REPORT OF CONVENTION

Seventeenth Annual State Convention of Virginia Division, U.D. C.,at Harrisonburg.

Report of the seventeenth annual convention of the Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, which convened at Harrisonburg, Va., October 8-11, 1912:

To one who loves that matchless poem, "In the Land Where We Were Dreaming," it seems a fitting thing that our annual State Convention should have been held at Harrisonburg, situated as it is, in the heart of the historic Valley of Virginia, the scene of many a hard-fought battle, and where Virginia's son—the lamented Turner Ashby, "the soul of honor and the pearl of chivalry"—gave his life-blood for his country.

The delegates were met at the depot by a committee, and escorted to their respective homes in carriages and automobiles decorated in the Confederate colors. The newspapers stated that Harrisonburg was putting on unusual airs in honor of the fair guests.

In the Sunday school room of the Presbyterian church, a beautiful reception was given the evening of the 8th, by the officers and the credential committee, with state officers in line to receive the guests. Pineapple punch, ice cream and cake were served, with red and white the color scheme. About two hundred guests were present, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

On Wednesday, the 9th, at 10 a. m., Mrs. A. A. Campbell presiding, the Convention was called to order. The opening prayer was said by the Rev. John Jackson of the Episcopal Church. Miss Alice Cowan made the address of welcome in behalf of the Turner Ashby Chapter, of which she is president.

The address of welcome in behalf of the citizens was made by Mayor John Downing. Col. D. H. Lee Martz made the address in behalf of S. B. Gibbon's camp. Response to these were made by Mrs. A. A. Campbell, president of the Virginia Division, who paid a glowing tribute to our Southern patriots, after which "Maryland, My Maryland" was rendered by a chorus of male and female voices.

The memorial services were conducted by Mrs. Crawford, of Portsmouth, in the absence of Mrs. Elizabeth Neely. A letter from the John W. Daniel Chapter, of Newport News, conveyed to the convention the sad knowledge of the death of its president, Mrs. George W. Nelms. Among others honored in this service were Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee and Mrs. F. Pope Dillon.

After the services, "The Bivouac of the Dead" was touchingly rendered by the choir. Then the U. D. C. ritual, followed by the roll call. As each chapter was called, the chapter named presented a flag to the hostess chapter and Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke's arms were literally filled with beautiful flags. The Manassas Chapter presented to the hostess chapter the Virginia flag, "Sic Semper Tyrannis."

After the report of the credential committee, the morning session adjourned for dinner.

Wednesday afternoon was taken up with the reports of the president and other officers. The president's report showed that twelve chapters have been added to our roll; three inactive chapters, Fairfax, Black Horse and Rappahannock, have been revived and 1,933 members have been added during the year.

Mrs. Campbell spoke of one of the causes which should be nearest the heart of each daughter of the Division—the Confederate Museum at Richmond. She spoke of the Auxiliary, or Junior Chapters, gaining in favor and members, and thought the young girls should be trained to become useful members of the parent chapters. She spoke beautifully of our beloved friend and co-worker, the late Mrs. George W. Nelms. As a resume of her own work, she stated that she had signed 334 certificates, ordered 13 charters from the recording secretary general, written 900 letters besides postals, and presided at three board meetings.

Mrs. James E. Alexander, recorder of crosses, showed that 174 crosses of honor had been bestowed by the Division this year, against 98 last year; made a motion, which was carried, to petition the National Convention, U. D. C., to grant two more days during the coming year for the bestowal of these crosses, and that one of these days shall be the birthday of Jefferson Davis, and that the other be left to the discretion of the recorder of crosses and of the president of the Division.

A letter was read from the John W. Daniel monument fund, thanking the Division for the gift of one hundred dollars.

Treasurer's report: Total receipts were $4,532.52, and total disbursements, $3,071.99. The receipts for the relief fund were $1,566.99, while the disbursements from this fund amounted to $726.10. Fifty dollars each had been given to the Arlington and Shiloh monument funds. Each delegate was asked to go home and beg their respective chapters to have an Arlington Day on Halloween to raise money for the Arlington monument.

Reports from the secretaries and other officers were most encouraging and helpful, and many a touching story was told of the good brought to struggling hearts by the relief fund. All chapters were urged to contribute to this fund.

