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## TELL OF EARLY MICHIGAN DAYS

**PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY CLOSE MEETING AT PORT HURON.**

**JUDGE MITCHELL, AGED 97, ONE OF THE SPEAKERS.**

History of Huron County is Told by Mrs. Florence Gwinn Who Has Compiled Interesting Record.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society closed its two-day session in this city Friday, with interesting reminiscences of the pioneer days in this section of the state.

By special invitation Judge William F. Mitchell, Port Huron's "Grand old man," appeared at Friday's session, and enlivened the occasion with reminiscences of the early life in Port Huron.

Judge Mitchell, with his mind as clear as a bell and the weight of 97 years on his shoulders, linked the past with the present.

One of the most interesting papers read during the afternoon was that dealing with the early history of Huron county by Mrs. Florence M. Gwinn, of Pigeon.

Mrs. Gwinn garnered her facts from talks with the Indians, and also from delving into old manuscripts and records. She told of how the first stones quarried at Grindstone City in 1834, by Captain A. J. Peor, were used in building the pavement of Woodward and Jefferson avenues in Detroit.

Captain Peor was the first president of the Pioneer society organized in Huron county. In 1833 began the heaviest lumbering business ever carried on in the county. One mill alone cut 120,000,000 feet for the eastern markets. During these times, when expecting a vessel a bonfire was built or a lantern hung on the top of a cedar tree, to attract its attention.

At the close of the program George W. Howe related a number of incidents of the Civil war, and also displayed a number of relics which he had secured during the war days. One of them was a desk made from "hard tack" boxes presented to him by members of his company.

## Driven from Mexico; Arrive in Niles

**Niles, Mich.—Four refugees from Mexico arrived in Niles Monday. They are John Hollam and his three children.**

Hollam was an engineer on the Mexican railway. One day the rebel general gave notice to the foreign residents and, all others who wished to get out they had 24 hours to go.

After that time he would not answer for their safety. More than 3,000 people, including many wealthy Mexican and Spaniards, fled to El Paso, taking only such personal property as they could hastily collect.

Mrs. Hollam was in a hospital at the time and she was taken to Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Hollam will leave his children with a sister in Niles. He will not attempt to return to Mexico at once.

The Flint board of commerce is planning to create a fund of \$200,000 to be used in encouraging new industries.

A Port Huron dry goods store has distributed \$1,000 among its clerks as a reward for faithful services, and it is said it will be repeated each year.

The prison board of control in session at Jackson, decided to raise 200 acres of tomatoes and 125 acres of peas for canning purposes next summer.

Oswald Wiedenmuller, 41 years old, was killed in his flour mill at Richville when his clothing was caught by a shaft. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

The Masonic bodies of Petoskey are seeking a site on which to build a new \$40,000 temple. The ladies of the Masonic society are planning a summer fair.

Erected eight years ago at a cost of \$50,000, the Michigan Odd Fellows' home at Jackson is being enlarged by the construction of a 16-room addition to cost \$4,000.

## THREE KILLED IN WRECK AT FOSTER

**WORK TRAIN HIT BY FREIGHT IN BLINDING SNOW STORM.**

**EIGHT SERIOUSLY INJURED IN CRASH.**

Saginaw, Mich.—Three men were killed and eight injured, some seriously, when a northbound freight train crashed into a southbound work train on the Chicago, Saginaw & Muskegon division of the Grand Trunk, during a blinding snow storm shortly after noon Friday.

The dead: Frank Krueger, 45, Flint, brakeman on the freight train; Elwood Lewis, 42, Durand, foreman of wreck train; Robert Ekstrom, 30, Bay City, brakeman on work train.

The blinding snow prevented the engineer of either train from seeing much farther than a car length ahead. At the point where the accident occurred, there is a straight piece of track for several miles.

Seated on the piledriver in the work train were 15 men ready to go to work after dinner. The engine was backing down to the Flint river, where additional piling was being sprung as protection against the spring floods. The men were talking when without the slightest warning, the freight train loomed out of the clouds of snow and crashed into the piledriver, pinning the men like rats in a trap. The engine crew of the freight jumped to safety.

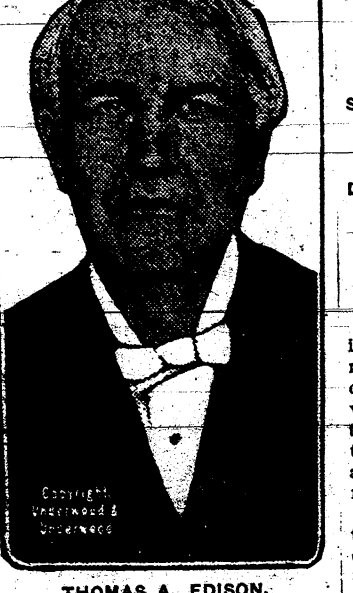
The engine plowed through the piledriver, reducing itself almost to scrap and throwing the dead and injured into the debris. A rescue party hastened from Foster and those pinned under the wreckage were extricated, while two of the dead, Krueger and Ekstrom, were carried from mass of timbers and twisted iron. Lewis, who lived in Foster until recently, was jammed between the engine and piledriver and it was not until night that his body was removed. All cars of the freight remained on the track, but the engine and tender piled up.

**Boy Killed While Hunting.**  
Petoskey, Mich.—After chasing a raccoon up a tree Saturday afternoon while hunting near Spaulding, Emmet county, Henry Laubrick, age 17, was attacked by the animal, and in the struggle his rifle was discharged.

The bullet entered Laubrick's eye and he fell unconscious to the ground. His companion, Leland Moyer, ran three miles for assistance. Laubrick died an hour later at his home.

**Saginaw After Better Car Service.**  
Saginaw, Mich.—The city commission has started a campaign to better the street car service in the city. The traffic officers have been asked to ascertain if the cars are overcrowded, if they are sanitary, and if they keep up with the schedule.

## GREAT INVENTOR REACHES SIXTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY



**THOMAS A. EDISON.**  
West Orange, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. Edison entertained a large company of well known people on the occasion of his sixty-seventh birthday, Wednesday, February 11th. They will leave this month for Florida to spend the balance of the winter.

## PNEUMONIA DEATH RATE

**Secretary of State Board of Health Gives Interesting Data on Ravages of Disease.**

Lansing, Mich.—Secretary Burkhardt, of the state board of health, has prepared a table which gives some interesting data on pneumonia, showing the influence of age and sex in fatal cases in the state for the year 1913, as indicated by the death rates per 100,000 population of the same age and sex.

Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six persons died from pneumonia during the year, 1,670 males and 1,186 females. This corresponds to a death-rate per 100,000 population of same-age and sex of 98.5, which is a ratio of death-rates of males to death-rates of females of 131.

Of the 2,856 deaths, 1,112 were of children under 5 years of age, and of this number 682 were children under 1 year, 277 aged 1 year, 85 aged 2 years, 46 ages 3 years and 22 aged 4 years. Of the remaining deaths, the greatest number occurred among persons 80 years old and over, there being 176 deaths of such persons. The lowest death-rate was of children aged 4 years, and next to that age were those aged from 10 to 14 years.

**K. of P. Delegates Are Named.**  
Ypsilanti, Mich.—S. J. Arner, Cedar Springs; J. W. Mitchell, Capac; and E. M. Newberg, Ludington, were Saturday afternoon adjudged winners of the contest conducted by the Knights of Pythias for the purpose of filling the Michigan delegation to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the order at Washington, D. C., Feb. 19-21. The other members of the delegation are: H. E. Vandewalker, grand chancellor, of Ypsilanti; and William E. Hampton, grand keeper of records and seals, Charlevoix.

The contest was judged by the finance committee, H. A. Gilmore, Ypsilanti; William H. Newton, Jonesville, and Morris H. Beeman, Eaton Rapids.

