

# The Daily Times-Echo

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## FARMING PAID HIM

### Old Railroader an Advocate of "Back to the Farm"

A. P. Rhodes, who recently sold his White river farm to Mr. Eames, of Hope, Kan., came to this county seven years ago with \$2200 in money and his trunks as his sole stock in trade. He didn't even have an atom of experience as a farmer, having been a railroader for fifteen years. During this long term of railroad service, he was continuously at work, his salary ranging from \$60 to \$150 per month, and out of this he saved less than he has been able to do in seven years on a Carroll county farm.

So "green" at everything common to a farmer's every-day life was Mr. Rhodes when he first began rural life that his first attempt to haul a load of fertilizer out of the stock yards resulted in his driving squarely into the middle of a gate post and digging up the post as a way out of his dilemma. Another time he turned his wagon over and got his horses stalled in the middle of a creek. These are only two instances of numerous laughable things that happened to him in those days of inexperience.

He sold his farm for \$2,800, and owns at least \$2,000 worth of personal property besides, having 43 head of cattle, five horses, farming implements and household furniture.

His success he attributes to the country and to his cows. Of course he worked some, but not half so hard as he did at railroading.

His farm had been improved.

Mr. Rhodes has no intention of leaving this country, but will turn his attention to cows. He is looking at a farm at La Rue, but that is 18 miles from Eureka Springs—he fears too great a distance.

Mr. Eames is due to reach Eureka Springs with his car of stock and goods today. He will give his attention mainly to buying and selling cattle. He has nine children, making a family of eleven. Those who met this gentleman believe that Eureka Springs will find him a desirable neighboring farmer.

### Hoch on the Engineer.

Here is the eloquent tribute paid to the railroad engineer by Ex-Governor Hoch, who is spending about half his time now riding on the trains to fill lecture engagements:

"I awoke recently in a cozy, comfortable Pullman, raised the blind and looked out the window. It was in the 'wee sma' hours' of the night or morning. The engine was tugging through a snow drift. The wheels were creaking and the snow covered the rails. A blizzard was raging. Warm and snug, I pulled the covers closer about me, and meditated. I thought of the engineer, sleepless, tireless, with hand on the lever, with eye peering ahead, oblivious of personal discomforts, through long vigils of that awful night, never faltering, never slumbering, never losing his grip for a single moment, faithfully guiding that iron steed on his long, bitter journey, mindful only of the precious freight of human lives intrusted to his clear brain and steady hand and stout heart, and somehow as I thought of that faithful 'man at the helm,' begrimed, maybe, with soot and grease, the sacrifice of the engineer, almost made me ashamed of the comfort and safety I was enjoying. Here's to the life preserver of the road, the engineer! May no accident befall his train he cannot prevent, for sure none will befall it he can prevent. And when he makes his last run, when he rings his bell for the last time, and blows his last whistle, and his train slows up for the last time, may he pull safely into the final terminal of the faithful Celestial City. And here's to his equally faithful companion and ally, the fireman! May he, too, finally reach the paradoxical station where all good firemen go but none are needed.—Girard Press.

"Wisdom is not in the eye, but in the head.

### Death of Mrs. Pulliam's Sister.

Mrs. Fannie Eastin Wait, widow of the late William B. Wait, and mother of Robert E. Wait, president of the Citizens Investment and Security Company of this city, died at the Hotel Marion on 7 o'clock last night after a brief illness.

Death was caused by a cerebral hemorrhage. Mrs. Wait was taken ill shortly after midnight yesterday morning. She sank rapidly and was conscious for only a short time.

The body was removed to the home of Robert E. Wait, 1519 Spring street.

Mrs. Wait was one of the most widely known women in Little Rock, where she had lived since the close of the Civil war. She was 77 years of age, but even during the closing years of her life she had taken an active interest in social and religious affairs.

Mrs. Wait was born in Tallahassee, Fla., October 24, 1845. She was a daughter of Thomas Eastin, formerly of Lexington, Ky., and Lucinda Gayle of South Carolina. She was married before the Civil war to Robert Tyler, a lieutenant in the United States army, who had served in the Mexican war. Lieut. Tyler was killed in a battle in 1862.

She was married after the close of the war to William P. Wait, one of the pioneer bankers of Arkansas. During the last years of her life she had spent about half her time in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Wait was a member of the Daughters of 1812 and was one of the three "real daughters" in Little Rock. She was given this title because of the service of her father in the war of 1812. Mrs. Wait took an active interest in the affairs of the organization and rarely missed a meeting. She was an active member of the Christ Episcopal church and took an active part in the affairs of the church.

Mrs. Wait is survived by two sons, Robert E. Wait, of Little Rock, and Dr. Charles E. Wait, professor of chemistry in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and one sister, Mrs. Helen M. Pulliam of Eureka Springs.—Arkansas Gazette.

### LITTLE GIRL SUFFRAGE PIONEER IN TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn., March 11.—Little Miss Anna B. Hooper, 9-year-old daughter of Governor Ben Hooper, has the distinction of delivering the first equal suffrage speech ever delivered in the Tennessee statehouse. It was all of her own planning.

Appearing at the capitol early today, she solicited the aid of her father's stenographer in copying the speech, after which, collecting her especial friends among the officials and Tennessee statesmen, she led the way to the hall of the house, where, mounting the rostrum, the young suffragette said:

"My fellow citizens: I come pleading for you men to let the women vote. Do you believe in the way Mrs. Pankhurst is trying to get votes? No, I do not. I do not believe in smashing the windows, but I do think you ought to let us vote.

"Why shouldn't we help to make the laws of our country? The ignorant men are allowed to vote, but the educated women are denied this privilege. This is not right and every sensible man knows it."

### A New Dodge For Tariff Robbers.

Washington, March 12.—A decision of sweeping importance in the administration of the tariff law, declaring that an importer can appeal from an assessment of duty by a collector of customs, on the ground that the assessment was too low, was rendered by the United States court of customs appeals today.

The decision, according to customs experts, means that manufacturers, disagreeing with the treasury department's interpretation of the tariff act, can import a test shipment and appeal to the customs court and get more protection through higher duties.

### Flies 261 Miles in 2:35:00.

Poitiers, France, March 11.—Maurice Tabuteau, the holder of a number of flying records, reached here today from Pau, a distance of 261 miles, which he traveled in his monoplane in two hours and thirty-five minutes, at the rate of approximately 101 1/4 miles an hour.

Corn near the path never ripens.

## WANT TO GET RICH QUICK

### Americans Are "Easy Marks" of Swindlers, 'Tis Said

What "easy marks" American investors are is strikingly advertised to the world by the annual report of the chief inspector of the Postoffice Department, dealing with prosecutions for fraudulent use of the mails. It appears from his figures that in 1910-11 get-rich-quick promoters were put out of business whose receipts from "clients" with more cash than caution aggregated \$77,000,000. In general the tendencies of our government are not paternalistic. But the need of some parental restraint on the readiness of Americans to send remittances to almost anybody who can compile a list of eligibles and issue a temptingly baited investment prospectus is painfully evident, and the activities of the Postoffice Department in exposing and punishing these fraudulent "financiers" constitute a material service to an unsophisticated public.

It generally turns out when some mining concern which never sunk a shaft or located a claim is run to the ground in luxurious offices in this or some other city that the bulk of the purchasers of its securities are people of fairly good education and moderate means—often professors, teachers and other professional men—who have not been able to resist the appeal of prosperous looking stationery and the subtle personal touch affected by up-to-date distributors of "sure thing" investment literature. People of ordinary or even more than ordinary intelligence seem to lose their bearings when it comes to even imitation "high finance," and thought they might fall victims to the wiles of a swindler with whom they came in personal contact, they yield to the mesmerism exercised by a prosperous writer dealing in millions which exist only in the face of the bonds and stock which with magnificent liberality he is going to dispose of at bargain counter prices.—N. Y. Tribune.

### STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

Little Rock, March 13.—Tom Bostick, who escaped from the penitentiary, has been located in Wisconsin and the governor has issued a requisition upon the governor of Wisconsin for his return, naming Q. H. Martin as agent. Bostick was convicted in Little River county of burglary.

Little Rock, March 13.—It now appears an assured fact that the Warnock banking bill is to be initiated this year. The petitions are being filled rapidly and more of them are being called for. The people as a rule are demanding more stringent laws for their protection against the wild-cat financier, and the banker of questionable methods. For several years an effort has been made to get such an act through the legislature, but this has always failed, and now the people propose to take it into their own hands. The act provides, among other things, for a Bank Commissioner at a salary of \$3,000 a year, and provision is made for taking care of the expenses.

Little Rock, March 13.—It is not probable that there will be any findings of the Board on the recent students strike in the State University made public until early in June after the close of the present school year. The sub-committee, of which Hon. C. C. Reid is chairman, will probably not be called together until April or May, awaiting the convenience of the members. Officers and faculty of the University will be elected by the Board in June, and it is predicted that there will be some changes. The five year term of President John N. Tillman will expire next June, and the members of the faculty were elected to serve at the will of the Board.

A fool is the wise man's ladder.

## PANAMA CANAL TALK

### The Magazine Clubbers Proving Themselves Up-to-Date

The Magazine Club met Saturday afternoon with Mrs. M. B. Baird—a new hostess in this club circle. Those present found Mrs. Baird at her best in her own home at the Alta Loma, and enjoyed the cordial reception given them.

The Panama Canal was the subject for discussion with Mrs. Joe Freeman as leader.

Roll-call was responded to by incidents concerning the canal building, all the members adding something to the fund of information, making the study a most instructive and interesting one.

Doubtless even our well-posted men would have learned something new could they have heard all the facts brought out by the women.

The idea of a canal across the isthmus of Panama was entertained as early as 1528, but after repeated attempts to have the project materialized, it remains for the present generation to reach the fruition of these long cherished hopes. What the canal means to the United States had not been in the least realized by the Magazine readers before they began their special investigations along this line. True, they had been reading of the wonderful engineering feats, but the subject grew larger and more interesting with study.

### Volcano Under Culebra Cut.

New York, March 13.—That a volcano, dormant for many centuries, is threatening the safety of the Panama Canal, is declared in special dispatches from Colon received here today. The volcano is said to underlie the Culebra cut.

Fear of volcanic trouble originated when clouds of steam and blue smoke rose from newly turned ground. Every drill hole in the affected area is now tested with a thermometer before dynamite is put in to prevent a premature explosion.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Robert Compton.  
Washington, D. C.—How to win back the farmer vote is the problem that is giving President Taft his greatest concern. He realizes that his advocacy of reciprocity with Canada alienated thousands of farmers of the North, West and Northwest, and that their support is needed to secure the nomination, no one knows better than the President. The bulk of the Republican farmers didn't like Mr. Taft's reciprocity stand, and they have not been slow in voicing their objections. Tons of letters have come to the President and to Congressmen from the disaffected districts, making this disapproval clear. Finally it dawned upon the President that something must be done, and done quickly, to keep this big farmer vote out of the Roosevelt fold.

Taft adherents in states where the farmer vote is strong are now giving the President's candidacy "first aid" in an effort to keep this vote in the stalwart ranks. In defense of the President, his friends are sending out statements showing that his position on reciprocity was identical with Col. Roosevelt's. They also point out the complimentary things said about the President by the Colonel, particularly with reference to reciprocity, before their break. Speeches and articles by Colonel Roosevelt in which he preached the open door with our Canadian neighbors also are referred to.

Senator Townsend, of Michigan, is to be one of the Taft mainstays in soothing the farmers. In a talk at the White House yesterday, he declared that sentiment in his state was rapidly veering around to Taft, whereas six weeks ago Roosevelt seemed to have the voters clinched.

"The change of sentiment in favor of President Taft has been marvelous," said Senator Townsend. "Profes-

sional and business men as well as farmers now find more to object to in Roosevelt's Columbus speech than in Taft's reciprocity stand.

The Taft people also look to Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, to do something to mollify the farmers, but the Senator is wisely keeping out of the fight. His position is somewhat delicate because he has both the farmers and the miller to satisfy. His farming constituency are dead against reciprocity, while the milling interests favor the admission of milling wheat free of duty. Between the two he has enough burdens to carry, consequently he is not eager to carry those of another.

Gov. Harmon's friends here regret exceedingly his inability to begin his Eastern Invasion at this time. When it was announced from Columbus that he would start East on March 7, their hopes soared high. They are satisfied, however, that a delay of two or three weeks will have little effect on his candidacy. He will make a dozen speeches, directing his main attack against the tariff. Several entertainments are being prepared for the Governor here, and he will probably address the members of the National Press Club.

Scientists, geographers and others interested in polar exploration are evincing but little interest in the discovery of the South Pole by Roland Amundsen, the Norwegian. One thing is certain, it will never stir the factional strife that followed the Peary-Cook controversy. Interested persons are willing to have the honor of the achievement go elsewhere if it spare this country the results of the North Pole experience.

Speaker Champ Clark, Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pa., and ex-Senator James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, are four notables who celebrated birthdays here this week. The Speaker, of course, filled the biggest part of the limelight with 6,000 admirers gathered to celebrate his sixty-second anniversary. This birthday finds Justice Holmes the oldest member of the U. S. Supreme Court, with 71 years as his score.

Rep. Moore is 48 years old, and ex-Senator Hemenway 52.

Equal suffrage leaders are laying plans to force the Presidential candidates into an avowal of how they stand on the question of giving the women the ballot. They believe the suffrage movement in this country has assumed proportions sufficient to demand recognition in the party platforms. The suffrage party, it is announced, will attempt to obtain a footing in the conventions, their plan being to compel recognition by the candidates.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper and Mrs. Arthur J. Parsons, foremost advocates of equal suffrage, are heading a campaign which contemplates a national attack on those candidates who "side-step" the equal suffrage issue in this campaign.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer is active as a bee meeting the attacks of the foes of his "bigger navy" plans. Answering the charge that the cost of building ships in the navy yards was increasing, he told the House Naval Committee that the big dreadnought Florida cost \$11 less a ton to build in the New York Navy Yard than the Connecticut. The Utah, he said, was built by private concern at loss of \$500,000, and other battleships were built privately at losses, which made the navy yard work appear excessive.

### A Church Debt is Binding.

The supreme court of Georgia has decided that when a man subscribes to a church fund it is a legal obligation, and that he can be required to pay it. The Albany Herald, in commenting upon the decision says that if there is such thing as binding financial obligation, that ought to be one of them. The man who promises to pay the preacher and doesn't do it ought to be in exactly the same category as any other debtor.

### For Sale.

16 head of good work horses and mules. Some of them are good brood mares in foal by good jack. Apply at Crescent Livery and Transfer Co. 3-15-pd.

## HOSPITAL SITES FREE

### Dr. C. E. Davis Offers to Donate to Any Good Institution

Editor Times-Echo:

Dear Sir: In Tuesday's editorial I notice that organized labor is trying to secure a site at Hot Springs for a fraternity sanitarium and your advice that we "get together" and secure one for them, hoping that they may locate here instead, since it can be shown that in all essential particulars this is a far better place for such an institution.