The afternoon was taken up with different unfinished reports, and a reception at the Normal School from five to six o'clock. President and Mrs. Burruss, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Brooke received the guests. After being served with chocolate, tea and wafers, the visitors were conducted through the handsome school buildings, and given an opportunity to see some of the classes at work. Among those preserving pears, was Miss Neville Dogan of Prince William.

The Historical Evening, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, was presided over by Mrs. F. L. Holmes, state historian. Following the opening chorus, "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," Miss Virginia Paul, daughter of that dashing Confederate cavalryman, Judge John Paul, and an own cousin of the President of our Manassas Chapter, recited "Old Rockingham," a beautiful poem, written by her mother. A prize essay on Turner Ashby, written in 1907 by Randolph Harris, was read by E. L. Fletcher. Dr. Wayland gave his famous lecture, "The Valley Campaigns," illustrating his remarks by several maps, covering in every detail the Valley campaign of Stonewall Jackson in 1862. Dr. Wayland created a profound impression.

Thursday the Convention was called to order by Mrs. A. A. Campbell, and opened with prayer by Rev. H. H. Sherman of the Methodist Church. Reports of standing committees and special committees followed. At four o'clock a trip was made to Turner Ashby monument, which marks the spot where he fell. An evergreen wreath was placed on the monument by the Virginia Division, U. D. C. Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Campbell made beautiful prayers, and the scene was as if one had entered the Chapel of Peace. (At the morning exercises it had been moved and carried that a wreath of evergreen tied with red and white ribbon shall be used at the funerals of veterans instead of flowers.)

On Thursday evening, Major J. Ogden Murray, addressed the gathering in Assembly Hall. In his talk on "Peerless Women of the South," Major Murray begged the young men and young women of our Southland to take up this work being done by the Daughters of the Confederacy; asked that the Sons of Veterans from Camps, etc. He paid a beautiful tribute to the women of the South, and closed by addressing the Daughters assembled. He spoke of what the veterans owed to the Daughters of the Confederacy, and said, "If we had a thousand lives, we would live them for you; if we had a thousand hearts, we would give them for you."

This address was followed by Mrs. Griff Edwards, who sang "An Old Time Confederate," encored again and again. She delighted everyone with "I Wish I Was in Dixie."

The morning session opened Friday with prayer by Rev. George F. Cook. The election of officers was taken up, and resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. A. A. Campbell; first vice-president, Mrs. James E. Alexander; second vice-president, Miss Alice Cowan; third vice-president, Mrs. Chas. C. Guthrie; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke; recording secretary, Mrs. W. C. N. Merchant; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Peyton C. Green; treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Riddick, registrar, Mrs. J. R. K. Bell; custodian, Miss Lucy Berkeley; and custodian, Virginia badges, Mrs. James Mercer Garnett.

Richmond and Bristol were applicants for entertaining the Virginia Division next year, and Richmond won.

Mrs. Nathan D. Eller was nominated President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an office to be filled by election at the National Convention in Washington. The Virginia Division will have a voting strength of 303 in this convention which meets November 12th.

It was brought out in the registrar's report that all papers should be in the hands of the State registrar at least ten days before the convention. Historians also will make reports to the convention, and chapters must elect historians who will take an intarest in the work, and work to this one end. The historian's work is to encourage the course of study of State's Rights, and all chapters are asked to see that the Fifth Reader which contains Lincoln's Gettysburg address be protested against in the public schools.

To the educational fund the sum of $72.00 was voluntarily added, $26.00 of this coming from the Richmond Chapter. This fund is used to educate the daughters of Confederate veterans, and a scholarship in the Normal School, at Farmville, has been given to a young lady for this year.

The night session was held in Assembly Hall. Unfinished business was disposed of in short order, and minutes were read and approved, after which Mrs. Norman Randolph presented the Turner Ashby Chapter with the Shepherd pictures—these a group of three pictures, the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The pictures were received by Miss Alice Cowan, president of the chapter.

The singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" closed the seventeenth annual State Convention, to meet in Richmond the first week in October, 1913.

Respectfully submitted,
(Miss) MYRA B. PAYNE.

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The Manassas Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 27. MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The November Meeting was the Corn Show Fair—Big Attendance—Prizes Awarded.