## INNOVATION IN WAR ON DOPE TRADE

**FEDERAL AUTHORITIES CAUSE ARREST OF PARKE-DAVIS REPRESENTATIVE.**

**SAID TO HAVE SENT HARMFUL DRUGS THROUGH MAILS.**

Detroit Company is First to Feel Effect of New Move in the Government's Fight to Stop Dope Traffic.

New York—The federal authorities initiated action Monday regarding the mail order distribution of harmful drugs that promises a startling innovation both in business methods here, before tolerated, and with regard to the system by which many of those addicted to the drug habit have been receiving supplies.

To curb the promiscuous distribution of drugs, the government Monday caused the arrest of Oscar W. Smith, manager of New York branch of Parke, Davis & Company, wholesale druggists, of Detroit, on the charge of sending heroin through the mails.

Government agents, it was stated, are working getting evidence for similar action against other drug companies which are in the habit of sending narcotic drugs through the mails.

**Gibson Lauds Pike Project.**  
Muskegon, Mich.—Pointing out that the West Michigan pike project, the plan to build an automobile road along the east shore of Lake Michigan, would, when completed, be one of the biggest events in development of this section of the state known in its history, John I. Gibson, secretary of West Michigan Development bureau, made the feature speech at the big annual banquet of Muskegon Chamber of Commerce Saturday night. Nearly 400 members of the organization with two score guests from all parts of the state were in attendance. Lieut. Gov. John Q. Ross acted as toastmaster.

**Big Paper Mill is Burned.**  
Milwaukee, Wis.—A million dollar paper mill at Brookway, Wis., was destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The plant was practically razed to the ground while volunteer firemen were unable to procure water to fight the conflagration because of frozen water mains.

The paper mills were owned by the Wisconsin River Paper Co. With the destruction of the factory, the whole town was literally wiped out commercially. The temperature here was eight below zero.

**Appropriation for Indian School.**  
Washington—An appropriation of \$56,275 for the education of 325 Indians at the Mount Pleasant, Mich., Indian school is carried in the Indian appropriation bill reported to the house by the committee of Indian affairs.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.**

**Live Stock.**  
DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 712; market steady; extra fat steers, \$8.25 @ \$8.50; good steers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$7.75 @ 8; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 \$7 @ 7.50; steers and heifers that are fat, 700 to 800, \$6.75 @ 7; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$6 @ 6.75; choice fat cows, \$6 @ 6.25; good fat cows, \$5.50 @ 5.75; common cows, \$4.50 @ 5; canners, \$4.25; choice heavy bulls, \$6.50 @ 7; fair to good boganus bulls, \$6 @ 6.25; stock bulls, \$5 @ 5.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.50 @ 7; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.50 @ 6.75; choice stockers 500 to 700, \$6.50 @ 6.75; fat stockers, 500 to 700, \$6 @ 6.25; stock heifers, \$5.50 @ 6; milkers, large, young, medium, age, \$65 @ 85; common milkers, \$40 @ 50. Veal calves: Receipts, 223; market steady; best, \$11 @ 11.50; others, \$7 @ 10.50. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 3,539; market dull; best lambs, \$7.50; fair to good lambs, \$7 @ 7.35; light to common lambs, \$6 @ 7; yearlings, \$6.25 @ 6.75; fair to good sheep, \$4.50 @ 5; culls and common, \$3 @ 4. Hogs: Receipts, 1,981; pigs, \$8.40; other grades, \$8.45 @ 8.50.

**EAST BUFFALO—Cattle:** Receipts 3,000; market active and steady to 10c higher; prime steers, \$9 @ 9.25; shipping, \$8 @ 8.75; butchers, \$3.75 @ 7.35; bulls, \$5.25 @ 7.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 @ 7; stock heifers, \$5.25 @ 5.75; fresh cows and springers slow and \$3 @ 5 lower at \$3 @ 85.

**Veal:** Receipts, 650 head; market active and steady at \$8 @ 12.

**Hogs:** Receipts, 13,000; market active and 5 @ 10c higher; pigs 25 @ 30c higher; heavy, \$9 @ 9.15; mixed, \$9.20 @ 9.35; yorkers and pigs, \$9.25 @ 9.30; roughs, \$8.25 @ 8.40; stags, \$5.50 @ 7.25; dairies, \$9 @ 9.25.

**Sheep and lambs:** Receipts, 17,000 head; market active; sheep 15 @ 20c higher, lambs steady; lambs \$5.50 @ 8.40; yearlings, \$5 @ 7; mixed, \$6.15 @ 6.40; ewes, \$3 @ 6; sheep, mixed, \$6.15.

**Grains Etc.**  
DETROIT—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 97 1/2c; May opened without change at \$1.02, declined to \$1.01 3/4 and advanced to \$1.02; July opened at 92c; declined to 91 3/4c and advanced to 92c. No. white, 97c.

**Corn—Cash, No. 3, 63c; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars at 65c; No. 4 yellow, 2 cars at 62 1/2c.**

**Oats—Standard, 1 car at 42c; No. 3 white, 41 1/2c; No. 4 white, 41c.**

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# Tales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

## Harlem's "Apartment Houses," Flats and Goats

NEW YORK.—Harlem is that portion of Manhattan island which is bounded on the north by New York Central freight yards, Van Cortland park Yonkers and goats; on the south by the city New York, on the east by the magnificent East river, with its artistic conglomeration of coal barges, garbage scows and sewer outlets, and on the west by the majestic Hudson and Riverside drive, together with the New York Central's freight tracks. Sometimes you can't see the Hudson from Riverside drive, but if you wait long enough, maybe the New York Central will move its freight and cranes and allow you to see the dirt washed upon the bank of the majestic Hudson before referred to.

Harlem was once noted for its goats, which were about the most healthy and marketable of that species grown any place in the world. Of late, however, goats have given way to children despite the fact that proprietors of the justly famous "Harlem flats" usually object most strenuously to dogs, cats, parrots, automatic pianos and children. It should be mentioned that Harlem is more than noted for its flats and "apartment houses." There is a difference between a flat and an "apartment house." A flat house is one of those tomb-like buildings, so numerous in Harlem, where the rent does not exceed \$35 per month. Also the flat house is usually occupied by motormen, chauffeurs, street car conductors, etc., whereas the "apartment house" is occupied by head waiters, police lieutenants, poets, writers, newspaper men, clerks, etc. There you get the social distinction.

The "apartment house" is, of course, equipped with an elevator. The word elevator is used with trepidation, because frequently it doesn't elevate. Most Harlem "apartment house" elevators are a trifle eccentric, and many of them are as liable to carry you down when you want to go up, as to carry you up when you want to go down. In charge of the elevator is invariably a West Indian "hall boy," from Georgia or born in New York's "color belt." The hall boy also runs the telephone switchboard. When you want to go down in the elevator, the hall boy is at the telephone switchboard. When you want to use the telephone from your "apartment and kitchenette," the West Indian youth from Georgia is at the sixth floor and elevator.

No Harlem apartment house would be considered complete if it didn't have electric lights at the entrance. All of the apartment houses on the block have electric lights outside, and if one should forget them, residents in that particular building would not be regarded as of the elite. In technical terms, used by Harlemites, ordinary flat houses are known as "walk-ups." This term is always used very contemptuously by those persons who live in apartment houses. Flat dwellers never refer to their residences as "walk-ups." They call them "non-elevator apartments."

There was a time, some centuries ago, when Harlem was spelled "Haarlem," and when it was populated solely by the Dutch. Now it is populated by every race under the sun. Many persons who live in Harlem don't like to be told that they live there. In fact, they indignantly deny that they live in Harlem. The very idea! Harlem! (business of much contempt and raising of the eyebrows.) Harlem, indeed! Washington Heights, University Heights, Morningside Heights, if you please. But there is no way of getting away from it. They are all Harlem.