I wish to say that I can and will donate freely an ideal site in this city to them for this purpose or will give sites to a college or any other like institution calculated to be of real benefit to the deserving, since all such must greatly benefit our city.

This leaves the needed "getting together" as an educational problem, the pith of which is that all must realize that each one's prosperity is so much of the total and that no one can really prosper in an indifferent or selfish community, for that means social disease. I know of no community upon which so many calls for aid in so many needed directions have been so constant and long, nor one in which so much has been freely advanced and such a large proportion of such aid practically wasted from incompetence and graft, mostly the former, until it has well nigh dried up the sources of willing aid in all directions, and yet I doubt if there are a half dozen of the older citizens in town who are not now "together" enough to give liberally of time, effort, or money (as they can spare it without privation) to any really worthy object of benefit to our city if they only knew it was free from any of the above taints.

The problem is simply that each must learn to feel enough unselfish interest in the public welfare to give freely for public good of such resources as he can command without sacrifice (for no one can be expected to rob himself of anything) but each should take enough friendly interest in his neighbor's prosperity to be pleased when he prospers, and to "lend an honest, helping hand" as he can.

When this spirit gets more than "skin deep" either as in line of the first commandment or as public policy, we shall have prosperity here such as has not been dreamed of up to date. Chas. E. Davis, M. D.

### REPLICA OF THE BATTLE FLAG OF 6th and 7th ARKANSAS C.S.A.

Little Rock, March 12.—Secretary Dallas T. Herndon, of the Arkansas History Commission, has received a valuable addition to the museum of Arkansas curios and historical treasures in the way of fac-simile of the famous Confederate flag carried by General R. G. Shaver's brigade at Shiloh and in other hard fought battles of the Civil war. It was the flag of the 6th and 7th Arkansas volunteers. The design was by General Shaver himself, and the material was contributed by the ladies of Corinth, Miss., who also constructed the beautiful silk standard.

The reproduction made for the state museum is of blue silk, with a white oval center, bearing the inscription, "Sixth and Seventh Arkansas, Shiloh; Down with the Tyrant."

### WILKIE THEATRE. Program Tonight.

His Chorus Girl Wife.—Look at the title—don't it sound good? A Lubin with Arthur Johnson and Florence Lawrence.

In the Days of Gold.—A Selig Western.

Madge of the Mountains.—There is a thrill of dramatic strength about this that grips your attention, until we find ourselves absorbed in a very pretty romance of the Tennessee mountains, bringing together two hearts from opposite environments, as an evidence of the caprice of destiny. Vitagraph.

## The Daily Times Echo

S. A. DIEHL, Editor and Publisher.  
EUREKA SPRINGS, - ARKANSAS

No one has yet explained why women never need ear muffs.

In weather like this a little cold is fraught with great danger.

A million-dollar wedding does not always mean a happy married life.

This is the weather that makes the roses blossom on the sweet girls' noses.

A statesman is simply a politician who politticates to suit one's own fads and fancies.

Fresh air is not necessarily cold air. This little fact in natural science should be kept in mind.

You will not have to wait long for an authoritative announcement concerning the peach crop for 1912.

We have entire confidence in the opinion that it is not yet time to put away your winter underclothing.

When the millionaire for a day got back home he had \$1.53 in his pockets. The waiters did not know he had it.

Russia has imprisoned a man for writing a volume of poems. Over here we merely let our poets starve to death.

The peach crop having been killed twice already, we may be justified in counting on a heavy preserving season next fall.

Lower California, having permanently lost its revolution, has turned again to bull fighting as the only satisfactory substitute.

The tipping evil has reached a point where it should stop. A waiter in Chicago got an ailness; also, another in Philadelphia.

With prices continually soaring before long our scientists will have to give their attention to finding a substitute for food.

Italy's war expense is a million dollars a day. To get an idea of the enormous cost reduce a million dollars to spaghetti.

The thermometers are bravely striving to become normal again and if the weather forecasters will quit forecasting, all will be well.

One doctor who writes for the magazines says an automobile is a fine thing for catarrh. He doesn't say how often it should be taken.

Mr. Edison says he likes to read novels because they don't require him to think. Perhaps that's also the reason why so many people like to write them.

As for the fellow who has been going with a girl three years without renting a flat and asking the question, he had better look out. Something is likely to happen.

Any man who can't recall an old-fashioned winter in a sleigh, with her sweetness snuggling close and the stars twinkling poetry, has a poverty-stricken memory.

The incineration of 300 old square pianos scheduled for next spring in New Jersey would be righteous if among the number were your neighbor's untuned instrument.

There seems to be a probability that the government will not have a majority in the German reichstag. Nobody seems to be able to explain what difference it would make.

A boy in London got damages from a zoo because he was bitten by polar bears. The dangers of up-to-date civilization are now independent of time, place, season or appropriateness.

Another severe blow has been given simplified spelling. Because the indictment against a North Carolina murderer recited that he shot his victim in the "brest," he was discharged.

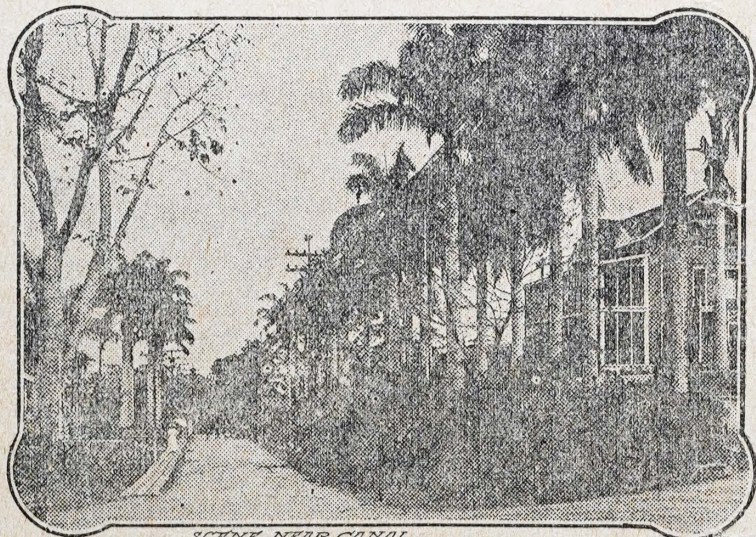
An Illinois alienist says a wave of remorse is sweeping over the country. Come to think of it, this is the season of the year when the greatest number fall off the New Year water wagon.

The hens are usually blamed for it when the price of eggs becomes prohibitive, but for some reason nobody has attempted to hold the cows responsible for the present price of butter.

When the weather man predicts that the weather will be colder it always becomes colder; but we consider it only right to give the weather man credit for refraining from boasting about it.

A girl of seven in California saved a passenger train from wreck on broken rails by presence of mind and timely warning. This is one of the few exceptions proving the rule against the use in life of the infant phenomenon.

A bride in Pennsylvania is accused of trying to poison her husband by putting ground glass in his pie. If he compared it with the kind his mother used to make any jury of housewives would acquit her on the score of provocation.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM  
IN PANAMA

SCENE NEAR CANAL

UNCLE SAM has found time to look into the agricultural possibilities of the canal zone, and he proposes to turn the five-mile strip of land on each side of the canal into one big vegetable garden. He intends to see that the thousands of vessels from all over the world passing through the canal will be able to replenish their stock of fresh meats and vegetables when they reach the Isthmus without the loss of a minute in traveling time. At present vessels leaving New York for a trip down the coast any great distance must stop at one or two places for fresh meat and vegetables before reaching their final destination.

Uncle Sam had his explorers examine every foot of ground within the ten-mile limit of the zone, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, including a portion of Costa Rica on one side, and Panama on the other. The investigation has now reached the stage where it can be safely asserted there are exceedingly bright prospects for the building up of a lucrative agricultural and stock raising industry along the Panama canal.

In addition to the great quantities of fresh meats and vegetables required for steamers passing through the canal, it must be remembered there will always be a great number of canal employees living along the line of the canal. The majority of these employees will undoubtedly be married, with families and children, and all these mouths will require vegetables to fill them. Also a number of minor industries may be built up along the canal, which will require its quota of human beings, who will also require feeding. But aside from these minor considerations are the vast number of ships expected to pass through the waterway—some authorities claiming the traffic will be so heavy as to be one continuous line of ships from one end of the canal to the other during the entire 24 hours.

About a year ago the investigation was started by the Bureau of Soils and the Bureau of Plant Industry working together. Hugh H. Bennett and William A. Taylor, two of Uncle Sam's scientific explorers in the department, were the men detailed to make the investigation. In speaking of the farming on the canal and its possibilities in the future, Mr. Taylor said:

"Though the Isthmus of Panama has been for four centuries the most important portage of the western hemisphere the lands through which successive routes of travel have passed across it show little agricultural development. Man's impress on the country, except in the immediate vicinity of the Panama railroad—completed in 1851—and the canal route, which lies close to the railroad through most of its length, is chiefly apparent through the destruction of practically all the more valuable timber trees that made up the original forest."

Hugh H. Bennett, who assisted in the investigation, said the most promising line of attack upon agricultural problems of the canal zone will be to develop a permanent mixed tropical agriculture with a distinct horticultural trend, in which hand labor of tropical origin will be the main dependence for tillage. In this way existing and prospective conditions would favor the production of high-priced products requiring regular and frequent transportation service, such as will doubtless be available promptly after the opening of the canal for use.

"One important feature," continued Mr. Bennett, "will be the early working out of a method of mixed cropping in which soil maintaining and improving leguminous intercrops can be continuously used to replace the wild and intractable native vegetation of the present shack-farm agriculture."

"Agricultural operations in the canal zone are now confined mainly to the meager efforts of the native and West Indian population and are restricted to patch farming. The production of local staple products, principally tropical vegetables and fruits, rice and corn, is little in excess of actual food requirements of the operators. The greater number of these farms, although occupying the smoother slopes of the larger valleys and never distant more than five miles in a direct line from the canal, are isolated and inaccessible, owing to the broken topography and absence of good highways. They are reached only by narrow, winding trails, at no time passable for vehicles and often

well-nigh or quite impassable for horses.

"There is plenty of room for extension and improvement of the stock-raising industry. Upon a large proportion of steep-hill land suited only for forestry and perhaps the production of certain fruits, such as pineapples, mangoes, etc., good grazing can be secured through the establishment of guinea grass pastures. A number of native grasses, such as those which flourish upon the savanna lands, afford good grazing, while Para and Bermuda grass, cowpeas, velvet beans, corn, the sorghum known as 'Guinea corn,' sugar cane, and peanuts do well upon the lower-slope soils and constitute excellent forage crops. Another good stock food is cassava, a crop that gives large yield with a minimum of attention. It might be well to say here that fine cattle, particularly the large, strong oxen as draft animals in portions of Costa Rica, are fed almost exclusively upon chopped stalks of plantain, banana and sugar cane."

"In the latter part of the dry season the grasses of the canal zone are generally so parched that very little sustenance can be secured from cleared pastures. But stored forage and crops like cassava, sugar cane, sorghum, banana stalks, etc., could be depended upon to carry stock through the dry months to the rainy season—the season of green grass and other tender vegetation. With such possibilities for the local production of forage crops there is no necessity for the present relatively large importations at high prices of grain, hay, other feeds by the few who are operating stock and dairy farms. At the time of this survey the price of shelled native corn was \$2 gold per 80-pound sack, while bran was bringing \$2.50 per 100 pounds. It is not at all surprising under such conditions that the demand for milk is so much greater than the supply and that the prices are exceptionally high. Milk from dairy farms of the savanna section is sold in the city of Panama at 25 cents per bottle containing one-fifth of a gallon, less than a quart."

"Very few hogs and goats are raised in the canal zone. A considerable number of hogs and goats are imported from points along the Pacific coast, and hogs principally from the Province of Chiriquie, in the high northern portions of the Republic of Panama. Some poultry is raised by native and canal employees. In view of the ruling high prices there is unquestionably a good opening for raising both pork and poultry. Away from the noisy activities of canal construction the depredations of wild animals such as the tiger cat and jaguar would likely entail some loss to these industries."

"Small farming, including the production of vegetables and choice tropical fruits, such as the avocado, mango, papaya, pineapple, orange, guava, anona, etc., can be carried on profitably with the application of intensive methods, coupled with proper care in the selection of crop varieties and soil."

"Such a variety of ornamental plants thrive on this soil that there seems little doubt that many of these could be extensively and profitably grown for shipment to the United States and other northern countries."

## For Violent Transit.

A recent book by Mr. Edwin J. Dingle, entitled "Across China on Foot," contains a bit of practical advice about the manner in which American goods should be packed for transportation in the interior of China.

Conditions are such that the packing should be thoroughly done. The Germans and the Japanese understand this; British and American manufacturers are either careless in this respect or ignorant of what is demanded by the conditions of transportation over roads that are mainly eight-inch tracks along the face of precipices.

One of Mr. Dingle's friends, needing a typewriter—and knowing the country—wrote home explicit directions as to the packing.

"Pack it ready to ship," he wrote, "then take it to the top of your office stairs, throw it downstairs, take the machine out and inspect, and if it is undamaged, send it to me."

"If damaged, pack another machine and subject it to the same treatment: until you are convinced that you have one that can stand being thus handled and escape injury."—Youth's Companion.

## PROGRESS of the WORLD

SOME THINGS THE BUSY WORKER IS DOING  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CIVILIZATION

## AIM TO BE LEADER

Man Capable of Thinking and Planning Is the Man Who Commands Success.

## LOOK BEYOND THE PRESENT

Employment Should Have Definite Future to Be Attractive to Young Man—Think Always of Some Day Being the Boss.

Not long ago two brothers from rural Kansas went to Chicago to win fortunes. Each started to work on a salary of ten dollars a week. The oldest and best educated got a job in the office of a real estate firm, while the younger man went to work for a contracting firm, writes Joseph T. Vogel in Chicago Tribune.

At the end of two years the older brother was getting \$25 a week as a real estate salesman, while the other youth was earning \$18 a week as teamster for the contractor.

During the next six months the younger brother bought a team and wagon and started a small business of his own, doing special teaming work, moving household furniture, hauling lumber, dirt, cordwood, or anything that afforded employment for himself and his horses.

The younger brother remained with the real estate firm as salesman and looked forward to a future far superior to that of his "teamster brother," as he called him.

The young man in the teaming business was his own boss—he worked when he had an opportunity, but he was all the time working for himself, solving his own future. After six months he had saved enough money to buy another wagon and team of horses, and then is when his real business started. He hired an assistant, a young man fresh from the farm, who knew all about horses and hard work.

After paying for the additional help, the extra team brought him an income that was about twenty times what his money would have earned had it been left in a savings bank at the usual rate of interest. It was only a short time until more teams and men were put to work, and today he owns one of the largest teaming business establishments in Chicago. His brother, who has not yet acquired the master habit, is still working for the real estate firm, and while his salary has been increased, his income is only one-tenth that of his teamster brother, who now is his own boss and owns a business that is growing bigger and bigger every year.