BY PROF. H. F. BUTTON
(Director Manassas Agricultural School)

The November meeting of the Farmers' Institute was the largest and best in its history.

Both the morning and afternoon sessions taxed the capacity of the court-house to the utmost. About 250 people, besides pupils, attended the meeting and derived fresh inspiration from the stirring words. To those who have attended the Farmers' Institutes from their beginning, four years ago, it was a remarkable evidence of growth to see the large, eager and interested audience of prosperous farmers and farmers' wives and to observe the amount of information and good fellowship that has resulted from the four years of the association.

Not only was the corn of excellent quality, but there were 20 exhibitors of white corn, any one of which would have won four years ago. At that time it was evident that most of the people were strangers to each other, but to one who saw the hundred and fifty people enjoying the abundant lunch cooked and served by the Domestic Science Class and heard the hum of conversation, it was evident that we have become well acquainted.

Prof. Ormand Stone, formerly of the University of Virginia, but now our Fairfax county neighbor, spoke of The Opportunities and Duties of Country Life. Dr. Stone said in part:

"Twenty-four per cent. of the people of Virginia live in towns of 1,000 or over, nine per cent. in smaller towns and sixty-seven per cent. or over two-thirds live in the open country. Although our people are two-thirds rural, most of all religious, educational and physical improvement is done for the city. Our best schools are town schools, our good roads are in or about the cities and all of the improvement which relates to easier modes of living, are to be found in the larger places. The two characteristics of all country life are a single industry, agriculture and the isolation. The advantages and disadvantages of a single industry are well balanced for agriculture requires more kinds of technical skill and scientific knowledge than any other human occupation. The farmer is not only an expert tiller of the soil, versed in all the arts and crafts of husbandry, but he is also a plant breeder, a chemist, a biologist, a botanist, a veternarian, a meteorologist and a man of business.

"The great need in country life in order to enjoy the physical and intellectual comforts of town life, is greater income. Materialism is not a curse, but the danger is in making material things the end instead of the means. That this material prosperity is at hand, is shown by statistics. In the past ten years population increased 21 per cent. and crops 10 per cent., land in farms increased but 4 per cent. and the value of all farm property 100 per cent. With the good land all in use it is a certainty that the high prices of farm products will continue and a large measure of prosperity come to the well-trained farmer."

Dr. Stone closed his address with a strong appeal for better support for the country school and church.

Lunch was served to more than 160 guests who enjoyed the fried oysters, slaw and baked beans

Continued on Eigth Page.

MUST PAY POLL TAXES

All Capitation Taxes Must be Paid by December 1, 1912, or No Vote.

The time has now come for citizens to pay their State poll taxes. This tax, along with others assessed for 1912, is due and payable at the office of every city and county treasurer in Virginia. A penalty of 5 per cent. will be added to all tax tickets unpaid after December 1st.

In the larger cities it is desirable to pay now and avoid the inevitable rush and wait during the last few days before the penalty goes on.

To vote in any election, regular or special, which may be held between January 1 and July 1, 1913, it is necessary to pay poll taxes before the second Tuesday in December. But if the payment is delayed beyond December 1st the penalty is added.

All State officers are to be elected next year, including the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Commissioner of Agriculture and all members of the House of Delegates. In addition, every city in the State will elect its officers, including treasurers, clerks of courts, sergeants, commissioners of the revenue, constables and justices of the peace.

THE ALLENS RESPITED

Gov. Mann Grants Respite That They May Appeal to Supreme Court of the United States.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 19.—Governor Mann, of Virginia, to-day respited until December 13th, Floyd Allen and his son Claude Swanson Allen, both condemned to die on Friday for their complicity in the murders of Judge Massie's court room in Hillsville, Va. The stay was unexpected.

Governor Mann issued a statement explaining that he issued the stay at the request of Judge Staples, who presided at the trial of the mountaineers. Judge Staples said that Claude Allen, the son, desired to appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and would not have time to perfect his writ if the execution was not stayed.

Rev. George McDaniel, one of the Allen's spiritual advisers, had a long conference with the Governor to-day, earnestly pleading for clemency.