# WORLD IN BOLIVIA'S WILDS



AN INCA BRIDGE

THE strident blasts of automobile horns and the buzz of six cylinder engines will soon be heard in the heart of Bolivia, if the concession sought by Leroy S. Cutting of Darlington, Wis. is granted by the Bolivian government, whose attitude so far has been favorable. An automobile stage-line for passengers and freight over 90 miles of road now traveled only by plodding Indians and balky mules is the idea of Mr. Cutting. This would bring the produce of the interior city of Sorata to La Paz, a railroad terminus and the chief commercial city of the country. From there it must be taken by train to Chile, Peru, Brazil or the Argentine.

Mr. Cutting was at the Hotel Astor the other day on his way home after two years in Bolivia, according to the New York Times. There he had found, he said, such modernities as street cars, sewers and electric lights in La Paz and a few other cities, but the great majority of the population—three-quarters Indian and one-quarter Spanish by descent—knew nothing of these things. Yet the country has vast possibilities for development, but with the present poor transportation facilities is unable to throw its produce into the markets of the world.

Sought Gold in Bolivia. "I first went to Bolivia," said Mr. Cutting, "lured by stories of an El Dorado. I had been told that gold could be picked up by the bucketful in the interior, and I set out with two companions to find it. For three weeks we journeyed to the last low range of hills before the Amazon basin; we traveled on muleback, by foot and in reed canoes on the rivers, but we found no gold."

His two companions turned back, but Mr. Cutting went on alone, carrying only his rifle and a few cartridges, through a country of savages into which no white man had ever penetrated. He came out alive and well, but only after he had passed through many dangers and hardships.

"My first thrilling experience," said Mr. Cutting, "was shooting the Retama rapids in the Tipuani river. I was in a small boat with a crew of balseros or native boatmen, and 15 minutes before I could see the rapids I heard their roar. I noticed the tense attitude of the balseros—the eyes of the stern pilot studying the water and the silence of all."

"Then, as the stem of the boat touched the edge of the rapids, came the quick, fierce orders of the stern pilot to the bow pilot, and in a moment we were in the center of the maelstrom. There were more sharp commands, a misunderstanding of orders, powerful strokes of oars and helmsmen just in time to save us from being dashed upon immense rocks, and we were once more in quiet water. Only seconds elapsed as we passed the danger point, but every Indian gave a joyous shout as we reached safety and all of us felt as if we had faced death for hours."

In shooting the river rapids, Mr. Cutting said, the Indians let the boat fly forward in the grip of the current straight at the rocks rising sheer from

the water, and then, just as a crash was imminent, with powerful strokes of their oars sharply turned the boat at a right angle.

"I suppose it's the only way to get by safely," Mr. Cutting said, "but, believe me, it is full of thrills at first. The first time I shot the rapids in Bolivia I absolutely gave up all hope."

"But we went through so many rapids that at last I could sit in the boat smoking a pipe and scarcely feel a quiver."

Mr. Cutting began his journey into the wilds of Bolivia by floating down the Madidi river alone on a balsas or small raft made of seven cabbages wood logs from four to six inches in diameter. The river had never been traveled by a white man before, and narrating his experiences, Mr. Cutting said:

"I camped one night on a sandbar and was awakened early in the morning by a terrific noise in the woods. A sapir, which had come to the river for a drink, was frightened by my fire and was running away. When anything frightens these animals they run in a straight line at a tremendous speed and pay no attention to small trees or brushwork. The noise they make breaking off branches and tearing up trees is simply indescribable. Their skin is at least a quarter of an inch thick and nothing seems to injure them."

Of the uncivilized Indians in the interior Mr. Cutting said:

"They count only to six and then add one for each thing in excess of that number. For example, seven beads they will speak of as 'six and one.' Thirteen would be two sixes and one. They sleep in the sand without any covering, build houses woven from palm leaves that are mosquito proof and wear no clothes except on special occasions. They bury their dead, adorned with feathers, on the sandbars in the rivers."

Natives See a White Man. "They take names for themselves from trees, fruits, animals and other things of nature, and their vocabulary is very limited. They use very few words in conversation, but make themselves understood to each other by gestures and motions of their eyes, mouths, hands and feet. I was treated very well by them. They called me 'papa' and wanted to feed me on cane and ripe bananas, their delicacies, all the time. They seemed to think I was some sort of superman, for they had never seen a white man before."

Mr. Cutting saw "chicha," the national beverage of the country, in all stages of manufacture. "It is made from corn," said Mr. Cutting, "by a process not pleasant to think of, but it is very palatable, with a sharp taste not unlike sweet cider. In making it the Indians take corn meal, previously ground between stones, and chew as much as their mouths will hold for 15 or 20 minutes. After a bowlful has been ejected from their mouths they add water and allow the substance to ferment, after which it is boiled for several hours and allowed to ferment again. It requires eight days to make the drink and when it is finished it is very strong."

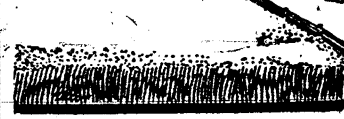
### Legal Definition of Picture.

The legal definition of a picture with in the meaning of the New York statute prohibiting the use of a person's picture by others for business purposes without his permission is laid down in the opinion of the court of appeals in the suit of John R. Binn against the Vitagraph Company of America, in which a judgment for Binn was affirmed. The defendant contended that it didn't use the picture of Binn, and on this point the court replied: "A picture within the meaning of the statute is not necessarily a photograph of the living person, but includes any representation of such person. The picture represented by the defendant to be a true picture of the plaintiff and exhibited to the public as such was intended to be, and it was, a representation of the plaintiff. The defendant is in no position to say that the picture does not represent the plaintiff or that it was an actual picture of a person made up to look like and impersonate the plaintiff."—New York Sun.

### Auto-Hallucination.

Answering the question, "Will you please explain how a person is lifted by four persons placing their index fingers under his shoulders and legs by means of slight lifting force at time of inhaling a long breath by each person and by the person about to be lifted?" Edgar Lucien Larkin in the New York American says: "I have been asked this question many times. If a person actually has been lifted and those doing the lifting think that the 'law of gravity is partially suspended' then the lifters are under self hallucination or auto suggestion in so far as their impression of lifting is concerned. They actually lift far more than they think, but they will not admit this, as they are partly self hallucinated in the belief that the body of the person will rise. And if they really succeed in lifting the man two inches they think it is a feat. Auto hallucination is a remarkable psychological phenomenon, and is now being studied by mentalists here and in Europe with minute care and research."

# NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Groom the horses. Save all poultry feathers.

Be regular in feeding. Feed for a purpose.

There is a dearth of good apparatus in every city market.

The man who has already used the silo will tell you whether it pays or not.

The most important factor in rapid herd improvement is a sire of high dairy quality.

Improper ventilation makes more hen houses cold and damp than rain and zero weather.

Why not mend the old harness this winter, and spend the money making the wife's work easier?

Why not settle on dairy farming as a business? Then breed, and feed, and work for a better breed.

If a colt has not style enough naturally to hold his head high, high mangers will not make him do it.

Statistics show that the mature from each pig is worth \$12 a year. You see it will pay to save this manure.

A great deal of the sow's future usefulness depends upon how she is cared for and fed until bred for her first litter.

Let the sunshine and fresh air come into the hen house through the windows instead of through cracks in the siding.

A young, highly-bred, trotting-bred mare has been working on a farm for two years with an aged horse of lighter weight.

One thing no hog grower can afford to do without is a good feeding trough. Big cracks sometimes take more than the hogs do.

It may save time to hurry through the milking, but it doesn't help the milk flow. But the milker should keep steadily at his job.

The 50-pound hog is the proper profitable weight. Get sires with heavy bone, broad back, and deep body. Take time in selection.

Bring your horse in cool and breathing easily. If he comes in hot he will sweat in the stable, and the sudden stoppage of hard work is bad for his feet.

Pruning in the summer will have a tendency to promote fruitfulness in the tree, although it may have exactly the opposite effect unless done at the right time.