Watch half a dozen boys at play in the back yard. There is usually one who does the directing, while the others are satisfied to carry out orders and do as they are told. This one who does the directing is developing the master habit, and when anything goes wrong he is usually the one who finds a way out of the difficulty—he learns to think for himself and to think for others.

During college life the same thing is true, but in later life the situation sometimes reverses; this depends entirely upon the young man in question. The young man who was a leader while still in his teens has a big advantage over the others, and with little difficulty he can become one of the leaders in the particular business establishment he enters. He has partly developed the master habit, and this very fact is apparently stamped on his face.

About twenty years ago a station agent in a small Minnesota town started to sell watches to his friends. At first he did it to make a little extra money, but he was so successful that after a year or two he resigned his railroad position to devote his entire time to selling jewelry, first locally and then through the mails.

This business experience taught him to rely on his own judgment—he became his own master, and, with increased business, established a mail order house in Chicago. From the first mail order jewelry house the business has grown to one of the largest of its kind in the country. His entire success was due to his initiative and executive ability—to being able to master, first the small business and later the million dollar corporation of which, until he retired, he was the active head.

## Big Opportunities for Boys.

It is indeed a young man's world. The youth in this generation has everything to hope for and to strive for. The vast industries of today are offered by the boys of twenty years ago. Time is relentless, and the present occupants must move on sooner or later. Then the boys of 1912 who have improved their chances will take the big prizes of trade and industry. It is not a succession for the youths who have been favored by birth and chance. It is a race of efficiency, the old law of the survival of the fittest being applied in its newest sense.

A boy will either "grow up" or

## WENT AFTER BUSINESS

HOW ONE MAN SUCCEEDED IN IMPROVING HIS TRADE.

Showing That It Pays to Work Out an Idea in Which One Has Confidence.

When I was an ambitious young man I succeeded, after years of effort, in getting a small share in the business of a general store in a small western city, relates a writer in an exchange. The store was not doing the business I felt it should. As a matter of fact, I thought there was not sufficient business in the town to give the store enough to make it prosperous. I felt that in order to do a really good business we must bring in the country trade. The town was surrounded by a rich farming district and there was any amount of business there if we could only get it.

I suggested this idea, but I could never seem to get the other men in the firm to see it my way, at least not to the extent of doing any active work to secure this trade. Finally I got them to stake me to a horse and buggy and a set of printed matter. I marked out a section of the country as my field and started on a house to house canvass. I would go in and meet the farmer and his wife, especially his wife if I could. I would suggest to her the superior goods and service we could furnish. After getting acquainted I would leave my literature, among which was a good picture of myself with my name and the suggestion that, when they came, they call for me.

The result was excellent. The farmers and their wives seemed to feel rather flattered at being called on in person by a member of the firm.

Then, when they thought of coming, they knew some one personally in the house and did not feel like strangers. I had a good memory for faces and names and was usually able to place them if they did come. This flattered them again. By keeping track of our sales to out of town customers we soon found our business had more than doubled from the section of country in which I had made my canvass. This little campaign was followed up later by a general one, and the business of the store was put on a footing that has continued ever since and is quite satisfactory to the present owners.

## DELIVER THE GOODS.

And rude or refined be your wares, still be sure  
To deliver the goods.  
Though a king or a clown, still remember that you're  
To deliver the goods.  
If you find you are called to the pulpit to preach,  
To the grain-fields to till, to the forum to teach;  
Be you poet or porter, remember that each  
Must deliver the goods.  
—Nixon Waterman.

## Great Wealth Is Not All

Health and the Capacity to Work and Enjoy Outweigh the Possession of Millions That Afford Owner Very Little Satisfaction.

Every few days the young men of this land receive a shock as if from a galvanic battery. We can give an idea what this shock is. Mr. Hawley dies, and the astonishing revelation of his vast fortune is made. The information of his unsuspected \$60,000,000 sets every reader off on at least a few minutes of silent reflection and self-searching.

"How do I differ from him? Why not I? Where's the weak spot in me?" Till, no doubt, since the American public gets these tingling shocks so often, there ensues a benumbing of the sensibilities, or a chronic bitterness, under the continuous shower of falling stars.

But why not reflect that these meteors are falling, swiftly falling, when we are permitted to catch sight of them? Flashing, trailing their brilliant path across the awful dome of old night, they sink below the horizon. But the horizon mountains remain. The earth is still beneath the feet of the observers. We still live and eat our hard-earned breakfasts, as the sun rises for a new day of toil. Is not the breakfast, with its zest, of priceless value? Who would give his cup of coffee for the flash of the meteor, if that was to be the last?

No man values his health as it deserves. No man's five senses can take in what a million dollars could buy and offer. The American power to accumulate is far, very far, above anything ever known before in man's history; but this land of marvels has not given man three eyes, nor four ears, nor a better appetite for even the apples that the Romans never tasted. The facts are that American minds cannot enjoy marbles, nor carve them as well as the "improvised" Greeks. Mind is no more hungry for literature than when it fed on Homer.

It is rational to enjoy living, and let who will give his life "to gain the whole world." It is ungracious and ungrateful to get sour with envy and covet another man's goods. It is absurd to measure a man's life "by the abundance of the things he possesses." Throw it to the winds, this sour cask of the rich man. Kiss your hand to the two faces in the window that bid you good morning, and go cheerily to your day's work.

## Success Likened to Plant.

Success is like a rare plant; it must be nurtured and cared for. Any effort to develop it too rapidly is certain to result disastrously. The great trouble with most men is that they desire to get rich quick and to come into affluence all at once. But you will find that the majority of the world's wealthiest and most successful business men accomplished their aims by years of persistent labor and through a development of the instinct of saving.

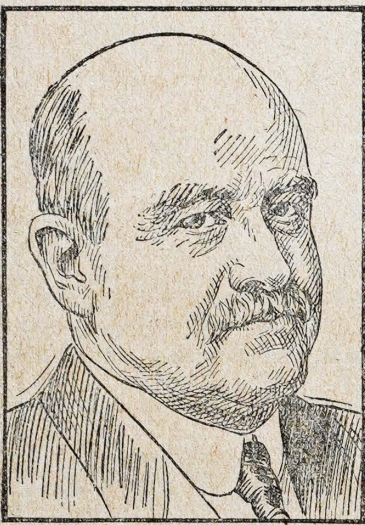
Attaining success is much like the making of a huge snowball. It increases in size as it rolls along. Industry and patience are two of the most important qualities necessary. There are many temptations to cut across lots to fortune, but the men who do so take long chances. Keeping everlastingly at it, subordinating expenses to income, and saving a certain amount every year are three things every ambitious young man should remember. Knowledge of human nature is another valuable business asset. In fact, business is nothing more nor less than an application of the science of human nature. Every merchant, manufacturer, banker, and men in all lines of business should constantly study it.

## Long Controversy, Indeed.

After ten years' controversy, it has been decided in France that the industry of gathering old corks and making use of them a second time is not detrimental to public health.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE

## WILL LEAD FIGHT FOR TAFT



Selection of Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, to lead the fight for delegates for President Taft to the Republican national convention at Chicago, is hailed as a drawing taut of the administration lines in an out and out contest between President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. McKinley has hitherto been recognized as a standpatter of the Joseph G. Cannon type. The Taft men assert that Cannonism is dead and that the McKinley appointment is a recognition of the fact that the standpatters have now aligned themselves with the president, a middle of the road progressive Republican, as against the more radical progressives represented by Theodore Roosevelt and Senators La Follette and Cummins.

Mr. McKinley was selected to lead the Taft fight on the suggestion of Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, after a careful poll of the situation. The selection of Congressman McKinley to manage President Taft's campaign for re-election will make Illinois the center of the Roosevelt-Taft struggle.

McKinley lives in Champaign, Ill., and will take a personal pride in delivering his own state to Taft. He is one of the best-known Republicans in Illinois. As head of the McKinley syndicate, which controls the interurban roads of the state, he has employees by the hundreds in the larger cities.

Representative McKinley has been chairman of the Republican congressional committee two terms and has just been elected to a third.

## MAYOR QUALIFIES AS A COOK

Descendants of Mayor Carter Harrison will be able to boast reminiscently of the "biscuits father used to make" and no one shall say they may—for his honor the mayor is a culinary expert. He does not have to prove it; he admits it himself.

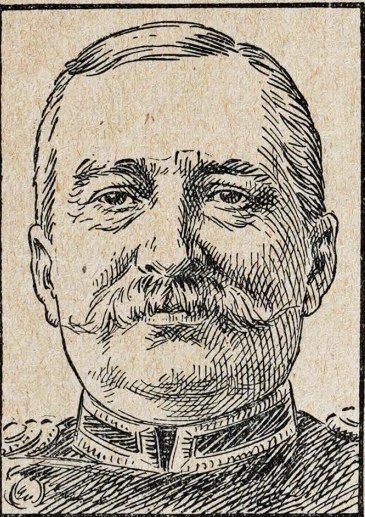
Mayor Harrison's skill with the skillet runs through a wide repertoire from boiled eggs to reflector oven biscuits—in fact, there is no end to this man's cleverness until he essays jelly, then he meets the fate of all overly ambitious persons, disaster. Mrs. Harrison is responsible for the statement that the mayoral jelly is not all that could be desired.

The question as to Mayor Harrison's qualifications as a cook arose the other day during a lull in the city hall routine in which Mayor Gaynor's unhappy experience in criticizing the cooking in New York's public schools was under discussion. The question of the cooking teachers of the metropolis' schools as to "what could any mere man know about cooking?" brought forth the mayoral ire, and with it the mayoral statement as to the mayoral ability.

"I have cooked for 20 years on hunting expeditions, and I think I can get away with it in great style. My biscuits are great. I have made them in a reflector oven in camp, and any one who can make biscuits in such an oven is all right."

Later Mrs. Harrison, the official Harrison cook, and the maid in the Harrison household all corroborated the mayor's official edict as to his ability with the pots and pans and gas range, but said he was "not there" when it came to making jelly.

## "DRUMMER BOY" TO RETIRE



A bill was introduced recently in the lower house of Congress by Mr. Ashworth of Ohio to retire with the rank of major general three of the best-known officers in the United States army. In the memorandum attached to the bill it is stated that "these three men, with a single exception, form the last remnant of that army of a million and a half men who fought for the preservation of the Union."

The exception referred to is Maj. Daniel W. Arnold of the quartermaster's department, who also retires by age limit next summer. However, he does not figure in the bill because of the fact that it was not until 36 years after Appomattox that he came into the army as an officer from civil life.

The three whose names are mentioned in Congressman Ashworth's bill and the combined total of whose services in the army add up to more than 150 years are Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, commanding the department of

California; Col. James N. Allison of Governors island, and Col. John I. Clem, now on duty in Chicago. Colonel Clem is affectionately known to his comrades of the service as "Johnny Clem, drummer boy of Chickamauga."

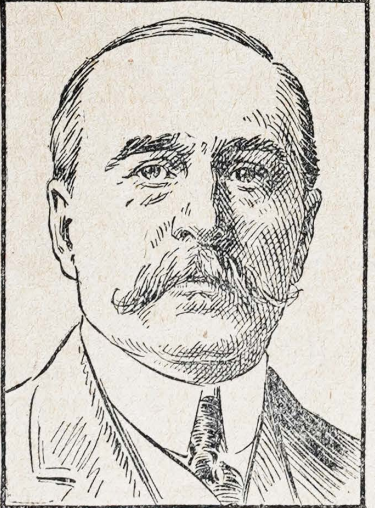
Colonel Clem is not a West Pointer. He had a chance, but became a commissioned officer about the same time as did Colonel Allison and General Brush.

## NO "400" IN NEW YORK CITY

The question whether the visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught and their daughter, the Princess Patricia, will give social leaders a long-sought opportunity to decide who's who was put to Frederick Townsend Martin. He shook his head so decidedly that his mustache-ends vibrated.

"Not at all," he said, "the day of that necessity is long past. If it ever existed, it died with Ward McAllister. New York is too enormous for its society to be anything more than a network of cliques. The time was, years ago, when there were not more than a few hundred families of great wealth and cultivation here, that they all tried to stay together—to make a social unit. Now it is different. There is no '400' in New York today. It is a collection of one-hundreds or less, usually less."

"Neither Mrs. Mills nor Mrs. Reid, or, for that matter, any social leader, could entertain hundreds of persons at one time in the space at her disposal. New York houses are not big enough, and 'crushes' are no longer that fashionable. Society today is on a friendship basis. It has passed the struggling, devastating stage. It can afford to indulge in the comfort of friendship gatherings."



## PERSIANS FIGHTING THE RUSSIANS



RESISTING THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

THIS is one of the first photographs received in this country of the Russo-Persian conflict. It shows the Persian constitutionalists on the hills of Soujah, about two miles from Tabriz, resisting the advance of the Russian Cossacks on that city.

## LESS GOLD IS MINED

\$96,233,528 Was the Total Output in 1911.

Silver Production for Year Is 57,796,117 Ounces, It Is Announced in Preliminary Estimate by Director Roberts of the Mint.

Washington.—The gold production of the United States during 1911 was \$96,233,528 and the silver production 57,796,117 ounces, according to a preliminary estimate issued by George E. Roberts, director of the mint. This is a reduction in gold of about \$45,000 and in silver of about 660,000 ounces as compared with the returns for 1910.

Among the states and territories the principal gold producers were: California, with \$30,310,987; Colorado, with \$19,153,860; Nevada, with \$18,968,578; Alaska, with \$16,002,976; South Dakota, with \$7,430,367; Utah, with \$7,769,747; Montana, with \$3,169,840; Arizona, with \$2,954,790; and Idaho with \$1,169,261.

In the order named, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Colorado and Idaho led as silver producers. At the average price for the year the total silver product was worth \$30,854,500.

The net amount of gold and silver used in the industrial arts was approximately \$34,000,000 gold and 34,000,000 ounces of silver. The coinage of the mints was: Gold, \$56,176,822; silver, \$6,457,301; nickel and copper, \$3,156,726. Total, \$65,790,850. The net gain in the country's stock of gold coin, including bullion in the treasury during the year was close to \$100,000,000.

The director's report gives the final figures for the production of gold in the world in 1910 at \$454,703,900.

The director also makes a preliminary estimate upon the world's production in 1911 of \$466,700,000, or a gain of about \$12,000,000. The Transvaal increased its output by about \$14,000,000 and other African fields gained \$2,000,000.

## Insanity on the Increase

Population of County Has Enlarged 11 Per Cent, and Cases of Insanity Is 25 Per Cent.

Washington.—Insanity in the United States is increasing twice as fast as the population, according to figures gathered by the federal government in a special inquiry through the census bureau.

The figures show that while the population of the country grew 11 per cent. in the five years from 1904 to 1910, the population in asylums for the insane rose about 25 per cent. As to the number of cases of insanity not resulting in commitments to hospitals, the census bureau has no data.