Although no request was made of Governor Mann for time in which to appeal Floyd Allen's case to the Supreme Court, the executive thought it would only be an act of compassion to give the father a stay of execution at the same time that he held up electrocution of the son.

Missing Shoes Show Up.

On or about Oct. 31, a case of Walkover shoes ordered by Messrs. Hynson & Co., were shipped to their destination and the bill thereof duly received. Time passed by and as the goods did not arrive, Mr. Hynson notified the company to that effect.

Last night a case of Walkovers was found in the alley adjoining the Hynson store and upon investigation by the agent of the Southern Railway several pairs of shoes were missing. How the goods were transferred from the roilroad to the store premises without the knowledge of any one connected with the transaction is a matter yet to be determined.

BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION

The Association Held its Annual Meeting at Petersburg Last Week.

The General Baptist Association of Virginia convened in its eighty-ninth session Thursday night of last week in the First Baptist church, Petersburg. Rev. Dr. J. M. Pilcher presided, with Rev. Hugh Smith, of Christiansburg, secretary. Mr. Smith has been secretary of the association for 27 years.

The session was opened with devotional services conducted by Rev. L. H. Walton, of Scottsville, Va., and Rev. Chas. Herndon, of Salem, Va.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. T. Claggett Skinner, of Richmond, who selected for his text John xiv, 9, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the father."

At the close of the sermon Rev. Dr. George W. McDaniel, of Richmond, led in prayer. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. L. M. Roper, pastor of the First Baptist church, who stated that this was the eighth time that the association had met in Petersburg. The response was by Rev. Dr. H. W. Battle, of Charlottesville.

The association elected the following officers: President, Rev. John M. Pilcher, of Petersburg; vice-presidents, Rev. Vernon J. Anson, of Portsmouth; Rev. W. F. Watson, of Alexandria; H. H. Seay, of Blackstone, and J. B. Craft, of Big Stone Gap; secretary, Rev. Hugh C. Smith, of Christiansburg; treasurer, B. A. Jacobs, of Richmond, and auditor, Joseph B. Montgomery, of Richmond.

A telegram from the Virginia Methodist Conference, in session at Lynchburg, sending cordial greetings to the association was read by the secretary. The secretary was instructed to send a suitable response to the telegram.

The session adjourned with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lake.

METHODISTS IN SESSION

130th Annual Virginia Conference is Convened at Lynchburg.

The Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South convened in the 130th annual session last week in Court Street Methodist church, Lynchburg.

Bishop A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore, presided. Dr. S. S. Lambeth was re-elected secretary.

A report from the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon College was submitted. It recommended that Revs. J. M. Latham and J. W. Shackford and Laymen J. L. Roper and J. N. Vaughan be elected to vacancies on the board of trustees. The nominations were confirmed.

The transfer of Revs. J. H. Light and John F. Cotherell, elders of the Baltimore conference, to the Virginia conference was announced.

Rev. J. D. Hammond, D. D., president of Paine College for Colored People, located at Augusta, Ga., addressed the conference. A number of contributions of money were received to be applied to this work. Rev. Julius McGath, missionary to the Hebrew people, and Rev. J. L. Cunningham, secretary of correspondence school, addressed the conference.

The afternoon was devoted to committee meetings. The evening sermon was delivered by Rev. T. A. Smoot, of Epworth church, Norfolk.

NOVEMBER BULLETIN OUT

Department of Agriculture Issues Publication for Virginia Farmers.

Commissioner Koiner is mailing the November Bulletin No. 70 to 55,000 farmers and others in Virginia. This publication should be read by every farmer in the State. It deals with the economic side of farming.

The first article "How to Save on the Farm" is full of practical suggestions with the introductory statement that the loss on the average farm, if prevented, would mean nice profits and make a brighter chapter in the history of farm life.

An article on "Losses in Farm Manure" gives some astounding figures and places the annual loss by poor care and waste at a greater sum than the fertilizer used in Virginia, which is $7,000,000 annually.

The "Care of Farm Machinery" is another important article showing how losses occur on the farm. The statement is made that the life time of our farm machinery could be doubled by better care, making repairs in time, and proper housing.

"How to Make Pork at the Lowest Cost" is an article that should interest the hog raiser.

The farmer's wife will, no doubt, be thankful to the Commissioner for the article on "Winter Wood Supply.