If you will put storm windows over the regular windows, be sure to provide openings in both for proper ventilation. It is a fearful thing to sleep in an air-tight room.

Do not let the colts run down in condition on frost-bitten grass. They may fill up, but the nourishment isn't there. Loss in the condition of a growing colt is a most serious one.

There are countless ways of making money while the young orchard is coming into bearing, and it is a problem which does not worry any able-bodied man who has the hustle in him.

The first spraying for the codling moth must be completed before the calyx of each blossom has closed. After that time the thoroughness of the application is made very much more difficult.

Little leaks in farm work are what need looking after. The big ones are easier seen but the small ones are often passed by, but do not forget that many little leaks are the same as a large leak in the end.

There are cases in which medicines may be advantageously given or applied to sick fowls, but generally speaking it is better to kill all the sick birds and thus avoid the spread of disease to many other birds in the flock.

There will always be horses as long as there are men, for from time immemorial man and the horse have been inseparable companions, and the latter will never be supplanted in the love of the former by any gasoline contraption.

The sows that are to be kept for breeders should be separated from the others and fed plenty of flesh, muscle and bone-forming foods so that they may develop good, strong constitutions and not become overloaded with an excess of fat.

Experience has shown that by carefully selecting and raising the heirs of the best milkers and feeders, breeding carefully to pure-bred sires and disposing of all boarders, the production of milk and beef per cow in any herd can be largely increased and this can be done successfully and cheaply by raising calves by hand.

Porch floors of cement are very satisfactory. Build with a slope to the outside to carry away water that may blow in. Iron rods, heavy wire or old iron will do to reinforce it with.

# STORIES OF CAMP AND WAR

## HEROIC SPIRIT IS DISPLAYED

Members of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Had to Be Forced Back in Noted Fight at Gettysburg.

George H. Lehman, employed as an electrician at the Charlestown navy yard, was a sturdy young man of twenty-one years, 50 years ago. Although he had seen hard service as a private in Company E, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Mr. Lehman weighed 150 pounds when he went into the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Lehman had the advantage of knowledge of how to take care of himself, and, as he says, he never failed to get enough to eat.

"On the night of June 30 we were at Emmetsburg, camped at Marsh creek, 14 miles from Gettysburg," said Mr. Lehman. "About 8 a. m. on July 1 we got orders to start for Gettysburg at double quick. We covered the 14 miles at a dog-trot and it was the roughest road I ever traveled, up and down hill, with dust up to our ankles."

"My recollection is that we reached the line of battle at Gettysburg about noon. The Twelfth Massachusetts had been ahead of us and they had been through some hard fighting before we arrived. They had lost many of their men and when we lined up in the position they had been holding the able-bodied men of the Twelfth staid with us."

"It was hot work from the first minute. The rebels were coming up the road in column of fours just as fast as they could come. There seemed to be a swarm of rebels stretching out farther than we could see."

"The boys all knew that there were fully five of the Johnnies to every one of us, but that only made our boys fight harder. We were firing just as fast as we could reload and aim, and our men were falling fast."

"The rebels aimed at the men nearest the colors, so the men who were about the colors were hit first. Our company was stationed to the left of our colors and as rapidly as the men near the colors were hit we moved up. Our color bearer, brave Charlie Morris, was killed. Our regimental monument at Gettysburg, by the way, is a soldier in full uniform, and the figure was modeled after Morris."

"So many of the colors company had been killed and wounded that our company, the next one to the colors, had moved up to the position about the regimental flag. I was close to the colors when a bullet struck my left leg. It was only a flesh wound and I kept on fighting."

"About 2:30 or 3 p. m. I was wounded again, and this time the ball shattered a bone in the right leg. That put me out of action and I was ordered to the rear to the field hospital. I had been able to bandage my right leg with a towel and stop the flow of blood and I could just barely walk."

"Before I was hit and was ordered to the rear I knew that we would have to retreat. But the boys did not want to retreat. When it was impossible to hold the position longer and the officers ordered them to retreat the boys had to be driven back before they would stir. In all my experience I never saw such heroic spirit as the men of the First corps showed that first day at Gettysburg."

"As soon as Stuart's cavalry rode away I told Kelly to run up the road and intercept Buford's cavalry and tell the general which way the rebels had gone. He did so and pretty soon we heard the Union cavalry in pursuit, attacking Stuart's rear."

Mr. Lehman on returning to Massachusetts applied for a commission in the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts infantry, but the examining surgeon declared that his wound made further service impossible.

Monument to Hazen's Brigade. James P. Waldron, Rector, Ark., belonged to the Sixth Kentucky and was wounded at Shiloh and again at Stone river. On the field of Stone river is a monument to the old Hazen brigade, composed of the Ninth Indiana, Forty-first Ohio, Sixth Kentucky and One Hundred and Tenth Illinois. There they fought back the enemy when both wings were driven back, and Hazen's men stood like a stone wall. Altogether they were in 22 battles and skirmishes. He has seen but one of his old comrades since the muster-out, and would like to hear from any that are alive.

Simple Enough. "Here's an odd news note. A New Jersey trust company saved \$75,000 last year by abolishing its legal department."

"That is odd. I wonder how it came to decide to do it?"

"Simple enough. It decided to obey the law."

En Encounter With Thrift. "What did the proprietor of the swine say when he found you feeding on their husks?"

"What he said," replied the prodigal son, "was this: 'Hey!—Come out of there. Those husks are worth money these days!'"

Dull. "Old Mr. Doppel doesn't seem to have a sense of humor."

"I'm afraid not. He could talk about cold storage eggs 48 days and not indulge in any sort of pleasantries."

No Joke. "You are going too fast," said the timid passenger. "Isn't it dangerous to travel at such high speed?"

"There's nothing dangerous about the speed," assured the taxi driver. "It is the sudden stops that cause all the trouble."

Trained. Brown: You seem more satisfied with your wife's cooking than formerly. Has she learned with time?"

Smith: No, I have—Womans' Home Companion.

## When a Duck Loves You It's for a Life Time

ST. LOUIS, MO.—When an Indian runner duck becomes your friend he is your friend always. In time of trouble he will neither run nor duck, for he is no Indian giver, and when his confidence is placed there it remains. Bright, he is a smart bird. In view of his constant qualities it is not strange that the other day when a case in which Indian runner ducks were the issue came before Justice of the Peace Frank Healey, he lifted his robes to keep from tripping, stepped off the bench for a moment and allowed the case to rest with a jury of ducks. They acquitted themselves admirably.



The action was brought by Mrs. Frank Thomas, who sought to attach three Indian sprinting ducks which have for the last few months been in the keeping of Samuel Whitsell. Both Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Whitsell asserted that they rightfully owned the ducks, and unto the justice they told of the marvelous qualities of the Indian galloping duck; how he quacked and made his friends welcome and so on. Both litigants told the justice that all they wanted was a chance to show how well ducks knew them. Justice Healey at this point became a negligible factor in the case. He told Mr. Whitsell and Mrs. Thomas that the depth and quantity of the quacks as each of them approached the court would settle the matter for all time. They agreed.

When Mrs. Thomas walked slowly toward the waddling jury the noise was amazing. The fat duck nearest the proceedings nearly sprained his bill trying to indicate that he recalled her. A long duck quacked a brass aria with gulping variations and the smallest of the three quacked something sounding like "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." The justice coughed and prepared to start for his home.

He paused to watch Mr. Whitsell, principally through courtesy. At this point the Indian Runner duck came into his own. If the three regarded Mrs. Thomas as a friend they looked upon Mr. Whitsell as a relative. Any one who was careless enough to miss the fall of Port Arthur will never be able to grasp the quality of the racket that shook the courtroom. And in a few moments Mr. Whitsell walked toward his home in the wake of the Indian running ducks, quacking, "Home, Sweet Home," as they ran.