"Our figures," says Director Durand, "afford a striking indication of the prevalence of insanity, if not an exact measure. It is somewhat startling to reflect that the 187,454 patients confined in hospitals for the insane make up a population larger than Columbus, O."

The state which, in proportion to its population, had the largest number of insane reported in institutions of January 1, 1910, was Massachusetts with 344.6 per 100,000 population. New York, however, had almost the same proportion, namely 343.1 per 100,000 population.

The number of insane in institutions in Missouri is 6,170.

More than 8,500 persons were committed to asylums in New York state last year, 4,517 in Pennsylvania, 4,221 in Massachusetts, 4,085 in Illinois and 3,337 in Ohio.

Arkansas had fewer insane committed

On the other hand, Australia showed a continuance of the decline which has been persistent since 1903, the loss in 1911 being about \$4,000,000. The production of North America was about the same as in 1910.

These three grand geographic divisions produced nearly \$400,000,000 and the gains and losses in other producing countries probably about offset each other. Australasia has fallen from \$89,210,100 in 1903 to \$62,000,000.

Although gold production continues to increase, the increase was at a diminishing rate and the director expresses the opinion that there is nothing in the present outlook to indicate a repetition of the phenomenal gains that were made between 1890 and 1899 and between 1901 and 1908. They were the result of the discovery of the cyanide process and of the development of the wonderful Transvaal field. The only country in the world that is showing notable gains at this time is Africa, and the Transvaal field is nearing its maximum.

## Woman to Be an Engineer

Has Had Much Experience With Her Father in Ore Districts—He Will Coach Her.

Spokane, Wash.—Randie Jeldness of this city, who was graduated recently from an eastern college for women, has decided to become a mining engineer under the tutelage of her father, Olaus Jeldness, known as a successful operator in the foremost camps of Colorado, Nevada, Washington and British Columbia.

Miss Jeldness was initiated in the dry ore district, north of Bear Lake, in the Canadian province, where, with her father, she ascended a mountain rising 8,500 feet above sea level, making the trip with a pack over a trail through the heavy timber.

Afterward they attended several

## BELL BUZZARD BACK AGAIN

Establishes a Winter Home on Roof of "Haunted House"—Also Visited Flocks of Chickens.

Dover, Del.—The "bell buzzard," which has been seen and heard in different localities in Kent county for the past eight or ten years, is now in Dover, making its resting place on the roof and chimney of the old Cowgill house, or "Haunted House." It can be seen every day, and the jingling of the bell on its neck attracts the attention of passers-by.

Evidently driven to town by the extreme cold weather and snow, buzzards are frequently seen in the back yards of the residences.

But a few days ago a buzzard landed among a flock of chickens at the home of L. Schabinger here, and remained with the chickens day and night until forced to fly away by one of the family.

### Bureau Kept Busy.

Springfield, Ill.—Through its six offices, the Illinois free employment bureau found jobs for 59,827 men and women during 1911.

sessions of the western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute at New Denver, B. C., where some of the most prominent mining engineers and managers in the Canadian northwest encouraged the girl's undertaking, saying it offers exceptional opportunities and advantages for those who are not afraid of hard work and pays the highest remuneration of any of the professions in America for intelligent and persistent effort.

### Board Walk Bars the "Trot."

Atlantic City.—The "turkey trot," "bunny hug," "grizzly bear" and other extremes in dancing have been put under the ban here by managers of the board walk dance halls. Special officers have been placed on the job to halt such exhibitions.

sachusetts, employing in all 7,600 hands, celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth. He started to work in a cotton mill 77 years ago, when a boy of eight years, for 75 cents a week and never attended school until he was seventeen; then only for a year and a half. So fast did he learn, however, that at the age of nineteen he was a teacher in the district school of Exeter, Mass., his native town.

During the Civil war the Robert Knight mills were among the very few that continually kept going, and his profits were large. The Knight company now owns \$20,000,000 worth of cotton mills in this town, Pontiac, Providence, Arctic, Centerville, Jackson, White Rock and Phoenix, all in Rhode Island; Reidsville, Dodgeville, Hebronville and Manchaug, in Massachusetts; Augusta and other points in Maine, and some in Connecticut.

## ROBERT KNIGHT REACHES 85

Owner of Vast Textile Interests Entered Factory When a Lad of Eight Years.

Natick, R. I.—Robert Knight, the largest individual cotton mill owner in the world, who owns cotton mills here and others in this state and Mas-

## Says Youth Should Dance

Author in Minneapolis Asserts There Is Much Good in Bringing Young Together.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dancing was called a natural and proper outlet for the play impulse by Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York, physician and author, in an address here before the members of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association.

"If the opportunity for young people to dance is not properly afforded under proper management," he said, "the city should concern itself with such provision. The dance hall problem may be helped greatly by using

the public school houses for dances, under proper supervision. Young men and women should have greater opportunity to mingle among wholesome surroundings and there is much good in any plan that will bring them together more frequently. Much of the evil that besets the young in the cities could be avoided in this way."

### Actress Cares for Father.

New York.—Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn (Edna May) has furnished an elaborate apartment here for her father, who has carried the mails in Syracuse, N. Y., for a score of years.

## WHY NEIGHBORS FALL OUT

Here Are Some of the Remarks That Often Start the Clothesline Quarrels.

"Yes, I'm going to bring your lawn mower home tomorrow, sure. The blamed old rattletrap is no good, anyway."

"Ma wants to know if she can borrow another cup o' sugar of you today? She's keepin' track of all of it."

"I wish you'd keep your chickens in your own yard. This is the sixth time I've planted corn in my garden, and I'm getting sick of seeing your hens get it all."

"Say, that kid of your wants to quit his heaving rocks against my barn; or, by heavens, I'll get after him good and plenty."

"Why in thunder don't you keep your dog at home? He's chased our cat upon the house three times this morning. I'll shoot the critter sure if you don't keep him tied up."

"Your boy busted my boy's coaster last night, and I've come over to see what you propose to do about it."

"Can't you put some kind of a muzzle on that blamed old rooster you are harboring? He's the pest of the neighborhood. Nobody can get a decent night's rest around here."

"Yes, I ought to have sent your paper right back; but I'll have Johnnie bring it over in a few minutes, as soon as I read the sports page."—Los Angeles Express.

## CONSCIENCE OF THE SCOTCH

Tourists Who Wanted a Boat Ride on Sunday Finally Overcame Sandy's Scruples.

A couple of tourists staying at a village which is in close proximity to a well known Scottish loch had a fancy one fine Sunday to go for a row on the loch. They accordingly sallied forth in search of the boatman, whom they met just leaving his house dressed in his Sunday best and carrying a Bible under his arm.

"We want to go for a row," said one of the tourists.

"Dae ye no' ken it's the Sawbath?" answered Sandy; "ye'll no' get a boat frae me the day, forbye I'll hae ye tae ken that I am an elder o' the kirk."

"Yes, yes," expostulated the tourists, "that's all very well for you, but we don't require you with us. You can go to church; we can row ourselves."

"Ay, ay," said the elder, "but jist think whit the meenister'll say."

"Never mind the minister," was the reply; "he will know nothing about it. We will pay you well."

"Ah, weel," said Sandy, "I'll no' let ye the boat, but I'll tell ye whit I'll dae. Dae ye see yon wee boatie doon among the rushes? Weel, she's ready wi' the oars inside. Jist ye gang down there an' row oot tae the middle o' the loch, an' I'll come doon tae the bank an' swear at ye; but bieve ye mind, ye jist row on an' I'll call for the money Monday."—Ideas.

### Graceful East Indians.

Describing the women of India, a writer says: "Even the most withered toll-worn hag has a dignity of carriage and a grace of motion that the western woman might envy. The 'sari' is draped in an easy flowing style and adjusted as it slips back with a graceful turn of the silver bangles around the skinny legs move rhythmically, and the small feet fall with a silent and pantherlike tread. It is the beauty of natural and untrammelled motion, and says much in favor of the abolition of the corset, for the Indian women retain their uprightness and suppleness of figure till bowed with age."

"The commonest type is the coolie woman, who undertakes all sorts of rough work, carrying heavy burdens on her head, and she is, perhaps, the least attractive, for her workaday garments are usually faded and dirty; yet, even among this poor class of burden bearers, we see many with handsome straight features and supple well proportioned figures."

"No matter how poor their garments, jewelry of some sort is worn; necklaces of gold or beads, colored glass or silver bangles and heavy silver anklets."

### Gray Leaved Plants.

Next to green, gray is the restfullest and most satisfactory color to be had in foliage. We now have so many hardy plants with gray foliage that we can choose one for each month of bloom and color of flower.

Among them are the silvery milfoil, gold dust, the white and purple rock cress, the woolly leaved chickweed, many hardy pinks, Siebold's day lily, Fischer's horned poppy, lavender cotton, woundwort and woolly thyme.

Some of these are decidedly silvery. Others incline to a blue cast which is most pronounced in the globe thistles and sea hollies. Such colors are so unusual in nature that it is easy to overdo them in gardens.—Country Life in America.

### Haste to Reimburse.

While carrying a ladder through the crowded streets of Philadelphia the other day a big Irishman was so unfortunate as to break a plate glass window in a shop. Immediately dropping his ladder, the Celt broke into a run. But he had been seen by the shopkeeper, who dashed after him and caught him by the collar.

"See here!" angrily exclaimed the shopkeeper when he had regained his breath, "you have broken my window!" "Sure I have," assented the Celt, "and didn't you see me running home to get the money to pay for it?"

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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## THE DAILY TIMES-ECHO

Established April 22, 1881

S. A. DIEHL, Editor and Proprietor.  
MRS. W. E. MOORE, City Editor

Entered at the Postoffice in Eureka Springs, Ark., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

### ADVERTISING RATES

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Two Insertions, per Inch.....15 Cents  
Three Insertions, per Inch.....20 Cents  
One Week, per Inch, Each Insertion.....5 Cents  
Locals, per Line, Each Insertion.....5 Cents  
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## EDITORIAL

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### FOR CONGRESS

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. C. Floyd, of Yellville, as a candidate for Congressman in the third Congressional District of Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce W. J. Ash, of Clifty township, as a candidate for Representative of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

We are authorized to announce J. C. Stafford, of Hickory township, as a candidate for Representative of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### FOR COUNTY AND PROBATE JUDGE

We are authorized to announce R. T. Swor, of Green Forest, Ark., as a candidate for County and Probate Judge of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

We are authorized to announce Geo. M. Baines, of Berryville, Ark., as a candidate for County and Probate Judge of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

We are authorized to announce H. N. Pittman, of Berryville, Ark., as a candidate for County and Probate Judge of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### FOR CIRCUIT CLERK

We are authorized to announce Tobe Smith, of Berryville, Ark., as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### FOR COUNTY CLERK

We are authorized to announce Wm. M. Smith, of Berryville, Ark., as a candidate for County Clerk of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

We are authorized to announce Claude M. Sisco, of Liberty township, as a candidate for County Clerk of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

We are authorized to announce Grover Edmondson, of Grand View, as a candidate for County Clerk of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### FOR ASSESSOR

We are authorized to announce Escal Thompson, of Berryville, Ark., as a candidate for Assessor of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### FOR COLLECTOR

We are authorized to announce J. H. Davidson, of Oak Hill, Ark., as a candidate for Collector of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

We are authorized to announce J. E. Gregson, of Berryville, Ark., as a candidate for Collector of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### FOR TREASURER

We are authorized to announce W. B. Gibson, of Berryville, Ark., as a candidate for Treasurer of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### FOR SHERIFF

We are authorized to announce Tom Walden, of Beaver, Ark., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Carroll county, Arkansas, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

#### CITY TREASURER

We are authorized to announce Jack Goodman, as a candidate for City Treasurer of Eureka Springs, Ark., at the coming City election, April 2, subject to the will of the people.

employs 3,200 persons and is known as the merchant princess. She also owns a lot of real estate. She recently saw fit to take out a life insurance policy for \$200,000, making the total insurance on her life \$1,200,000. Mrs. Netcher is the widow of Charles Netcher, who married her while she was a shopgirl in his store.—Chicago telegram.

Sure she is a widow. Anybody would know that without having to be told. No married woman on earth would tempt her husband so greatly as to insure her life for over a million dollars.

#### Jefferson Davis Homestead Park.

Frankfurt, Ky., March 12.—With the passage in the house of the senate bill appropriating \$7,500 for the purchase of Jefferson Davis' birth place, near Elkton, Ky., the memorial to the president of the confederacy for which the Daughters of the Confederacy have been working, was made possible.

The bill is now ready for the governor's approval.

The homestead is to be made into a state park and a memorial will be erected in it. Plans for a Jefferson Davis way, leading to the farm, are already projected and western Kentucky counties are considering the construction of a state highway extending from the Lincoln road at Bowling Green, lengthwise through the state to the Mississippi river, intersecting the Jefferson Davis way.

#### Nineteen Miles a Second.

is the awful speed of our earth thru space. We wonder at such ease of nature's movement, and so do those who take Dr. King's New Life Pills. No griping, no distress, just thorough work that brings good health and fine without a jar, shock or disturbance. feelings 25 cents at Dr. J. S. Porch.

#### Better Rural Schools.

It ought not to be necessary for any man in our state to have to remove from his home on the farm to secure better educational advantages for his children. A good system of schools in the rural districts will help immensely in solving the problem of developing the agricultural interests of the state. Better schools and better farming methods go hand in hand. The Teacher.—One of the essentials for a good rural school is a good teacher. The rural school will be no better than the teacher in charge of the rural school. We need for our rural schools the best teachers that can be had, teachers who love the country and, above all, love the boys and girls of the country. To secure the best teacher for the rural schools, an adequate salary must be paid but when such teacher is once secured she should be retained and I am sure will be retained as long as it is possible to keep her.

The Building.—The next consideration for better school conditions in the rural communities is a comfortable and attractive school building. It should be a model for beauty and attractiveness and should be well located. There should be proper heating, ventilation and sufficient light. The necessary outbuildings should be kept clean and sanitary. A little work on the part of teachers and pupils has often made a school building or a school site a model of neatness and beauty that otherwise was uninviting and unattractive in every respect.

The Grounds.—The school grounds should be ample and centrally located, if possible, as regards the district. Good drainage and pure air should be assured. If possible the grounds should be large enough to provide a small tract for school gardening and practical demonstration of the work in agriculture. Playgrounds should be large and well cared for.

The Equipment.—The equipment should be complete and should consist of good maps, blackboards, globes, well selected library and reference books. There should be a few well selected pictures. The equipment need not be very expensive but should be well adapted to use in the rural school.

Course of Study.—A definitely planned course of study with subjects arranged in proper correlation and sequence, the work should be kept very close to essentials. The home life and the school life should be kept closely in touch.

Supervision.—Much loss has come to the country school because it has not had the benefit of the close supervision that has been available for the schools of cities and large towns. The law providing for the employment of a county superintendent of schools, who must be specially fitted for the work and who must give all his time to it, is one that holds promise of much good for our rural schools. The rural school deserves the best supervision that can be had.

