunch was served after installation. Patron E. B. James is seriously ill with acute pneumonia. We hope for his speedy recovery.

COLFAX NEWS.
Mrs. Adaline Brooks left on the 23d of the month for Buxton to take charge of the hair dressing parlor of her aunt, Mrs. Mamie Oliver, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks. The deacon board entertainment which was held at Odd Fellows hall Saturday evening was well attended and they realized a neat little sum. Mrs. G. O. Terrell entertained the circle in honor of Rev. Evans and wife. At the close of the meeting a two-course luncheon was served. Mrs. Sam Dean was calling on her many friends in Buxton on Monday. Mr. Wm. Bell is on the sick list this week with tonsillitis. Mrs. Ella Pinkney, who has been here since the death of her mother, is contemplating on leaving soon for her home in California. Mr. J. W. Holmes was a Capital City caller Sunday. Miss Stella Pierson was shopping in the Capital City one day last week. Mrs. Henry Banks leaves today, Wednesday, for Buxton to see her daughter, Mrs. Susie Jackson, who is sick at that place. Mr. Wm. Wesley is visiting at the home of Mrs. G. O. Terrell this week.

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QUINCY, ILL., ITEMS.
The converts of Eighth and Elm Street Baptist church gave a supper and concert on Thursday night last. There was an appreciative audience in attendance and the evening was financially successful. Mr. A. E. Malone and Mr. Chas. Dawson, accompanied by Mr. Gus Coffey, left for the southland Wednesday a. m. Mr. Coffey has accepted a position with Prof. Malone as traveling salesman for Biblical books. Through the columns of The Bystander we wish Mr. Gus Coffey success. Mr. Marshall Howell is improving at this writing. Mesdames Tankson, Mitchell, Ruffner, Johnson and Morgan are on the sick list. The Current Event club entertained their husbands and friends on Friday evening, January 16th, at the home of Madam A. J. Smith.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.
About forty friends and neighbors surprised Mr. Frank Henson at his home on Frank street Monday evening, January 19, 1914, the occasion being his 50th anniversary. The guests were royally entertained by the promoters of the affair, his mother, Mrs. M. Taylor, and Mrs. T. Henson. Granville Henson came to Ottumwa fifty-one years ago from Missouri and has since made this his home. He is the oldest of four children, all of whom are living. The father died years ago and Mrs. Henson again united in marriage to Charles Taylor. Mr. F. Henson has been employed at the Balling as chef for thirty-six years, except a few years which he spent in the mountains for his health. He is known by every traveling man in this territory and highly commended.

BUXTON REVIEW.
(Last Week.)
Mr. A. Jeffries, J. W. Neely and J. H. McGrew were out hunting one day last week. Mrs. Annie Glen, who has been on the sick list, is improving at this writing. Mrs. Mayme Oliver is still on the sick list. Mr. J. A. Spears was out of town one day last week. Mr. W. H. Brown and Mr. Thomas Ligon left our city last week as delegates to the International convention of the U. M. W. of A., which meets at Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. W. P. Lewis, who has been on the sick list, is able to be out again. Mr. John Graves is still on the sick list. P. G. Lowery's Minstrels showed at the opera house last Wednesday night. Mr. A. A. Wright, who is traveling with P. G. Lowery's Minstrels, was in our city a few days. We are having some talking pictures at Coopertown opera house these days. Mrs. Leola Wilson has been on the sick list a few days. Mrs. Mary Lee Sheppard is on the sick list this week.

The K. of P.'s gave an entertainment last Friday night in honor of Calanthe Herimoin Court, No. 256, Sweet Beulah No. 333 of Calanthe were present. They were highly entertained by the two lodges, silver Leaf, No. 5, and Progressive, No. 16, K. of P. The visitors that were present were Rev. J. L. Wharton, Rev. Northcross, Sir Bradford from Ottumwa, Sir L. M. William, the grand chancellor from Clarinda, Iowa. After the installation by the grand chancellor, a few brief remarks were made by S. C. Balden, C. C. of Silver Leaf, No. 5; Mrs. Rosa Watson, M. C. of Sweet Beulah, No. 333; Mrs. R. H. Stewart, W. C. of Herimoin Court, No. 256, and A. R. Ball, C. C. of Progressive lodge, No. 16. They all went away declaring that they had a nice time, that is after they had destroyed chicken, ice cream, cake, salad, lemonade and other good things that can't be mentioned on account of space. Y. M. C. A. The meetings were well attended Sunday afternoon. The reading room was packed. We are still having the series of studies, the Conversation of Jesus. Dr. E. A. Carter will address the Bible class Sunday. The gym class were busy Monday night riding the mule in the gym. The boys' Bible class started Sunday. Those that were present expressed a deal of interest. We had a real treat in our city last week. Miss Demby of Boston gave a musical recital at St. John's church last Tuesday and Thursday nights, with our home talent, also Mrs. W. A. Brown sang a beautiful solo and the young men's quartette sang.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
(Last Week.)
The colored Baptists of this city held their first service in the old Sunshine Mission building Sunday, January 19th, to a very large congregation. The service was conducted by Rev. M. J. Burton. January 25th the Sunday school will be organized. Many prayers are being offered up that they will be successful in organizing a regular Baptist church in this city. Miss Williams of Davenport visited a week with her sister, Mrs. Ray Jackson, and returned home Tuesday. Mrs. Perkins received the sad intelligence of the death of her sister, which occurred a few days ago in Omaha. Mrs. Perkins has the sympathy of her many friends. On last Sunday evening while Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gray were entertaining company in the parlor of their home fire of an unknown origin broke out in Mrs. Gray's apartments and destroyed all of her best clothing. While this is a great loss we are glad there was not much damage done to the building, as Mr. Gray has labored so hard to make his home one to be proud of, and it is one of the nicest among our race in the city. Mr. Alfred Horne is visiting in Ottumwa. Mr. A. Collins is visiting in Clinton. The Culture club met with its president, Miss Mae Terry, Thursday afternoon. There were four new mem-

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