## Beau Night Is Observed in Philadelphia Church

PHILADELPHIA.—"Beau night" was the unique but official title of a social gathering at the Chocokink Presbyterian church, Franklin street and Columbia avenue, the other night. Fifteen couples of the neighborhood, mainly residents in boarding houses, gathered in the church by special invitation in a "get together" party.

The invitation was originally issued really to the young women of the neighborhood. They were asked to bring their "beans" to the church and spend the evening in playing games, impromptu musical entertainments and just such social intercourse as they would enjoy were they at home.

Chess and checker tables were scattered over the room and a piano filled with popular music occupied one corner. Posted at the door were Mrs. Beulah Ridge and Miss Arta Elizabeth Copp, chaperones, who introduced new couples and saw that they were properly entered in the games. The eight side rooms of the big chapel were also thrown open. These, it was explained, are to be used by couples who desire more seclusion.

"What we have done is this," said Dr. Zed Hetzel Copp, pastor of the church. "We have advertised that girls who are ardent in the city or any other girl who has no place to entertain a man she would like to get better acquainted with, may come here every Friday evening, and meet him in a sane and normal fashion."

## High Cost of Living Cuts Down Porter's Tips

CHICAGO.—Mance Reese is going on the trail of the absent tip. Mance wields a whisk broom and a blacking brush as a porter in a barber shop. He says that the anti-tipping crusade has gained such strength that it is almost next to impossible for him to support his family. At least this is the explanation he gave when arraigned before Municipal Judge Uhlir in the court of domestic relations on a charge of failure to support his wife, Mattie, and his two-year-old son, Clarence.



"This portering business isn't what is used to be, judge," he said. "Everybody has joined this anti-tipping crusade. The customers hold on to their dimes tighter than they used to because the high cost of living has crowded the barber shop porter clean off the map. If portering is a legitimate business then it should entail more wages. If it isn't a business, then I haven't been working."

"I guess that's the trouble with you," said the court. "You haven't been working. You're too lazy to earn the \$9 a week you say is your wages."

"You can't work, judge, unless you've got a customer to work. The customers nowadays grab their hats and coat and get out of the shop before you whisk the broom within a yard of them. You know they don't tip any more, judge, because you don't do it yourself."

"You are wrong," replied Judge Uhlir. "I always tip the porter when he brushes me properly. This is the third time you've been up before me for failure to support your wife. I'll give you one more chance to pay your wife \$4 a week, the bride-well you go."



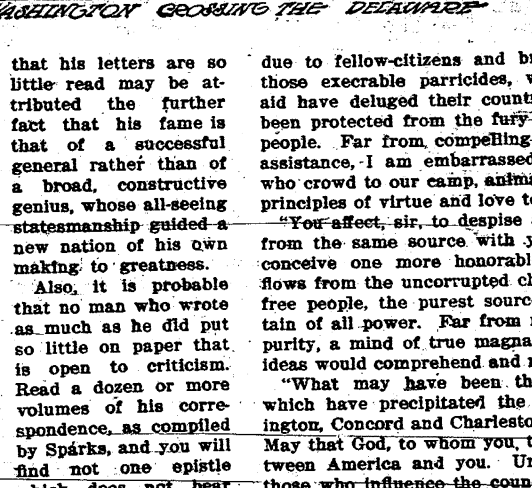
# The WASHINGTON who never FAILED



**M**ODERATION and determination are the two dominant characteristics of which time has not robbed Washington. Of them, the first is the one which has deprived him of a great deal of the appreciation which has been lavished on less deserving characters.

What ever the vices of the man, they were always held within respectable restraint. Whatever his virtues, he never gave them undue prominence.

So it is that, after more than a cen-



ture, there has come a tendency to depreciate the ability of the one man who, more than any other, would naturally be exalted. For a long time it was held that his fame was tarnished because he swore real oaths at the battle of Monmouth. That was succeeded by the present epoch, which has chosen to regard him as a lovable gentleman, with enough horse sense not to make a fool of himself and, by a series of events over which he had no control, to become the father of his country.

And yet it is doubtful if another character of the age is more to be admired for its many-sided excellencies. As a man, warrior and statesman, Washington yields to no figure of his time.

What place Washington held, in his own day, must now become a matter of interest. Shortly after his death, Felix Faucou voiced the opinion of the French parliamentarians when he addressed the legislative assembly as follows:

"The tomb has claimed him who was the model of republican perfection. This is not the time to trace all this truly great man has accomplished for the liberties of America, the generous inspirations which he imparted to the French who were attracted to his school of arms; the sublime act which will ever add lustre to his memory, when, after having ceded his talents in giving liberty to his country, he voluntarily relinquished supreme power to conceal his glory in the obscurity of private life."

Naturally, Napoleon was attracted to the great general who led an army of ragamuffins to victory, after a long campaign of almost unparalleled vicissitudes, and whose power was attested by the fact that none of his general, except Wayne, accomplished much after they left him. When the news of his death reached France, the first counsel issued the following order:

"Washington is no more! That great man fought against tyranny. He firmly established the liberty of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French people, as it must be to every friend of freedom in two worlds, and especially to the French soldiers, who, like him and the Americans, bravely fight for liberty and equality. The first consul, in consequence, orders that, for ten days, black crepe shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the republic."

At almost the same time the Gazette de France said: "Washington is dead! The news in the time of the directory it would have been imprudent to announce. Now, the heart may with confidence abandon itself to all the generous emotions of the soul, and we may dare to weep at the tomb of a great man. A general funeral service has been ordered in America, and this will be observed by the citizens of every nation. No period has sustained a loss so irreparable as the end of the eighteenth century."

This concluding sentence may be taken as generally expressing the estimation in which the "father of his country" was then held. Since then, with that flash tendency to appreciate high-sounding phrases, rather than sound statesmanship, it has become the fashion rather to exalt the orators and the writers, who had secondary roles, than to accept the verdict of colonial times.

It is doubly strange, too, that in a country whose citizenship is rapidly altering, because of the large and continuous additions from foreign lands, should have no one great work, not even an essay, which vitally and vigorously presents the character of its first great general, statesman and citizen.

When reading the first president's letters, it seems strange that his correspondence should never have excited more attention or study. By comparison they are almost unknown when one considers for example how much attention and controversy has been directed of late years to lives and writings of Hamilton and Burr.

Very strange it is, indeed, that the correspondence of so commanding a character as Washington should be so little known to the liberty and more millions of people who owe their liberty and prosperity to him. And to the fact

that his letters are so little read may be attributed the further fact that his fame is that of a successful general rather than of a broad, constructive genius, whose all-seeing statesmanship guided a new nation of his own making to greatness.

Also, it is probable that no man who wrote as much as he did put so little on paper that is open to criticism. Read a dozen or more volumes of his correspondence, as compiled by Sparks, and you will find not one epistle which does not bear tribute to his love of freedom, his wisdom and kindness of heart. All of them show why he never failed in anything of consequence he undertook. Without exception, they bear witness to the thought, the careful consideration, the sound judgment of the writer.

With these qualities dominant, there is lacking, as a matter of course, the bias, the egotism, the proneness to give way to the passions, that have caused so many able men to fail.

Above all, there is an abounding love of freedom, an all-powerful desire to serve the best interests of his fellowmen, that cannot fail to touch the heart of any one who cares to read the old volumes that have been preserved in favor of so much less worthy material.

Take him, for instance, as a soldier. His earlier show that he realized fully the difficulties of the tasks ahead of him. First of all, his breadth of vision prevented his army from being divided and subdivided by the claims of the various colonies that the troops they raised should be devoted to their own defense. As he wrote to the governor of Connecticut:

"I am by no means insensible to the situation of the people on the coast. I wish I could extend protection to all, but the numerous detachments necessary to remedy the evil would amount to a dissolution of the army, or make the most important operations of the campaign depend upon the piratical operations of two or three men-of-war and transports."