Community Support and Interest.—

## GO TO THE RESCUE

Don't Wait till it's Too Late—Follow the Example of an Eureka Springs Citizen.

Rescue the aching back.

If it keeps on aching, trouble comes. Backache is kidney ache.

If you neglect the kidneys' warning, Look out for urinary trouble.

This Eureka Springs citizen will show you how to go to the rescue.

W. Campbell, Blacksmith, 5 Wall St., Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I am certainly in a position to give Doan's Kidney Pills my endorsement for they have been of greater benefit than any other medicine I have ever used. My back was lame and painful and in the morning when I got up there was stiffness across my loins that made it almost impossible for me to straighten. I used two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they brought me entire relief. You are welcome to use my reference."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Perhaps the relation between the country school and the community is closer than in the case of any other class of schools. This vital relation between the school and the community should be recognized by the teacher, the parent and the citizen. Their efforts should be united to strengthen it and make it effective for mutual improvement.

The above outline gives in a brief way some of the essentials for an efficient rural school. They may be had in any community if proper attention is directed to them. To bring about these conditions that are fundamental to an efficient system of rural schools means work for all. Will you aid in this work?

J. L. Bond,

Professor of Elementary Education.

#### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hal's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hal's Family Pills for constipation.

#### TO "FREE LIST" POTATOES ON ACCOUNT OF SHORTAGE

Washington, March 12.—Senator Watson, of West Virginia, urged the senate finance committee today to suspend the twenty-five per cent duty on potatoes by an amendment to the steel bill. He wanted the suspension to continue until September 1 because of the present crop shortage. There was no action.

#### Repeals Attack of Death.

"Five years ago two doctors told me I had only two years to live." This startling statement was made by Stillman Green, Malachite, Col. "They told me I would die with consumption. It was up to me then to try the best lung medicine and I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery. It was well I did, for today I am working and believe I owe my life to this great throat and lung cure that has cheated the grave of another victim. It's folly to suffer with coughs, colds and other throat troubles now. Take the cure that's safest. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at Dr. J. S. Porch.

#### Special Assessment Notice.

The tax books for the collection of the special assessment on the real property in Water District No. 3, is in my hands. All owners of real property lying in such district are required to pay their assessments to me within thirty (30) days from this date. If such payment is not made, action will be commenced at the end of that time for the collection of said assessment and for legal penalties and costs. This March 12th, 1912.

J. L. Bond, S. Turner, Collector.

MRS. F. SAWDON

ANNOUNCES HER

**SPRING MILLINERY**

**OPENING**

ON FRIDAY, MARCH FIFTEENTH

Will also have on display a very fine line of Dress Goods, Messalines, Foulards, Taffetas and Marquisesettes in beautiful designs and shades

Ladies and Gentlemen are Especially Invited

SPRING STREET—OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

The Best Stove Wood On the Market

**Goudelock, Brush & Co.**

Transfer, Coal and Wood  
Wholesale Flour and Feed

Terms Cash

Phone 78

## THE ANALYSIS OF EUREKA SPRINGS WATER

Analysis of Eureka Springs water, by the best chemists in the country, shows that in each gallon of 231 cubic inches there are less than six grains of chemical ingredients. This is an almost incredibly small amount. Here is what the analysis shows each gallon of 231 cubic inches to contain:

Sodium Chloride.....	0.19 grs.
Sulphate.....	0.09 "
Bicarbonate.....	0.15 "
Potassium Sulphate.....	0.13 "
Calcium Bicarbonate.....	4.43 "
Magnesium Bicarbonate.....	0.47 "
Iron and alumina.....	0.08 "
Silica.....	0.31 "
Total.....	5.85 grs.

Free ammonia.....0.14  
Albuminoid ammonia.....0.07 parts in million.  
It has been ascertained that there is in each gallon of Eureka Springs water 28.52 cubic inches of gaseous contents. The fact that there is a large proportion of nitrogen in the water makes the gaseous contents remarkable. A large proportion of oxygen means a proportionately large amount of oxygen.

PUREST WATER IN THE WORLD

## NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

### Some of the Important Happenings at Little Rock

Little Rock, March 13.—It is a day of packing houses in Arkansas. The organization of a \$250,000 company at Pine Bluff by Simon Whitestone and associates was followed on Tuesday by the incorporation of two companies in Little Rock.

One of the enterprises is that of the Wells, late of Evansville, Ind., backed by the Chamber of Commerce. The Weil Packing Company has a capital stock of \$200,000, of which \$140,000 has been subscribed, and the Little Rock Stock Yards Company, a subsidiary concern, has a capital stock of \$25,000, of which \$15,000 has been subscribed. The officers and promoters of both companies are Ben Weil, president; Theo. Weil, vice president, and Lee B. Weil, secretary and treasurer. They are father and two sons and have had ten years experience in the business at Evansville. A site of twelve acres near Little Rock has been selected this week, and the erection of a four story building will begin about May 1. The plant will have an annual capacity of about \$1,500,000.

The other plant is that of the Butcher's Packing Company, with \$50,000 capital, of which \$425 has been subscribed. The officers, all local men, are A. C. Pennel, president; R. Kindervater, vice-president; L. W. Pfeifer, secretary, and Frank B. Gregg, president of the Chamber of Commerce, treasurer.

#### Glorious News

comes from Dr. J. T. Curtiss, Dwight, Kan. He writes: "I not only have cured bad cases of eczema in my patients with Electric Bitters, but also cured myself by them of the same

disease. I feel sure that they will benefit any case of eczema." This shows what thousands have proved, that Electric Bitters is a most effective blood purifier. Its an excellent remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Price 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed by Dr. J. S. Porch.

#### Proverbs of Africa.

"Gold should be sold to him who knows its value.

Hope is the pillar of the world.

"He who has no house has no word in the community.

"He who forgives ends the quarrel.

"If a matter be dark dive to the bottom.

#### To Methers—And Others.

You can use Bucklen's Arnica Salve to cure children of eczema, rashes, tetter, chafings, scaly and crusted humors, as well as their accidental injuries,—cuts, burns, bruises, etc., with perfect safety. Nothing else heals so quickly. For boils, ulcers, old, running or fever sores or piles it has no equal. 25 cents at Dr. J. S. Porch.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Notice is hereby given that the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, was passed by the General Assembly at its regular session of 1911, and that the same will be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election, to be held Monday, September 9, 1912, for adoption or rejection:

#### Proposed Amendment No. 12.

That the following article shall be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which when agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting at the next general election for senators and representatives, shall become a part of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas:

"That all capital invested within the next ten years in this State in the manufacturing of cotton and fiber goods in any manner, shall be and is hereby exempt from taxation for a period of seven years next, after and from the time the person, persons, company or corporations have begun the business of said manufacturing."

The above resolution was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on May 25, 1911.

Each elector may vote for or against the above amendment.

Witness my official signature this 12th day of February, 1912.

EARLE W. HODGES,

Secretary of State.

[SEAL]

9-9

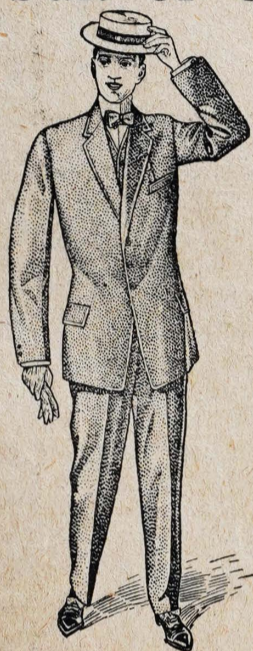
## THE DOLLARS THAT SLIP FROM THE POCKETS

Did you ever stop to think how much easier it is to spend money foolishly when you have it in your pocket than it is when you have it in a good bank? It is not a man's capacity to make money that makes him richer, but rather his ability to save it. Start an account with us today and see what a difference it will make.

**ARKANSAS TRUST COMPANY**  
Eureka Springs, Ark.

*What your tailor?*

## Did You Ever Order a Suit of Clothes for \$15



Three-Button Novelty  
Sack, No. 781

thinking it was cheap and then "kick" yourself because you had wasted money? We are looking for men who have had just that experience. Our Chicago tailors,

**Ed. V. Price & Co.**

make clothes to measure for the lowest price at which fine woolens, latest style, individuality and fine workmanship can be obtained. If you'll let us send them your order for a Spring and Summer suit, you'll always feel satisfied that you got your money's worth.

**PERKINS BROTHERS**

**Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing**  
Suits Pressed.....50c  
Pants Pressed.....15c  
Ladies' work at reasonable prices  
**TRACY THE TAILOR**  
AT BLOCKSOM MERCANTILE CO

### DAILY ECHOES.

We are still selling best fresh meat and groceries at right prices. N. Bare Phone 14. 3-14.

Water 2 tax is being collected at clerk's office in court house by S. Turner. Better look after it at once. 3-14.

C. B. Case is a candidate for Alderman from the First Ward. nt.

Anderson, the umbrella man, sharpens all kinds of edge tools. Shears and Razors a specialty. Blocksom building. 3-16.

Mrs. Lillie Dudley-Robertson, a former Eureka Springs girl who now lives in Joplin, is employed in the auditing department of Newman's great department store of that city. Miss Ocie Adams and Mrs. Mareau are also there.

Very low Colonist rates to Western points on sale daily March 1st to April 15th, 1912. For rates and information, ask the agent, or write C. D. Whitney, Traffic Manager, North Arkansas Line, Eureka Springs, Ark.

John H. Page, of Dardanelle, candidate for commissioner of mines, manufactures and agriculture, spent Tuesday night at the Pence.

Mrs. Julia Wheeler and daughters have moved from Vaughn street back to their own home on Montrose avenue. They are planning some nice improvements on the residence.

Maj. Porter's splendid country home is still being improved. Stone walks and porches are being built. The major and his wife have come to enjoy the peace and quiet of the Ozarks, and they revel in the beauties of Nature.

F. B. Watson and family, former property owners here, now own a farm on a rural route out of Cassville. They write to Mrs. H. D. Knight, inviting her to come visit them at the strawberry time, since they have a large acreage of berries.

C. W. Overstreet cites the revival of street lights as an evidence of the success of Chief of Police Ruble in collecting taxes from the Yellow Dogs, increased revenue to the city enabling officials to reinstate this much needed convenience.

The young ladies and young matrons of the Christian church who recently formed a Sewing Circle, met yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Ed. Perkins and spent the time busily and happily. Plans were laid for some profitable future work.

Mrs. Jim Owen, nee Miss Mischel Hightfill, writes from Parma, Idaho, that they are now to be full-fledged farmers, and with rural mail delivery they will be happy. Mr. Owen has been employed on the government works, but now is to devote his entire time to his place.

There was a large attendance at the First Baptist church prayer meeting last night, held at the home of Mrs. W. E. Penn, and a spirit of love pervaded the meeting. Members were added to the church, and as goodnights were spoken, each felt that he or she had been strengthened in the Christian life.

T. Baker Hall and wife, of Freeport, N. J., left the Basin Park hotel yesterday after a most pleasant visit. Nine years ago this couple came to Eureka Springs for Mr. Hall's health and this time they came to benefit the wife. Having business at home, their stay could not be longer this trip, but they promise to come again.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin are to be here soon for a visit with their parents, and rooms have been secured for them at the Park Cottage where they will be more comfortable than in the home of the senior Baldwins. The latter have a cozy cottage for two, on Elk street, and its good cheer will brighten the visit of the coming loved ones.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Edwardsville, Ill., is one of the Thach's most cultured and lovable guests. Being one of these charming and cultured women who have mastered the art of growing old gracefully, she keeps about her a coterie of friends who profit by her rich experiences and varied travels, and one forgets to shrink from the touch of Time when they see that snow-white hair may be a crown of glory to one who keeps their heart young. Mrs. Wheeler is spending the winter in Eureka Springs, that she may enjoy the companionship of her friend, Mrs. Lawlin, a guest at the Lawrence cottage.

The sunshine of yesterday and this afternoon has brought smiles to every face.

Mrs. V. M. McComb and little folks are in Green Forest for a visit with her father.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. A. Herkner, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are late arrivals at the Basin Park, who have come to spend some time here.

To a query for news today, the reporter invariably received this reply: "Well, I should say, yes—the lights were turned on last night!"

Work has been resumed on the building of a vault in the Arkansas Trust Company's building. The bad weather has retarded this work.

John W. Foster and family, of Ridgefarm, Ill., registered this week at the Sweet Spring hotel, but have since taken housekeeping rooms.

The Sweet Spring hotel has had a splendid patronage this week, and last night Host Brumfield found no room at the inn for all who applied for admittance.

Ray Barber is grading and beautifying the yard at the Barber property, and with excavations for a cellar just made, this pretty place is to be made still more attractive.

The High School orchestra is to play at the school exercises Friday. This new orchestra is making a reputation for itself, for the boys certainly do remarkably well.

Mrs. Taylor and Miss Mildred McClure, who have been visiting the former's mother, Mrs. McClure at Linwood cottage, leave Eureka Springs for their home tomorrow.

A Junior B. Y. P. U. was organized Sunday night at Calvary Baptist church, with Fred Goudelock as president; Mrs. C. N. White, leader; Miss Ruth White, assistant leader.

Otis McGinnis has recently added several fine horses to his livery, two of these having been bought from the Harris Ranch near Fayetteville, of which Sam Leath is manager. Three of the new horses came from Huntsville.

Miss Page entertained Mrs. F. A. Pickard and Mrs. Wadsworth-Baker at dinner yesterday at the Sweet Spring hotel, and with Mrs. Golden also present, a congenial quartette was formed. Cards were played after dinner.

With bright sunshine yesterday, students of our public schools threatened to strike for a half holiday, but when they found that the lights were to be turned on at night, the rebellion was quelled. No one could be bad with everything good coming our way.

The Edwards family, who have occupied the Hill cottage on Spring street during the winter, leave on the morning's train for their home in Louisiana, Mo. Miss Ruth Edwards, the charming daughter in this family, will be especially missed by the young people, with whom she was quite popular.

Jeff Walden caught a black opossum in front of the Basin Park hotel yesterday morning. The cunning little fellow, captured thus, seemed in no wise disconcerted by the sights, and apparently was indifferent to the fact that his caper in appearing on the streets in broad daylight was a new feature in bustling city life.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Trimble, of Trimble, Ill., have been visitors at the Sweet Spring hotel this week, but left this morning homeward bound. They have been down in Texas visiting relatives, and the time limit of their tickets was nearing expiration, which kept them from staying longer. They left a promise to return at no far distant date.

Mr. Gerge Jackson, who has just come from Junction City, Kan., to locate in or near Eureka Springs, has one of the finest teams ever seen in this country. The horses are immense, one weighing 1670 pounds and the other 30 pounds less. Their respective heights are 18 and 17 1/2 hands. When Mr. Jackson was loading this team in Kansas he refused an offer of \$500 cash for them, whereupon some one said: "Why, you may take them down to Arkansas and lose them." To this Mr. Jackson replied, "They'll die ours, anyway." The tone of the old gentleman's voice as he speaks of "the old rascals" shows that their value to him is not represented in dollars and cents. In driving the horses to the station, to be loaded for Eureka Springs, the team several times broke into snow drifts fifteen feet in depth, and quick work had to be done in cutting away the snow from their nostrils, to prevent smothering.