There is considerable inquiry by Virginia farmers as to the value and use of Ground Rock Phosphate. A very clear and comprehensive statement is made as to the circumstances under which this material should be used.

The "Importance of the Winter Cover Crop" is emphasized.

In another article the fruit grower is urged to pay more attention to "Winter Spraying" in order to destroy the scale more effectually and suggests that concentrated Lime-Sulphur should be used at the strength of one to eight, that is; one gallon of Lime-Sulphur to eight gallons of water.

HONOR GRANT AND LEE

Daughters of Confederacy Honor the Two Chieftains Alike.

Wreathe of flowers were laid Sunday afternoon at the foot of the statutes of U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee in the Capitol, at Washington. The flowers were thus placed by direction of the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Arlington, the colonial estate home of George Washington Park Custis; Arlington, the home of General Robert E. Lee, a point of gathering for the brightest beauty and truest chivalry of the Southland, and Arlington Sunday a silent city of heroic dead, were the three word pictures painted by Mrs. S. E. F. Rose, president of the Mississippi division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, before the Mississippi Society Saturday night, in the Confederate Veterans' Hall.

A visit Sunday to Christ Church, Alexandria, of which George Washington was a vestryman and pewholder, by a party of delegates to the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was the only event on the program of those Daughters still in the city.

The following was on a card on the bouquet left in Robert E. Lee's pew:

"A loving tribute to earth's greatest hero Robert E. Lee. From the Mississippi Division United Daughters of the Confederacy."

THE ODD FELLOWS' RALLY

Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia Mingle in Washington Tuesday Night.

More than 2,000 Odd Fellows of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, witnessed the conferring of the first, second and third degrees of the order upon a class of 175 candidates at the big joint rally of the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the jurisdiction of Maryland, Virginia and the District held Tuesday night in the ballroom of the New Willard.

Among those who spoke for three minutes were A. M. Southall, grand master of Virginia; Rev. J. L. Allison, C. C. Carlin, Representative in Congress; D. L. Stansbury, past grand master, and J. T. O'Meara, district deputy grand master.

Those that represented the Prince William Lodge, No. 271, I. O. O. F., were: Messrs. R. B. Cockrell, R. S. Arey, G. G. Allen, J. H. Burke, B. J. Bradfield, B. C. Cornwell, C. A. Sinclair, J. W. Dunbar, Chas. B. Evans, Geo. C. Hixson, R. M. Jenkins, J. I. Randall, H. M. Robinson, H. C. Ryckman, E. S. Storke, W. N. Wenrich and Dr. J. Walter Bernhard.

The candidates from Prince William Lodge were: Messrs. Eugene Davis, W. S. Runaldue, J. M. Bell, Robert H. Smith and Jesse Crosby.

MORE HELP FOR FARMERS

Department of Agriculture to Place an Expert in Every County.

Announcement has been made that in the near future the United States Department of Agriculture intends to have in every county in the United States, where agriculture is of any importance as an industry, an expert on farm management. This expert, paid partly by the counties themselves, partly by the general government, will busy himself in giving the farmers instruction on the right way to run their farms.

He will tell them how to make two bushels of corn grow where one grew before, how to raise more wheat, whether a farmer is keeping too much live stock for the land he has, and so on. He will go from one end of the county to the other helping each farmer work out such special problems as he may have.

What expert advice on farm matters can do is shown—in an extreme was, it is true—by an experience in the district of Congressman John Dwight, of New York. Mr. Dwight had an expert agent sent into his district, the expert went to work almost in shadow of Cornell University. He found an old farmer who for a half century had been cultivating the same land, without a change of seed potatoes. The result was he was raising about 20 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and small ones at that.

The expert of the department took him in hand, got some new seed potatoes for him, and the first thing that happened was that he raised a potato crop of 220 bushels to the acre. The value of his land shot up accordingly. Before it had fallen down to a few dollars an acre. Now the old man has a good piece of farm property, and his experience, moreover, has been valuable to his neighbors.

IDEN-NICOL NUPTIALS

Dr. B. F. Iden, Jr., and Miss Pauline Nicol Married at Christ Church, Alexandria.