Again, when he was recruiting his forces, he was dismayed by the fact that not all the people were animated by motives as high as his. To his secretary, Joseph Reed, one of the closest of his friends, he wrote:

"Such dearth of public spirit, and such want of virtue, such stock jobbing, and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantage of one kind or another in this great change of military arrangement, I never saw before, and I pray God's mercy I may never see again. What will be the end of these manoeuvres is beyond my span. I tremble at the prospect. Could I have foreseen what I have experienced and am likely to experience, no consideration upon earth should have induced me to accept this command."

His letters during the winter at Valley Forge are models of their kind. But nothing he wrote, during his period of command, bears higher tribute to his character as a man than his letters to General Gage that "the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common jail, appropriated to felons."

General Gage insolently replied that but for his clemency the captured men would have been hanged, and made counter-charges that British captives were mistreated. To this Washington replied with the following letter:

"I addressed you, sir, on the 11th instant, in terms which gave the fairest scope for that humanity and politeness which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shown to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance or a mistaken confidence had thrown into your hands. Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience are most prominent; whether our virtuous citizens whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the merciless instruments of lawless domination, avarice, and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forbore to inflict; whether the authority under which I act is usurped or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political discussion, nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and of human nature give me over you; much less shall I stoop to retort and in-

vestive, but the intelligence you say you have received from our army deserves a reply. I have taken time, sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers, and soldiers have been treated with the tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those execrable particides, whose counsels and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue and love to their country.

"You affect, sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable, than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for purity, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

"What may have been the ministerial views which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord and Charlestown can best declare. May that God, to whom you too appeal, judge between America and you. Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors."

To Washington's high personal character, and his lack of small weaknesses, his correspondence also bears testimony.

As a statesman, Washington was as sure, as broadminded and as determined as he was as a general. All his letters to his friends and to those who served him show that his efforts were directed toward the prevention, not only of external alliances abroad, but to calming internal dissensions and directing the business of the nation into healthy channels.

For a time the agricultural interests and the merchants saw the growth of manufactures with jealousy and distrust. But Washington yielded to no economic fallacies. Scarcely had the Revolution been brought to a successful termination when he wrote to the Delaware Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures, in 1783, as follows:

"The promoting of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an energetic government. For myself, having an equal regard for the prosperity of the farming, trading and manufacturing interests, I will only observe that I cannot conceive the extension of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of hands which would be otherwise in a manner idle) can be detrimental to the former. On the contrary, the concurrence of virtuous individuals, and the combination of economic societies, to raise as much as possible the resources of our own country, may be productive of great national advantages by establishing the habits of industry and economy. The objects of your institution are, therefore, in my opinion, highly commendable; and you will permit me to add, gentlemen, that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion on this subject by the uniformity of my practice in giving a decided preference to the products and fabrics of America, whenever it may be done without involving an unreasonable expense or very great inconvenience."

Along educational lines Washington's ideas were equally sure and far-seeing. When the federal commissioners in 1795 were considering the erection of a university, he wrote to them as follows:

"It has always been a source of serious reflection and sincere regret with me that the youth of the United States should be sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education. Although there are doubtless many, under these circumstances, who escape the danger of contracting prejudices unfavorable to republican government, yet we ought to deprecate the hasty attending ardent and susceptible minds from being too strongly and too early prepossessed in favor of other political systems before they are capable of appreciating their own."

"For this reason I have greatly wished to see a plan adopted by which the arts, sciences and belles-lettres could be taught in their fullest extent, thereby embracing all the advantages of European tuition, with the means of acquiring the liberal knowledge which is necessary to qualify our citizens for the exigencies of public as well as private life; and (which with me is a consideration of great magnitude) by assembling the youth from the different parts of this rising republic, contributing from their intercourse and interchange of information to the removal of prejudices, which might perhaps sometimes arise from local circumstances."

These few extracts have been selected at random from Washington's correspondence, extending over a period of 25 years. If they stimulate just a few persons to make a first-hand study of the life and writings of the father of this country they will have fulfilled their mission.

**Advertising Talks**

**SELLING GOODS WITHOUT "TALK"**

Printed Advertisement Is Silent Salesman That Works Twenty-Four Hours a Day.

By TRUMAN A. DE WEESE.

There are other advantages in the printed word over the old style of "salesmanship by conversation." It is true that you can reach thousands through the printed word while you are talking to one customer—but that isn't the only advantage of the printed page in the newspaper over the talk of the old-time drummer.

The man who tries to sell goods through talk wastes thousands of words—and every thousand words means a quarter of an hour. How often have you seen a loquacious salesman laboring for an hour to sell a two-dollar article the profit on which might be as much as 40 cents? If the salesman received four dollars a day, how much profit did the owner of the store make on that sale?

You not only reach a larger audience through the printed advertising, but you catch the prospective customer in a receptive mood. If he is reading his newspaper he is in a mental attitude that makes him responsive to argument. He is far away from the distractions of his own business. He is ready to be convinced of something. Moreover, he can't talk back to an advertisement. He cannot heckle it with frivolous questions. He cannot engage it in controversy.

"But I am not in the mail-order business," says the merchant. "My goods have to be sold by salesmen. It is a matter of talk, even though I do advertise. Besides, there is the personal touch—the influence of personality, which you cannot exert through printed advertising."

In this the merchant is laboring under two delusions—in the first place, advertising that is properly done sells the goods before the customer comes in.

Now, all this applies to retail advertising in a newspaper as well as to national advertising. If a merchant makes his advertising educationally descriptive from day to day the things that are leaders in his advertising should be sold to the customer before he enters the store. In his own mind the customer has already bought the article. He is merely coming to the store to supply the want already created through advertising. It is plainly obvious that the clerk who attempts to sell him after he has been "sold" is wasting the time of his employer. It is conceivable that the customer might want to supplement or confirm what he has already learned through the advertising, and it may be advisable and it may be wise to answer a few questions, but the valuable clerk will not encourage his conversational powers beyond reasonable limits. The printed advertising should be new, informative, terse and to the point. It should waste no words.

Now, about the "personality" in salesmanship. It is possible to put personality into printed advertising. Type is the silent salesman that works after the store is closed—on holidays, Sundays, when the merchant is sick or well—and yet it is possible to invest this silent salesman with a distinct personality.

Some men who never talk have more personality than the most glib salesmen. In fact it is the advertising into which the merchant has put his personality that leaves and finally makes a definite impression. Through the printed type the merchant can project his own personality. It soon becomes vibrant with his well-known peculiarities. You can see and hear John Wansmaker when you read his advertising. It is distinctly different. You quickly differentiate it from all other advertising, and you soon find yourself looking for the Wansmaker message every morning or evening in your newspaper. It has the Wansmaker atmosphere—and the advertising stands for everything of honesty, peculiarity or sincerity that may be associated with that name.

The purpose of advertising is to multiply sales. The great merchants who have used newspaper space intelligently and efficiently are the ones who have built up the volume of sales until it requires all the time and energies of large bodies of salesmen to supply the demand created each day by advertising. Are you one of them?

**Investment, Not an Expense.**

Merchants should feel that advertising is not an expense. It's an investment. A firm engaged in the manufacture of chewing gum a few years ago invested \$10,000 a year in advertising, and sold its product at five cents a package. The same firm now invests from two to three millions of dollars in advertising, and still sells its product at five cents a package, with the quality bettered. Does the consumer pay the increased investment for advertising? Plainly he does not.

**Another Withdrawal.**

"No, Maria," said Mr. Con Soomus, "I will not help you wash the dishes. That is the business of the mistress of the home, while mine is to provide the means of subsistence. I must withdraw from all interlocking directorates—public sentiment is against that sort of thing."

**Almost.**

"The man who sings is never wholly and unbelieve together. If you will not believe, surely you shall be established. It is always want of faith that is at the bottom of all fear. Why are ye fearful?" R. Havergal.

**IS BIG FACTOR IN RENTING**

Talent of Ad Writer Required to Fill Big Structures With a High Class of Tenants.

It is a great deal easier to build a skyscraper, even a very big one, than it is to fill it with tenants.