## THE FIRST

thing to consider in depositing money in a bank is *Security*. The capital and surplus are the depositors' protection fund. The

## NATIONAL

government superintends and examines this bank. Our stockholders and directors are responsible, well-to-do business men. This

## BANK

has always served the banking public faithfully and built up a large and prosperous business. To furnish the best service possible to our customers, regular and casual, is the aim of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

**EUREKA SPRINGS,  
ARKANSAS**

## EUPION

"THE FAMILY SAFETY OIL"  
IS THE BRAND  
Ask your dealer.

**Waters-Pierce Oil Co.**  
Goudelock, Brush & Co., Agents

Mrs. Ruth Heath-Hamilton has come from Cairo, Ill., for an extended visit in Eureka Springs with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Basse.

Since moving out on Tower Heights, W. C. Wolff has gotten the poultry fever, and has begun his new venture by ordering a coop of Buff Orpingtons imported from Mrs. Whitsett's poultry ranch at Harrison.

Ed Cadwell is arranging to go to Burley, Idaho, later in the spring, to develop property he recently acquired there. That new country seems to have a future through irrigation, and Mr. Cadwell may find his investment a paying one.

The railroad shop removal question is bobbing up again, for the 'steenth time in the past year or two. The truth of the matter is that every town on the map of the North Arkansas Line is so anxious to get shops that the least straw of hope is caught at by the populace of each candidate for the shop.

George W. Martin predicts that we will have no peaches this year, unless, perchance the seedling fruit has escaped damage. He has failed to find a live bud on any budded fruit on his place, but on the property of Mrs. Laura Evans he found a few live buds. In his opinion the fruit was killed during the unprecedented cold January weather.

T. N. Carr, who has come to Eureka Springs from Florida to be under Dr. Milligan's professional care for lung trouble, arrived here during the big snow—the first time he had seen "the beautiful" in sixteen years. The visitor, who is stopping at the Grand Central, has tuberculosis of the throat, and has lost his voice, but expects to recover it here.

Mrs. Annie M. Savage has the editor's thanks for some fresh-laid eggs, and adds some kind words of appreciation for the paper that "taste" quite as good as the eggs. Mrs. Savage keeps pure Rhode Island Reds and Buff Rocks and makes a specialty of selling day-old chicks, for which she already has orders for 300. With only twenty-six hens, she gets from ten to twenty eggs per day.

"Inquiry saves a man from making mistakes.

Herman Seidel, who is here visiting his family, is talking of moving Mrs. Seidel and the young folks to St. Louis, so as to have them more centrally located in his territory. However, Mr. Seidel will never lose his interest in the old home where his children were born and educated. He and his eldest son, Joe, both of whom are traveling men, scatter Eureka Springs literature in all their territory. Their favorite mode is to distribute books to their fellow-passengers. Usually they get a promise from these people to pass the kindness on by giving the book to some one. Mr. Seidel's territory is in Missouri and Illinois, while Joe comes farther south.

"A woman who has lost her rival has no sorrow."

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

**Mrs. May Clothier**  
FASHIONABLE  
DRESSMAKING

18 Elk St. Prices Reasonable

### WE HANDLE

**New and Second Hand  
Goods**  
Bought, Sold or Exchanged

Some fine **RUGS** on hand and a large invoice on the road. Come in and see them.

No. 8 Main Street  
Eureka Springs, Ark. **PERRY & ORR**

**Why Not Raise  
THOROUGHBRED CHICKENS?**  
**BUFF LEGHORNS**  
Eggs, per Sitting, \$1.50  
**W. D. WEAVER**  
Phone 49 7 Flint street

**MISSOURI AND NORTH ARKANSAS  
RAILROAD COMPANY**  
"North Arkansas Line"

NORTHBOUND		
Trains	No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Eureka Sps.	9:05 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Ar. Seligman	9:55 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
Ar. Neocho	11:45 p. m.	12:05 p. m.
Ar. Oklahoma City	9:30 a. m.	
Ar. Joplin	12:25 a. m.	12:55 p. m.
Ar. Kansas City	7:00 a. m.	
SOUTHBOUND		
Train	No. 1	
Lv. Eureka Sps.	11:10 a. m.	
Ar. Harrison	1:41 p. m.	
Ar. Leslie	3:56 p. m.	
Ar. Kensett	8:03 p. m.	
Ar. Little Rock	11:30 p. m.	
Ar. Wheatley	10:41 p. m.	
Ar. Memphis	5:50 a. m.	
Ar. Helena	12:00 m. n.	

## Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

**THE FORD'S  
BLACK-DRAUGHT  
Liver Medicine**

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

## DO IT NOW

Have your old sign Re-modeled  
Better still—get a NEW ONE

ALL WORK FIRST CLASS SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

Look for the  
Sign

**F. R. LENT**

Blocksom-Stowe  
Building

## WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

We have on hand a fresh and choice lot of up-to-date Wall Paper and Paint at reasonable prices. Come in and see our goods. We are **PRACTICAL PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS and DECORATORS** and will be pleased to furnish estimates. Come and let us show you.

TELEPHONE 165  
22 SPRING STREET

**DAVIS & MARTIN**

EUREKA SPRINGS,  
ARKANSAS

# HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

## Thought He Had Captured a Groundhog



TRENTON, N. J.—James Williams, a farm hand of White Horse, who is a firm believer in the ground hog weather theory, was put under the care of a physician as the consequence of his endeavor to capture the animal and keep him out of his hole, so that the six more weeks of winter would be eliminated. Williams' experience was such that he says he will never bother the ground hog again.

For several weeks Williams had boasted to friends that he had found the ground hog's hole and announced that when the proper time arrived he intended to insure the community good weather by forcing the animal to remain in the open, even if he did see his shadow.

Several volunteered to aid him in the capture, but Williams desired all the honor, and said he could perform the feat single handed. Before dawn he went to the supposed hole of the

ground hog, about one and a half miles from White Horse, and waited.

It seemed a long time to dawn and the farm hand felt drowsy. He aroused himself and walked about the hole several times to keep awake, but was finally overcome, and before he knew it was sound asleep in the snow.

Williams arose with a start. The sun was brightly shining, and the snow swiftly melting about him. He gave one hurried glance into the hole and then quickly arose. Not ten feet from him he saw an animal, walking leisurely in the direction of White Horse. He believed his ground hog was escaping, and immediately started in pursuit. He took the animal unawares, and the capture was easy.

Holding his prey under one arm he started for the village. When he was espied coming down the road with his captive there was a mighty cheer from a crowd which had gathered. It was the proudest moment of Williams' life. As he walked into the crowd he held the ground hog up so all could see it and was amazed to see the crowd suddenly disperse and flee in panic.

"Drop that skunk," the town constable shouted, as he dived into a cellar. The villagers scattered in all directions.

## Put "Laziest Boy in Chicago" on Diet

CHICAGO.—Three full hours before he had finished his daily thirteen hour snooze—or rather, daily-nightly snooze—Hermann Davis, 17 years old, "the laziest boy in Chicago," was rudely awakened from his snoring slumber shortly after 2 o'clock the other morning by a policeman at the home of the boy's grandmother. Hermann had not been disturbed before he had finished his sleep as far back as he could remember. He looked at the bluecoat, decided he could not be annoyed, and, rolling over, started once more to snore.

Another rough shake by the policeman brought the boy out of bed onto the floor, where he yawningly protested against such treatment and went back to sleep. Exasperated, the officer finally managed to keep the boy awake long enough to get him dressed and then took him to the Chicago avenue station, where his mother, Mrs. Ida McGraw, was pacing the office in a rage.

"There he is now!" she shouted angrily. "Look at him. He's the laziest boy in the world. I want him locked up and made to work."

Hermann looked wearied of it all and answered the accusations of his



parent with stretches, yawns and sleepy blinkings.

"Look at this. This is what he does all day and night," and the woman thrust a piece of paper into the hands of the desk sergeant. It read:

"Rises at noon. Eats a hearty combination breakfast-lunch. Spends the afternoon at nickel theaters. Returns home to supper at six. Takes a nap until 7:30. Visits more nickel theaters. Retires to bed promptly at 10:30."

"We'll have to turn him over to juvenile court officers," said the sergeant. "They'll put him on the 'no work, no eat' diet. He should be examined for the lock worm—or the 'sleeping sickness.' I'll take charge of him."

He looked around for Hermann. The boy was fast asleep in a chair in the corner. The mother fled.

## Mississippi Dog a Good Lion Hunter



NEW YORK.—To hear Paul J. Rainey tell about it, running down a full-grown lion with a pack of plain Mississippi dogs isn't half as dangerous as chasing a scared little red fox with a pack of full-blooded foxhounds—particularly if said fox takes it into his head to run over the property of an irate Long Island farmer, armed with a shotgun full of rock salt.

"When you run a lion down with dogs you carry a gun along, and all you've got to do is to use it after the dogs drive the lion into range," he says. "But when you are chasing Reynard the only one who has a gun is the irate farmer. So, me for the lions!"

The young American sportsman who stands sponsor for these sentiments has just returned from a year's hunting expedition in Africa. When he left here early in 1911 with his friend and companion on his famous Arctic

trip, Dr. M. E. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., taking only a few guns and a pack of ordinary Mississippi hounds to go lion hunting his friends laughed at him.

Now that Mr. Rainey has the pelts of seventy-four full grown lions to wave in their faces they are eating so much humble pie that an epidemic of mental indigestion is threatened.

"The only difficulty was to train the dogs to take up the lion's scent," he said to a little group of apologetic ones who called at his offices at 527 Fifth avenue to apologize for their ill timed mirth of a year ago.

"I really don't blame you for having laughed at me last year. But I knew that the pups would back me up. I had been bear hunting with them in this country, and I felt pretty confident that dogs that would go to the mat with a savage bear wouldn't tuck their tails and run from a lion."

"They didn't take kindly to the scent at first. I didn't blame them much, for a lion doesn't feed on clover or vanilla beans. But they got used to it after a while—and at the end of six weeks all you had to do was to show them the spoor of a lion and they would locate for you in half an hour."

## "Bumming" at 20 Below Not a Picnic

ST. LOUIS.—John Vail, a postoffice robber who escaped jail at Macon one night early in January in an effort to escape a 3-year term in the penitentiary, was arrested at St. Charles. Vail, who is some 59 years old and fairly well educated, chose a bitter cold night to leave the jail and came near freezing to death while riding on the fender of a fast Kansas City-Chicago train. He told about his trip the other day.

"The night I escaped the temperature was about 20 degrees below zero," he said. "I went to the depot and when the passenger train from Kansas City to Chicago came in I climbed up on the tender. I didn't know how far it would run till it stopped, but supposed maybe ten or twelve miles."

"When we began to shoot down the grade east of town I realized I was up against it. The wind tore at me from four directions, it seemed, and my overcoat was thin and my gloves had holes in them. I didn't know whether I was going to be shaken off the tank and scattered along the right of way or frozen into a chunk of ice. "Every time we hit a curve or jostled over a switch I would cling like



death to my iron bed, and I knew if my fingers got stiff on me I was gone. Town after town swept by and I knew I could never stand it to the Mississippi river. I had to keep my head down so the cold wind wouldn't cut my face off. I'd read about men tramping thorough Arctic snows, and how they suffered, but where I was roasting that night would have made Cook or Perry turn back. My eyebrows and mustache were frosted so you might have knocked 'em off with a stick."

"At last I saw far down the track a red light and when the engine whistled the light wasn't changed. That meant stop! To me it was like seeing a sail after drifting all night on a raft in the ocean. I just could get my bones limber enough to climb down."

## Pretty Lace Bonnets



THERE is no doubt now that hats (or rather bonnets) made of lace will be a leading feature in head-wear for children during the coming spring. Already, those who create the styles for the public's acceptance, or rejection, have made many beautiful bonnets and bonnet-like hats, with such good success, that they will be sure to sell. They appeal to the mother from the standpoint of beauty and utility, and more than all, from that of economy. The majority are made of narrow val lace and those of other laces as a rule will show good wearing qualities.

These pretty head coverings are made in nearly every case on a wire frame which is faced with shirred silk or chiffon. But sometimes the brim facing is also of lace. Ribbons in silk or velvet are used with them. Many small flowers, too, add to their beauty. They are set in prim and quaint fashions about the crowns, or in one or two little bouquets on the brim. Forget-me-nots, June roses, moss-rose buds, small daisies and blossoms of fruit trees re-

main the favored posies for little folks. Small field flowers look well with the heavier laces.

There is really a great amount of work on children's millinery, but it is not of the most difficult character. The pretty hats of lace shown here are not beyond the skill of the mother who makes her children's dresses. The wire frame must be bought from the millinery shop or the department store and covered with mull of silk before the lace and facing are put on. Usually the finished hat looks considerably larger than the frame.

Val and cluny laces are the favorites. Quite a number of novelty laces have been brought out, but are not more attractive than those we have had heretofore.

White and pale colors make up nearly all the bonnets so that a choice of colors is easy enough. Very thin silks, chiffons and laces, are used for facings. Wide, soft ribbons or narrow velvet ribbons are chosen, with small flowers for trimming.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## FOR SPRING WEAR



The young woman who wants to get her spring sewing done ahead of time cannot do better than to copy this charming frock, just completed for a bride who will pass her honeymoon at Aiken. The material is white permo fabric, a soft, lustrous weave of wool with mohair, though any light weight fabric will answer equally well. The scalloped pipings and sash are of gay plaid silk in red, green and white and the scallops around the bottom of the skirt are particularly smart. Beneath these scallops the little white boots show plainly. These pretty boots are of white buckskin and have the new 16 button tops.

## Smart Evening Gowns.

Lace and the most gorgeous of brocades threaded with gold and silver and worked in flowers of wool or silk, or both, make up the most handsome of evening gowns. But beaded net is also used, with a softening note of old lace on the shoulders.

## UTILIZING THE SOILED SHOE

Days of Usefulness May Be Extended If Article Is Not Too Far Gone.

Here are a couple of hints for the girl whose dress allowance has to go a long way:

White kid shoes which are too soiled to wear and which are still of a good shape may be renewed for evening wear by painting them with gold paint. Do this carefully and smoothly and the shoes will look like new.

In some cases even soiled satin slippers may be successfully treated in this way.

White kid shoes may also be dyed a fast black by applying the following mixture to them: Five cents' worth of gallic acid and five cents' worth of sulphate of iron.

Put the sulphate of iron in just as much water as is required to dissolve it, no more, and apply this to the shoes. Let it dry, then dissolve the gallic acid in a very little water and apply this. When dry the shoes should be a good black color. Great care must be taken in using these chemicals, and after they have been used the surplus quantity should be thrown away.