That calls for a different kind of talent. And it is harder still to fill it without making the expected concessions for long time leases, says Printers Ink. Price cutting in rentals may make as deep inroads on profits and dividends as vacant office will do. Price maintenance is as much a necessity, or, at any rate, a desideratum in the business of renting as it is in any trade-marked or branded proposition sold through dealers.

It is for the sake of both of these objects, filling them at the right rental, that the new Equitable building in New York city started to advertise 16 months ahead of completion.

While the new Equitable will be the largest office building in the world, the directors are too wise to believe that by itself that will prove a sufficiently strong advertising card. They have started 16 months ahead of time to spend \$150,000, a very much larger sum than has ever been spent before for such a purpose in local newspaper space, mostly large space, run weekly.

The problem is to get \$150,000 worth of ten-year leases—at \$3,000,000 a year. The advertising appropriation of \$150,000 is thus only one per cent of the total expected return, or, stretched over five years, only one-fifth of one per cent per year—not an extravagant figure, one would think.

The copy that is expected to solve the problem is to be of a quiet, dignified but informative kind. The various points will be suggested, not pouched into the public. The attempt will be to make the new building interesting and desirable not so much to visitors but to business men and prospective tenants.

**THE EVENING HOUR**

Quietude That Should Be Filled With the Consciousness of God's Presence.

After the excitement and the busy rush of the day comes the peace of twilight. And in the gentle blending of afternoon and evening the mind returns to the message of the mountains, the forest, and the lake. With grateful feeling one heeds the voice which flows through the ages whisper: "Be still and know that I am God." One readily falls into the spirit of communion. Every tree, every cloud, every animate and inanimate thing unites with us in declaring:

"Know ye that Jehovah, He is God; it is He that hath made us and not we ourselves."

The hush and our inmost thoughts force us to a consideration of our limitations and our longings. We bow in the presence of our Maker with a keen sense of our need. And we find ourselves seeking satisfaction in the fellowship of him who taught men how to live.

Atreah we see the Master, girt with a towel, bathing the feet of his disciples, that they may be ceremonially clean. And we realize that no service to our fellows is too lowly for the noblest of mankind to offer.

**Way of Forgiveness.**

We behold the Christ nailed upon a tree between two common criminals. We have brought to us anew the meaning of God's will for the people of earth and the way of forgiveness is made easy for us. And in our meditation we come to understand how alike we are, and how prone to break God's laws, to violate the rights of others, to deprive ourselves of the best that we might be.

The hour of communion, filled as it is with the consciousness of God's presence, removes the distractions of material wealth, education and training, and makes us one. And in this unity of worship comes a great desire to know in a practical way what God means when he says through his Son, "I came that they may have life, and may have it abundantly."

For the abundant life is the result of living in harmony with God's eternal laws. These laws have meaning to us only as we recognize our relationship to God and each other. And this relationship is realized only as we come into fellowship with him who ordained them. "For who among men knoweth the things of a man save the spirit of the man which is in him. Even so the things of God none knoweth, save the Spirit of God."

**Head Savior's Words.**

In our confusion and sense of apparent defeat Jesus says: "All things have been delivered unto me of my Father; and no one knoweth the Son, save the Father; neither doth any know the Father save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son willeth to reveal him."

The mountain whispers peace. The lake and the forest echo the mountain's message. God himself bids quietude of soul. "Be still and know that I am God." And Jesus speaks forth the way in his invitation to fellowship. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

**Continuity.**

Everything seeks continuity. The seed drops into the earth to continue its kind. Good and evil in habit and in thought tend to continue in their course. The thoughts we think wear their little channel in the brain that others may turn naturally in the same direction. The way we did a task yesterday and today is the way we shall do it almost unconsciously tomorrow. Love and hatred, like fruits and flowers, have their seed within themselves to perpetuate their growth. There are persons in the world who yearn each other for no better reason than that somewhere in the past they began doing it, and so keep on. In a life of such tendencies right beginnings are a matter of grave importance.

**Chinese Seek Christianity.**

In Taitung, China, where in the Boxer days 45 Christian workers were beheaded by order of the governor of the province, a number of the leading men have sent out a call for the establishment of a free Christian church. Among the signers of the call are the chief military officer, the chief civil officer, the president and vice-president of the provincial assembly and the chief of police.

**To Those Who Believe.**

I pray you, with all earnestness, to prove you, with your hearts that all things lovely and righteous are possible for those who believe in their possibility; and who determine that, for their part, they will make every day's work contribute to them.

**Speak to Him.**

Christian people would do well to make it a part of their daily effort to greet pleasantly those they meet upon the street. A smiling face and a pleasant word of morning greeting blesses two—the giver as well as the recipient. One of the cheeriest men in all Connecticut is Dr. Samuel Hart, dean of the Berkshire Divinity school at Middletown. Passing along the street one morning, he was speaking pleasantly, as his custom is, to first one and then another. The effect upon the people was marked. "And the good dean's companion finally asked him whether he knew all the people he had spoken to. Dean Hart smiled and replied in his happy way that he did not. "But I find it a good plan," said he, "to speak to the people I know." And he added, even more generally, "To some people I don't know." Dean Hart's rule, adopted with proper moderation, seems to be a good one, to speak to people we know, and to some of those we don't know.—Zion's Herald.

**Fifty years ago there were only 25 medical missionaries, and now there are in all parts of the world 11,000.**

**KNITTING ALWAYS AT HAND**

New England Women of the Old School Was Never Without That Favorite Occupation.

New England farmers less than a hundred years ago found their flocks of sheep one of the most valuable assets of the farm. The wool they turned over to the "women-folks," who picked and cleaned it. Then it was sent to the carding mill, where it was carded and made into rolls. In the

farmhouse these rolls were spun into yarn on wheels turned by hand.

Since most of the wool was white and only a few pure white garments were needed, many of the farmers' wives colored their yarn. Then to their many accomplishments they added the art of weaving. They also knit. Knitting was a universal art. Every housewife and every girl knit.

Every self-respecting woman always had her knitting at hand. She knit as she talked, knit while visiting her neighbors, knit while she sat warming

herself by the stove or the fireplace, knit when she was half-asleep and waked up by dropping a stitch, knit in the morning, knit at noon, knit at night. The gentler sex of the whole countryside knit, knit stockings for themselves and socks for the "men-folks"; knit white stockings and gray socks with blue toes, blue socks with red toes, and for variety, plied socks or ring-streaked and speckled.

They knit mittens, so comfortable on frosty days; mittens white, mittens gray, mittens blue or blue striped,

with white for the boys, and such pretty red mittens for the dear girls; knit comforters to wrap round the boys' necks, white and blue shawls, tippets and leggings of various hues. While a part of the product of the knitting needles was sold, most of it went to home consumption.—Gaius Anderson, in "When Neighbors Were Neighbors."

**She Lets Him Know.**

A man may be foolish without knowing it, but not if his wife is present.











Dr. Burnham's

SAN-JAK

Vegetable Compound

Corrects Dyscrasia in the Blood and Body Fluids for an Unequal Mixture of the Elements of the Blood and Nerve Juices or a Distemperature when some Humor or Quality abounds in the Blood. Symptoms are Throat Diseases, Eczema, Scrofula and Pus Formation in the Tissue, Skin and Vital Organs.

You Can Be Free

from Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Old Age or Tired Feeling, Throat, Stomach and Bowel Trouble Disappear by its use or your Cash is REFUNDED.

SAN-JAK

is the Greatest Rectifier for the Blood and Skin yet known. Greasy Skin with Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions or Scrofula easily cleared away. Its use leaves the Blood and Skin as pure as the lilies.

You can feel well and active at any age from 60 to 90 years.

Man should die of Old Age, Not from Disease or Diseased Tissue.

SAN-JAK--The Old Age Germ Killer.

Do away with LaGrippe and Bad Results with the quickness of SAN-JAK.