## For the Wee One.

During the winter months a warm wrapper to slip over the baby when he is being taken from one room to another is a necessity. A very pretty one may be made of nun's veiling in pink or blue, with an underlining of thin wadding and batiste. The dainty little garment might be embroidered or scalloped round the edge and would prove a pretty present for baby and also a most useful one.

The wrapper should be large enough to slip on easily, for nothing jars a child's nerves more than to be forced into a coat that is too small, and if the wrap takes the form of cape it is equally necessary that it be large enough to envelop the little form when, as in this case, warmth is the object to be secured.

## Dainty Lace Caps.

Lace caps are much in vogue for young girls. It takes the dainty coiffure of the maid to produce the proper effect when the caps are worn, and the bits of vanity are hardly suitable for women of years. All sorts of old lace are being utilized in the manufacture of the caps, the latter being especially desirable for theater wear. They are often finished with sprays of tiny pink rosebuds, and fit closely over the hair.

## Blouses With Silk Suits.

Hand tucked tulle blouses are worn with silk suits. They are made quite simple, trimmed only with tulle or net jabots or plisses.

# HELP

By JOANNA SINGLE

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Mrs. Jerry Towne could never let anything alone. She wanted to help. Her pretty home, though not exactly a heaven, was a place where marriages were made. Some of them were happy. And many occurred as scheduled by the lady. Others did not.

Fairlie Trent, a little pale, but quaintly lovely, had just dispensed tea in her studio while her friends—and others—viewed her winter's work. It had been a hard winter's work, fruitful, and with a picture hung in the salon. But Fairlie was dispirited. She did not like teas.

John Carter was one of her guests. He had studied together, but he, her elder, was some laps ahead. She called him the "pacemaker." He praised her, but also criticised mercilessly and helpfully.

He had come to the tea with Kittle Morse, and was now leaving with her. This fact gave Mrs. Towne an idea. She looked after the two from the window, and then came to take her leave of Fairlie, gurgling and chattering. The girl heard her talk at the door to old Peter Terriss.

"John Carter hasn't eyes to see that Kittle Morse is wild about him! Her money and position would do wonders for him. It would be salvation—give him travel and a chance to study abroad. He could quit doing pot-boilers." Her fine imagination helped her along the road of conversation. She continued warmly:

"Besides, I am convinced that he cares for her, but won't woo her because of his foolish sensitiveness about her money. And it would keep him from marrying some poor girl—he is the sort that is bound to be in love with somebody, and that would spell simply disaster! And—" She interrupted herself to wave a fat little gloved hand at Fairlie and was gone. She was the last of them, and Fairlie shut the door and locked it almost savagely.

Then she did a queer thing. She put her hands over her eyes and stood erect and stiff against the door. After that she walked slowly over to the hearth where a fire still smoldered, poked the coals aimlessly a moment and then threw herself down full length on the rug, hid her face in her arms and cried. The dusk of the March evening came down and inclosed her, but she did not stir until some one knocked and kept knocking. Then she asked who was there.

"John Carter! Let me in, Fairlie!" "Go away!" she called. "I am tired to death. I won't let you in." He parleyed a little, pleading that she needed a walk, that at least she should go that evening to the theater with him. But she was obdurate. He went away.

Then Mrs. Jerry began to help. She gave parties and invited Kittle and made John Carter take her home. She always threw them together. And she did it with the skill and delicacy of long practice. It did not occur to the young man what was being done to him. But Fairlie saw. And she knew that the little matron was right in a few things. Pot-boiling pictures were stultifying. She had done it until she was heart-sick. She had worked until she ached, soul and body, when a little money—so little—would have freed her to do the good work of which she was capable. She was at last getting recognition, but it was like ashes in her mouth. The joy was out of it.

Fairlie knew that John Carter, also just making good, had suffered also. She knew better than anybody. He had told no one else. He knew she would understand. She was his comrade. But a wife was, of course, what he needed. It was bound to come. And Kittle was pathetically in love with him. Fairlie shut herself up and worked harder than ever.

The late fall, the early winter passed, and something new came over Fairlie that made her world wonder. She came out of her shell. Once it had taken coaxing to make her accept invitations. All at once she was seen everywhere. She sold a picture or two to rich people she met, she bought a few stunning gowns. Her quaint little figure, her black hair and Irish blue eyes made her noticeable anywhere. No gaiety was too gay, no hour too late. And she worked also—no one could see how. She grew thin, but more brilliant.

With all this she kept her old circle of intimate friends at a sort of distance. She was friendly enough, but never to be seen for three minutes together. The "busy; go away!" card was on her door, or she was out at some festivity. John Carter almost never saw her, and though he went where she went, she managed never to give him a word. Thus, by grace of circumstances—and Mrs. Jerry Towne—Kittle was somehow constantly in his company.

It was along in early spring that Carter, taking stock with himself, realized that he was becoming a mere acquaintance to his old comrade—he seemed to be coming out of a daze or dream of some sort, and wondered how he could have allowed it. He was still painting pot-boilers—he had a mother to support—but doing fine work also by leaps and bounds.

One bright March morning he beggared himself for an armful of daffodils and went straight to Fairlie's studio. The sign was out, but he

knocked, and then went in. Fairlie flashed at him where she stood in paint apron, holding her palette, before the easel where she was working. He felt leagues away, though she smiled.

"Go away, John! Genius burns! Look at this—of the old wood in winter—and then depart!" He came over, gave a word of hearty praise to the work, and then took the girl's palette away from her. He clasped both her hands in his, despite her.

"Fairlie, what's the matter with you? For months you have not been like yourself. You have somehow shut me out of the old friendship—and I simply won't have it. Have I done anything? Tell me!" She trembled in his grasp, but made herself meet his gaze and pulled her hands away. She spoke very calmly, almost nonchalantly.

"Nonsense, John. We have simply both been very busy. Of course you haven't done anything! I am glad you are doing so well." He stood looking at her.

"John, I'm glad you came in. It gives me a chance to tell you before I tell any one else that I am going to marry Stephen Kingston. It—His gaze of utter astonishment made her pause. "Why—not?" she asked.

"Why not?" he repeated. "You can't love him, Fairlie. And if you did it would be horrible for you. Nothing but money and society. You know you wouldn't work. There would be no stimulus. Nothing fine and high and driving to keep you at it—a deathly ease that any artist must fight. Fairlie, don't you see—you always have, little comrade—that the struggle, the necessity, is good for us?" She tried to stop him, but could not. "I don't care if you have promised him. I shall tell you what I came to say, that I love you better than anybody else in the world knows how to. You shall not do it, child. Do you want to?"

A knock came at the door, and to save herself from giving way to her own heart, she cried "Come in!"

Mrs. Jerry entered. With her were Kittle, several dames of their world, and a negligible man or two. Last came Stephen Kingston. Fairlie had not told John that the man was still waiting for her answer. They all gathered about her and John Carter, who was measuring with a keen eye the sleek assurance of the other man.

"We came to see your winter picture," breezed Mrs. Jerry. "We knew you wouldn't mind our passing the 'busy' guard. Mr. Carter has also done it." She was congratulating herself secretly on having helped Stephen Kingston to see so much of the pretty artist. Her matches seemed likely to come off as scheduled—by her.

At that moment a naughty boy with an icy ball of melting snow forever settled the case of Stephen Kingston's aspiration to marry Fairlie. The boy flung the ball—it shattered to a thousand bits the window which Fairlie had just stepped up to raise.

At the crash all the women screamed. Fairlie did not move, but cried out, her nerves gone to nothing, glass raining about her.

"John! John!" All her heart was in that call, and in an instant John Carter had her in his arms, forgetting the others, who were crowding about. He shook away the broken glass and found her uninjured. But he did not let her go, and she clung to him, trembling. The awful strain of the winter had told on her, and she was weaker than she knew. Finally the man heard a little giggle from Kittle. He drew Fairlie back toward the hearth, and she pulled away from him, trying to laugh, but the tears were on her cheeks.

"I was so—frightened. I didn't—sleep last night," she said nervously, but John Carter hushed her. He smiled, facing the others.

"It's informal enough, the announcement," he said calmly, his eye full on Stephen Kingston, "but we—I may as well say now as any time, that Miss Trent and I—that is, Fairlie and I, are going to be married next week and go abroad." He took Fairlie's hand. She stood like a stone, but her eyes were shining. Kittle giggled again, and Kingston glared. John went on:

"My sister, out west, wants mother with her, and that will free Fairlie and me to study in Europe a year. I know you will all be glad for us, every one of you!"

## France's Great Library.

A commission of eminent politicians, men of letters, librarians and others, has been appointed by the French government to inquire into the present position of the Bibliothèque nationale, France's great national library, which is reduced to serious straits owing to a lack of funds. The French parliament votes annually only \$16,400 for the acquisition of new works. A critic says: "Lord Rosebery's definition of a library as a 'cemetery of dead books,' is more applicable to the Bibliothèque nationale, for numerically speaking it is the richest library in the world, possessing no less than 3,000,000 volumes, but in quality it is sadly lacking. It is relatively poor in scientific works; quite a fifth of the most recent works on sciences and industry are wanting, and lack of funds makes it impossible to supply the deficiency."

## FEWER U.S. CONVICTS

British System for Reforming Army Deserters to Be Tried.

Criminals to Be Sent to Alcatraz While Men Guilty of Purely Military Offenses Are to Go to Fort Leavenworth Prison.

Washington.—A sweeping change in military prison methods was instituted by orders of the War Department. All of the short term prisoners of Alcatraz island, San Francisco, have been ordered transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

All of the long term prisoners in the latter institution, about 270, to be transferred to Alcatraz, which will thus be made the place of confinement for the criminal element, while Leavenworth will be the place of detention of soldiers guilty of purely military offenses. To save transportation expenses, a second criminal jail is created at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y.

The effects of these changes is to carry out the recently developed British system of treating deserters and other soldiers guilty of breaches of discipline as subject to reformatory influences and of segregating them from the absolutely criminal and vicious class.

In a report, giving the result of a recent inspection by him of the "detention barracks" of the British army the inspector general of the United States army, Gen. E. A. Garlington, said:

"It took five or six years for the detention system in England to establish itself, but it apparently has saved many men from trouble and from degenerating into hardened cases. They evidently endeavor in this system to apply humane common sense in the treatment of men in trouble. This gives an opportunity for the men to recover their self-respect and respond to any patriotic instinct which, under the stigma of prison life and its demoralizing environment, cannot be expected to survive."

In his recent report General Wood, chief of staff, recommended that the

## NIAGARA HERO GRASPING ROPE



HERE is an actual photograph of the fatal Niagara Falls ice bridge tragedy. It shows young Burrell Hecock of Cleveland, O., in the act of grasping the rope dropped from the cantilever bridge after he had made a heroic attempt to rescue Mrs. Stanton. Hecock was drawn part of the way up to the bridge, but his strength failed and he fell back and perished in the torrent.

British system be given a trial in the United States. Under the present system in the United States, a soldier convicted of desertion becomes a "convict" and loses not only opportunity again to serve in the army but his citizenship as well.

Under the British system, the de-

serter when apprehended, or men found guilty of other purely military offenses, are sent to the detention barracks. When they are believed to have reformed they are restored to duty with their regiments. If they are found to be undesirable for further service they are discharged.

passed in France about the same time. In the fifteenth century the custom was legalized in Genoa and Florence. In Scotland, in later years, and perhaps at present, the women have the privilege at many private dances of choosing their own partners in a leap year. Men stand about the walls of the room, like veritable wall flowers, waiting "to be asked." They look pictures of sheepish anxiety until they are courted by the fair one. Frequent "asking" is supposed to accentuate the "hint" that a proposal trembles on the lips of the fair one.

### Laborer Finds \$30,000.

New York.—While digging in the ruins of the Equitable building, an Italian laborer picked up a roll of bills containing \$30,000. It was taken from him, and returned to its owner.

## Wife Spanked Her Rival

Mrs. Jennie Russ of Wilkesbarre, Pa., Says She Chastised Miss Sue Phillips.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Mrs. Jennie Russ of this city, who lost her suit to have her husband found guilty of non-support, charged that the husband, Christian Russ of this city, spent much time and money in entertaining Miss Sue Phillips, and that in consequence he deserted her.

She admitted that recently she had deceived Miss Phillips into the private room of a hotel and had spanked her

soundly. The husband said that after a quarrel with his wife she had gone to his bank and drawn out all his money, so that he could not give her any. Judge Strauss on hearing this dismissed the case.

### Hogs Peaved, Eat Jocko.

Marysville, O.—Mrs. George Lincoln of Woodstock mourns the death of her pet monkey, Jocko. Jocko spent much of his time teasing and annoying the hogs on the Lincoln farm. The porkers, becoming tired of the monkey's actions, just ate him up.

on the summit of Silverwood hill here. At his feet was found crumpled up a poem, written in the East side of New York by William E. Malone, who lived among the submerged tenth while studying them. The final two verses read:

Though deep in the mire, wring not your hands and weep:

I lend my arm to all who say "I can."

No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep.

But yet might rise and be again a man.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell.

Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven.

Each morning gives the wings to flee from hell:

Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

The verses had been copied by Mrs. Adelaide Lafetra, an old time friend, who knew of his despondency. Mrs. Lafetra said he had made many failures, and she had tried to arouse him to better things.

## Birds Cause Horses Death

Veterinarian Explains a Trypanosomiasis Epidemic in Kentucky—Is Like Pellagra.

Louisville, Ky.—Blackbirds carrying infection from the south are responsible for the death of great numbers of Kentucky horses from a disease akin to pellagra, in the opinion of Assistant State Veterinarian M. A. Purdy, who is analyzing the brains of dead horses in an effort to find traces of the germs. The disease is trypanosomiasis, and Dr. Purdy's theory is that the birds infected with it are bit-

### For Commercial Success.

"Commercial success requires the concurrence of two contrary tendencies, caution and enterprise."—Samuel Smith.

## HAD NOTHING MORE TO SAY

How the Lady's Complaints Were Silenced by the Fluent Dairy Wagon Driver.

Fault-finding may be met in any one of several ways. The method employed by the dairymen of whom the Rehoboth Herald tells would not serve with some people; but apparently it served with the lady at No. 75.

He had been told on starting out on the route that No. 75 was inclined to find fault, but that she was a good customer, and he was on no account to be rude to her.

"Those eggs you left here yesterday were stale!" grunted Mrs. 75, on the dairymen's second visit.

"Those eggs," responded the dairymen, blandly, "was laid half an hour before you had 'em, by special quick-laying birds imported from the Mooly Yomps isles, ma'am, and they came down to this very house by marconigram, so you should have 'em fresh. A bit of twangy flavor they may have, but you can rest assured, ma'am, they weren't stale."

Mrs. 75 gasped.

"Well, the milk didn't seem as good as usual yesterday, either," she pursued.

"Well, the boss will be cut up when he hears that!" continued the dairymen. "He sent down to Alderney a purpose for a cow that eats nothing but peaches and pineapples. 'Never mind the expense,' sezee. 'This cow we shall keep a-purpose for the lady at 75, and mind it sleeps on a feather bed at night,' he sez, 'and don't forget the eider-down quilt and the bed socks.' Was there anything wrong with the butter, ma'am?"

But Mrs. 75 shook her head, speechless.—Youth's Companion.

## MATERNITY IS A PRIVILEGE

Little Lecture on Marriage and Divorce That May Interest Some Modern Parents.

"Some folks wonder at the miracles in the Good Book, but God did the biggest and most unexplainable thing when he gave woman the privilege of being a mother. You might marry another man some time, but there's something you'd never forget, and that is that Perk is the father of Lucille and Mary Jane. It's something that demands from you a lot of forgiveness, if need be, for whatever he does. I don't think there's any divorce that God's a-goin' to recognize which separates fathers and mothers. He might overlook their livin' apart from each other if things went too far crosswise, but I doubt if he's goin' to fix affairs up in heaven after the judgment day by sayin' 'Mr. Smith, the courts down there in the U. S. A. says you ain't got no right to call this woman your wife and so I'm givin' her to Mr. Jones, who married her three years after she got her decree. He'll take care of your angel children and you'll have to go way back and sit down.' I say I don't think he's goin' to do it that way."—"Mary Jane's Pa." in the Novelization by Norman Way.

### Music as a Municipal Asset.

The deep wave of enthusiasm for music is in the country; the crest of the wave is in the cities. Every metropolis—we have more than one—is a mammoth conservatory. Six cities support symphony orchestras of the first rank. They are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. A symphony orchestra, be it known, is the ne plus ultra of a music-center. To support such a luxury is impossible save with the help of many well-to-do John Stones. It is also impossible without a solid foundation of music-lovers—enough to fill the hall nearly every time. The city that has one has something that its commercial association can use with large effect in advertising literature. For it has come to be recognized in the west that musical achievement is a municipal asset. The "boosters" of a city now call attention to its banks, its newspapers, its wharves, its factories—and its symphony orchestra.—Metropolitan Magazine.

### Tactful Request.

Dobbleigh was a confirmed borrower, and, what was worse, he seldom returned the borrowed articles. He had held on to Whibley's umbrella, for instance, for nearly a year.

"And I'm blest if I know how I am ever going to get it back," said Whibley.

"Easy," said Hickenlooper. "Call a messenger and send Dobbleigh this note."

And he scribbled off the following: "Dear Dobbleigh: If you can spare it I'd like to borrow that umbrella of mine for a couple of days. Can you oblige me?"—Harper's Weekly.

### Out of Mouths of Babies.

Little Harold, aged five, helped his grandfather last summer setting out fruit trees, and was telling his father about it the other night.

Thinking to improve the opportunity of pointing a moral, father asked:

"Who made the trees, son?"

The kid thought for a moment, then his face lit up with a knowing smile.

"I guess God made the trees," he said. "But grandpa stood 'em up."—Milwaukee Free Press.

### Dark Thoughts.

"I can read your mind. I see there in dark thoughts."

"Yes, I was wondering when we would get our coal."

## JUSTICE TO EMPLOYEES

WORTHY RAILROAD BILL NOW BEFORE CONGRESS.

Provides for Graduated Scale of Compensation for Those Injured in the Line of Duty—Commission Has Done Good Work.

What appears to be as satisfactory a compromise as could have been expected is reached in the report of the employers' liability commission. Congress will be asked to enact a law providing for a graduated scale of compensation, through Federal government agencies, for injuries to employees, whether or not caused by negligence of railroad, engaged in interstate commerce.

The basis of the rate of compensation proposed is 50 per cent of the current wage in the particular line of work, to be paid in case of total disability, with a graduated scale according to the extent of the disability. At present the average annual cost to railroads for damages resulting from loss of life or personal injuries of employees is about \$12,000,000. Under the proposed law they will have to pay only about \$3,000,000 more.

In the course of its investigations the commission discovered that about 3,000 railway employees are killed each year and that 100,000 more suffer injuries as the result of accidents, but that of the \$12,000,000 in damages which the railroads pay only about \$5,000,000 ever reaches the employee or his family, the rest being consumed in expenses of litigation or in lawyer's fees for effecting compromises. The commission also discovered that not more than 30 per cent of the railway employees who suffer loss of life or personal injury in employment ever receive any compensation whatever, all the others failing to collect or losing their cases in court because of some one of the many defenses to such actions set up under the common law.

Since President Brown of the New York Central railroad is a member of the commission, it is believed that the railroad interests will accept the proposed bill.

Wild Engine Changes Roads In Dash. Traveling for thirteen miles without a guiding hand, during which time it switched from one road to another, Northern Pacific engine No. 2347 came to a stop at Cedar station without harm to itself or other trains, writes a Minneapolis correspondent.

The engine started of its own accord at Northtown Junction, and rushing northward hit the switch ten miles farther, where it was thrown over to the Great Northern tracks, upon which it proceeded.

Soon after the runaway started, another engine was manned and the chase began, but the pursuers kept to the Northern Pacific tracks, not thinking the engine could have changed roads. Shortly afterward word was received that the engine had stopped at Cedar station, three miles out on the Great Northern line.

### Speed on French Lines.

According to a table showing relative speeds on the French railways, the Compagnie du Nord holds the record for the average commercial speed for coaches of all classes, of 50 to 55 miles an hour; the "rapides" often exceed this speed. Some other companies, like the Est and the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranee, compare favorably with the Nord, and with the American passenger train service, but the French "train-omnibus" hardly exceeds 18 miles an hour.

Against Unclean Journals. "You would not permit a vial of poison to remain on your mantelpiece lest it might inadvertently fall into the hands of some member of your household. And will you allow to lie on your table an unclean journal which would instill the poison of sin into the soul?"—Cardinal Gibbons.

## USE OLD TRACTION ENGINE

Washington Lumber Company Has Novel and Useful Contrivance for Hauling Logs.

One of the lumber companies operating near Orting, Wash., has built a rather unusual logging railway and equipped it with homemade rolling stock. The track is composed of timbers hewn from small fir trees, laid on cross-ties placed from 8 to 10 feet apart and spiked together at the ends. The locomotive is an old traction en-

gine of the type used for threshing. Four-inch flanges were bolted to the driving wheels, and the forward set of wheels were replaced by a homemade truck having concave wheels. The logging trucks or cars, also homemade, are likewise provided with concave wheels.

The track is laid over exceptionally uneven ground, there being very little grading; one or two hillsides have to be climbed, and a river is crossed over a log bridge, but the ingenious outfit is found to operate very satisfactorily.—Popular Mechanics.

Old Traction Engine Converted Into a Logging Locomotive and Running on a Wooden Track.

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#### EUREKA SPRINGS.

This city is situated upon Sections 10 and 15, Township 20 north, Range 26 west, in the northwestern part of the county, and upon the headwaters of Leatherwood Creek, a tributary of White River. It is nine miles from the Missouri line.

The Springs.—There are forty-two springs within the corporate limits of the city. First in importance, in the volume of its waters and the number of cures attributed to it, is the Basin Spring, so called from a circular depression eighteen inches in diameter and a foot deep in the solid limestone rock, in which a portion of the water from the cliff above is received. Twelve feet below this there was originally another basin, a similar shape, but much larger. Both have been destroyed by improving the street. On the same bench, northeast of the Basin, is the Sweet Spring, so called from the peculiar taste of its waters. Next in order and importance to the Basin is Harding Spring Congress Spring, in the immediate vicinity, was discovered by blasting rocks, and its entire flow is utilized by the Crescent Hotel. Continuing on Spring street, Crescent, the Twin Springs and Dairy Springs are successively passed. The latter was formerly utilized in the business which its name implies, but has been opened to the public, and is protected from contamination. The Hollis Spring is a half mile northwest of Dairy Spring, and thence southwest, are the Johnson and Oil Springs. The waters of the latter have peculiar oleaginous qualities. The Sycamore, Arsenic and several others are also in this vicinity. The Little Eureka, east of the Basin, remains unchanged by the heaviest rainfall. To the northeast, in the direction of the railroad station are the Iron and Sulphur Springs, so named from their mineral qualities. The Magnetic Spring, whose water

have the property of rendering an ordinary piece of iron magnetic is in this vicinity.

Discovery of Curative Properties.—Thus located in that happy mean between the extreme cold of the Northwestern states and the tropical heat of the south, the springs existed to no purpose, apparently, until comparatively recent years. But the story of their discovery is no less interesting than the subsequent growth of the city has been remarkable.

The earliest traditional history connected with this part of the State is associated with the springs. There is reason to think that the "Fountain of Perpetual Youth," of which Ponce de Leon received such glowing accounts from the Indians of Florida, and for which he explored a large part of the southern country in vain, was none other than the Basin Spring, described with the powerful figures of the Indian language to a credulous listener. Prior to their migration westward, the Cherokees had a tradition of wonderful springs in the mountains far to the west of the "Father or Waters." They were said to possess virtue in healing of various maladies. Years after the settlement of this tribe in the Indian Territory it was their custom to hunt through the valley of the White River, when such as were afflicted with the various diseases drank the water of these springs. It would also appear that similar knowledge was possessed by the savages to the north. Jean Baptiste, whose mother was a daughter of a Sioux Chief, related to Col. Gilbert Knapp, of Little Rock, the following tradition of that tribe: "Many years ago during a long and severe winter, many of them perished, and the chief, thinking to save the remainder, set out upon a journey south. They reached the forks of a great river where game and corn abounded, and would have been supremely happy but for the fact that the daughter of the chief was blind or nearly so. Her father was told of a stream of water flowing through beds of rock to a natural basin, two days' journey distant, and

prevailed upon by the medicine man to take his daughter thither. They remained six moons, when she was entirely cured. Hon. J. M. Richardson, of Carthage, Mo., in a conversation with "White Hair," chief of the Osage Indians, in 1847, learned of a remarkable spring in this vicinity, at which an Indian might be cured of sore eyes by washing and bathing in the full moon. The basin was said to have been scooped out by "Black dog," a chief, about seventy years before.

Dr. Alvah Jackson was the virtual discoverer of the springs, so far as their medicinal properties and present wide reputation are concerned. One of the earliest settlers in this part of the county, he found little exercise in the practice of his profession among the sparse population, and turned his attention to the more exciting pleasures of the chase. It is related that while thus engaged, in the summer of 1858, he camped with his sons upon the present site of the Southern Hotel. One of the sons was suffering from painful inflammation of the eyes and having none of the usual remedies with him his father directed him to bathe in the Basin Spring. He obeyed in desperation rather than faith, and in the course of a few days was agreeably surprised at a favorable change in his condition. Having thoroughly satisfied himself of the efficacy of the water in such cases, the Doctor extended his practice in this direction. "Dr. Jackson's eye-water" acquired a wide reputation in this and adjoining states.

The springs first reached the dignity of a health resort toward the close of the Civil War. Dr. Jackson was frequently called upon by the sick and wounded of both armies, among whom was Maj. W. Cooper, of Cooper's battalion, Cherokee brigade, Confederate army. The officer contracted rheumatism and chronic malarial poison while campaigning in the Southwest, and having obtained leave of absence, he came to Dr. Jackson, in February, 1865. As this section was then occupied by the Federals it became necessary to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses; and a party, consisting of the doctor, the major, William Nichols, Sine Creekly, and two others, took refuge in the "rock house" near the present site of the Southern hotel. Here they lived in arduous simplicity and in a few months the soldiers had completely recovered.

The curative properties of the springs were not utilized from this time until May, 1879, when Judge Sanders, of the county court, who suffered from erysipelas, was induced by Dr. Jackson to test their efficiency. He did so, and in ten weeks was completely cured. He was widely and favorably known throughout the state, and the fact of his recovery induced others to follow his example in coming here. It is to this remarkable cure that the existence of the city is directly traceable.

Settlement and Growth.—The region about the headwaters of Leatherwood Creek was an almost unbroken wilderness in 1878. Further down the valley on the creek there were cultivated sections, but the whole of Cedar Township was very sparsely settled. The hills and gulches about the springs were covered with forest of pine and oak, and with an almost impenetrable growth of scrub and brush. Rocks of every geological formation lined the hills, and loose stones of every description rolled down the sides of the gulch below. Within less than a decade the forests have been transformed into habitations, and the stones lend comfort and permanence to the streets of a city whose wonderful growth might well cause the sanguine observer to ascribe creative properties to its famed waters.

Judge Sanders built the first house July 4, 1879. The sides were formed of poles dovetailed together at the corners, and the roof consisted of some rough boards. The first team was driven in the vicinity of the Basin spring by Burton Sanders, son of the Judge. The first occupants of the first house were two lady members of his family. July 6, 1879, O. D. Thornton built a rough board shanty and occupied it as a general store. At this time there was a small band of invalids to the number of 150, probably, collected around the Basin Spring, and living in tents and wagons. Before the close of July, the number of houses had increased to a dozen. August 10, 1879, there was a population of 180; fifteen houses had been built, and many more were in process of erection. The stores of O. D. Thornton and T. Jackson, were in operation; there was also a meat market and blacksmith shop. A week later the population had increased to 200. Measures were taken to have the streets laid out and passable roads opened, and to this end H. S. Montgomery, with twenty men, cleared away the trees and opened a

street half a mile down the gorge from the Basin. William Sanders was one of the blacksmiths. In the autumn of 1879 a Mr. Van Winkle established a lumber yard; A. D. Mize opened a hardware store; Dr. Hoge became the first druggist; one Jefferson opened a saloon, and Mr. Wahlquist introduced himself as a tailor. The first bath-house was established in 1879. Dr. McCarty was the first resident physician, and likewise the first postmaster. William Conant was the first liveryman. A Mr. Cook, a helpless invalid and cripple, with no other tool than a jackknife, began the manufacture of canes, and did quite a business. The first death occurred August 8, 1879. Prof. I. A. Clarke, of the Berryville Academy, was among the early visitors, and his wife was killed by the falling of a tree that had been burned at the roots by a camp fire.

The nearest railroad point in 1880 was Pierce City, Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, fifty-five miles distant. Liverymen here did a thriving business, and a line of coaches, known as the "Nine-hour line," was established in 1880. The fare was \$3.00. In a distance of nine miles this road crosses Roaring River nineteen times. There was also a regular line of coaches from Ozark, Ark., eighty-five miles distant. This journey required nineteen hours, and the fare was \$8.00. After the extension of the Frisco line to Fayetteville; Seligman, Mo., eighteen miles distant, became the nearest railroad point.

The town is thus described: "Everywhere that a human abode could be constructed, houses of every description, tents and shelters, sprang up all over the mountain tops, hanging by corners on the steep sides, perched upon jutting boulders, spanning the gulches, or nestling under crags and in grottoes. It is a most peculiar looking place, presenting an apparent disregard to anything like order and regularity of arrangement, with its 'two story' streets, its winding thoroughfares and circular pathways."

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