SAN-JAK CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by A. A. SNOWMAN, Manchester, Mich.

BLACK ART IN WEST AFRICA

Sheep Ran Into Kitchen. An amusing incident occurred recently in Perth, Scotland, a sheep one of a flock which was being driven down Leonard street, finding its way into a dwelling house, to be brought back to the fold only after the tenant of the house had caused much annoyance and inconvenience. As is usual in the case when sheep are being driven through a town, one of the animals showed a tendency to stray from the flock. A street dog which happened to be in the vicinity gave chase, and succeeded in herding the frightened sheep up the stair of its master's house. The animal was then chased right into the kitchen of the house to the great amazement of the lady owner, who shut the door and inquired pending the arrival of the shepherd. The dog drove a very tight course, and after no little difficulty the refractory sheep was restored to the fold.

Ants Which Plant and Buke. The extraordinary habits of the ant which have been known to naturally were that such confusion will probably cost them their lives. A wasp, an old woman of Ohio, was suspected of being made "soil" and sending out her familiar every night to lick a wound on her husband's ankle while he slept, and so prevent it from healing. The chief of the Negro society summoned her before a coroner's court, and she was condemned to death.

FIRST DICTATOR OF MEXICO. Herman Cortes, who Conquered Cuba, It is Unusually Entitled to the Distinction. The first man of European blood to set foot on Mexico was Hernan Cortes, who died at Seville, Spain, 366 years ago on December 2. Cortes landed first on the little island of Cozumel, the harbor of Vera Cruz, now the site of the famous pyramid for political effect. From this point, as his headquarters, with the aid of Indian interpreters, he carried on a campaign that finally resulted in the complete destruction of the Aztec empire. A brilliant military leader, Cortes was also without the impediment of a conscience, and made use of treachery where force failed to accomplish his purpose. Emperor Montezuma and the heroic Guatemalac patriot, and their subjects were made the slaves of their Spanish master and forced to exploit the rich resources of the country for the enrichment of their conquerors. In 1523, three years after Cortes first landed on Mexico soil, the conquest was complete, and Cortes was appointed as the first governor of the new Spain, at Mexico was originally called. He was soon recalled, and in 1525 New Spain was made a viceroyalty, including all the Spanish possessions in North and Central America. Sixty-two viceroys successively governed Mexico, the last being Cristobal Colon de Torres, who was killed by the wild Indians in 1821, when Mexico became free and independent.

LOCAL NEWS

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1914

Our citizens generally were very prompt in cleaning the snow from the sidewalks. Another bunch of snow tumbled from the clouds Friday forenoon, improving conditions by a few inches. Many injured a lightning to Hiram Park's residence near the city center, there given by the meteoric light.

E. G. Haber has his new stock room and private office completed. The new electric light fixtures and decorations add very much to the comfort and appearance of his garage.

The Flourer party given by the young men at Arbuter hall Monday evening, was well attended when we take in consideration the extreme cold weather. The boys lost out but are not discouraged. All who attended enjoyed the social part and the music.

The snow did not drift badly and the mail carriers were able to serve most of the households in the city. Many realized that labor and hardships the carriers endure in order to get through and serve every patron they would have more sympathy.

We were very glad that the council has passed an ordinance forbidding people to spit on the sidewalks. The ordinance will be found in another column of this paper. The general record of the Board of Health is very good but when one spits on the floor or sidewalk it is very much more.

Every day we see people coming from the post office with large packages and coming to them by parcel post and the convenience of the parcel post is very much more than the cost of the parcel post. It is very convenient to our business men and citizens and as the express company will not deliver goods there is an added expense for carriage.

Board of County Auditors.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes names like J. C. DeLoach, M. B. Standish, etc.

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Writing Paper

Sold by the Pound. Out in Letter, Note or Memorandum Sizes, Unruled, Plain, Lined or Bond. In White or Colors. Also an Assortment of

FINE BOX PAPERS

At Low Prices. Call at

ENTERPRISE OFFICE

Manchester.

The Price Is \$1.25

for the ENTERPRISE to everybody. But we have let our home subscribers, who pay a Full Year in Advance

The Best Way

To Advertise your town and bring people to it is to Advertise in the ENTERPRISE. People will not come here to look at you without some inducement being offered.

Buy a Typewriter

Typewriter Supplies, Paper of All Kinds, Carbon Paper, Rubber Stamps, Paper Files, or any Office Supplies, come to THE ENTERPRISE Office

Nil You Have a Printing Want

WE WANT TO SHOW YOU

Show You

Printing your goods, printing your cards, printing your letters, printing your notices, printing your reports, printing your books, printing your pamphlets, printing your brochures, printing your circulars, printing your envelopes, printing your forms, printing your labels, printing your tags, printing your tickets, printing your certificates, printing your diplomas, printing your degrees, printing your awards, printing your honors, printing your titles, printing your names, printing your addresses, printing your phone numbers, printing your business cards, printing your letter heads, printing your stationery, printing your business forms, printing your contracts, printing your agreements, printing your licenses, printing your permits, printing your certificates, printing your diplomas, printing your degrees, printing your awards, printing your honors, printing your titles, printing your names, printing your addresses, printing your phone numbers.

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Georgia Senator Dies After Brief Illness

Washington—Agustus Octavius Bacon, United States Senator from Georgia for nearly 19 years and chairman of the foreign relations committee since the ascendancy of the democratic party March 4, 1913, died at his home here Saturday after an illness of 10 days. He was the first United States senator elected by direct vote of the people under the seventeenth constitutional amendment. He was born in Bryan county, Georgia, October 30, 1828. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and served during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862 as adjutant of the Ninth Georgia regiment in the army of northern Virginia. Subsequently he was commissioned as captain in the provisional army of the Confederate states and assigned to general staff duty.

Three Injured in P. M. Accident

ENGINE OF PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVES RAILS NEAR FLINT. NONE OF THE COACHES TURNED OVER. Freight Passing Over Track Thought to Have Loosened Track Fastenings. Flint, Mich.—The engine of Peter Marquette passenger train No. 7, bound from Detroit to Saginaw, Monday evening, left the rails two miles south of here. There were three seriously injured. They are: Fred Garner, the engineer, of Saginaw; Geo. Barnes, the fireman, of Saginaw; and George Beveridge, the expressman, of Saginaw. Beveridge was caught between the safe and a heavy trunk and badly crushed. A freight train which went south a short time before the wreck occurred had been believed to have been responsible for the accident. The condition of the roadbed for half a mile north of the place where the passenger train left the rails indicates something dragging from the freight train had torn loose some of the track (fastenings) which the rails spread when the heavy passenger engine struck them. None of the coaches turned over. A relief train took the passengers to Saginaw.

Home Destroyed Sunday Night

Home Destroyed Sunday Night, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kemp Lose Lives. Rochester, Mich.—Mr. and Mrs. James Kemp, an aged couple, who their lives from burns received when their home was destroyed by a fire which started about 11 o'clock Sunday night. The home, formerly a one-story frame store building located near the Michigan Central station, was destroyed on fire. The fire was found unaccounted for just inside the door, having evidently been overcome while trying to escape. Mrs. Kemp expired with a few minutes' respite. Mr. Kemp died at 11 o'clock Monday.

STATE JOURNAL IS SOLD

Lansing Paper Passes into Hands of New Owners. Grand Rapids Man is Head. Lansing, Mich.—Announcement was made here Saturday of the sale of the State Journal to the Lansing Journal Co. a new corporation organized as the State Journal Co. Charles N. Halstead, for a number of years advertising manager for the Grand Rapids Press, is president and general manager of the new enterprise. He is also president of the Lansing Journal Co. and vice-president of the Grand Rapids Press. The new owners are the directors and stockholders of the new corporation. No change will be made in the policy of the State Journal, which will be independent as heretofore.

Four Stores Burn in Fire at Flint

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MARKET QUOTATIONS

Table with columns for various market items and prices. Includes items like Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce, and various grades of stock.