Historic Christ Episcopal Church of Alexandrja, Va., was the scene of a brilliant wedding last Wednesday night at eight o'clock when Miss Pauline Fauntleroy Nicol became the bride of Dr. Benjamin F. Iden, Jr., of Manassas. The color scheme of yellow and violet was carried out in all of the decorations of the church, it being banked in yellow and violet chrysanthemums with a background of palms.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. William J. Morton, rector of the church. The bride entered the church to the strains of a wedding march, played by Mrs. Simpson, of Washington. She was accompanied by her father, Judge Charles Edward Nicol, by whom she was given in marriage.

The bride wore a gown of ivory tinted charmeuse trimmed with Venetian lace and caught with orange blossoms. Ornaments were of pearls and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Julia Nicol, sister of the bride-elect, was maid of honor. She wore white lace over green and violet chrysanthemums.

There were eight bridesmaids, who were gowned in yellow with violet trimmings and they carried yellow chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids entered the church by the right aisle while the groomsmen entered by the left. The bridegroom had for his best man, his brother, Dr. John H. Iden, U. S. N.

The bridesmaids were Misses Lucile Smith and Margaret Newhauser, of Washington; Miss Janette Powers, of Port Royal; Miss Delia Dudley, Washington, Va., Miss Virginia Iden, Manassas and Misses Nellie Uhler, Cora Jones, and Christina Kemper, of Alexandria.

The groomsmen were Harvey Jacobs and Jack Harvey, of Washington, Milton French, Jack Stevenson, Edmund Hunter, Aylet Nicol and Edgar Nicol.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride, 316 North Washington street. Afterward the couple left for New York, where they will spend the winter. The reception was attended by a large number of guests, among whom were Judge and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Westwood Hutchison and Miss Isabelle Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hutchison, Mrs. J. H. Benoist and Miss Florance Lion, of Manassas.

Former Prince William Resident Married.

Mr. Joseph F. Slifer, who formerly resided near Nokesville, Prince William county, Va., was married to Miss Lucille Godwin Minton, of Portsmouth, Va., at the home of the bride's mother, No. 433 South street, Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, October 31, 1912, at 5:30 p. m., Rev. Father Delaney, assistant pastor of St. Paul's Catholic church, officiating.

The bride is the daughter of Orville F. Minton, deceased, and Cora A. Minton, of Portsmouth. The groomsis the son of Daniel M. and Emma M. Slifer, of Nokesville, (the latter now deceased).

The couple left immediately after the ceremony for a visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and upon their return will reside in Portsmouth, where Mr. Slifer is employed in the Navy Department service.

BIG MERGER IN TROUBLE

Virginia's $50,000,000 Trust Gets into the District of Columbia Court.

Corporation Counsel E. H. Thomas has submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the draft of a bill in equity to prevent the absorption of any local public service corporation by the new Washington Utilities Company, capitalized at $50,000,000. The bill probably will be filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the middle or latter part of the week.

A long and spectacular legal fight is expected to grow out of the efforts of the Commissioners to prevent the carrying out of the plan of the merger company so far as local corporations are concerned. No city ever has undertaken litigation of similar character.

The public will learn the details of the organization of the fifty-million-dollar corporation and the motive back of the proposed merged of Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia utilities if the plans of Corporation Counsel Thomas to press the bill to suit materialize.

It is proposed to call as witnesses the promoters of the merger and to learn from them the inside facts of the scheme.

It is understood that every conceivable justification upon which the organization of the mammoth corporation could be based is met in the propositions set forth in the bill of equity prepared by the corporation counsel.

The filing of the suit may immediately affect the carrying out of the plans for the absorption of the Washington-Virginia Railway Company by the Washington Utilities Company.

The railway concern is a Virginia corporation, but it is understood that Mr. Thomas, in his bill, denies the right of a foreign corporation to absorb it, inasmuch as it is a local public utility.

In fact, it is learned, the position to be taken by the District authorities will be that no foreign corporation by any means whatever, regardless of character privileges, may acquire interest, amounting to control, in a local public service corporation.

The directors of the Washington Utilities Company and the Washington-Virginia Railway Company already have voted in favor of the amalgamation of these concerns. The stockholders of the companies are to take final action in the matter November 25.

Gardiner L. Boothe, attorney for the Washington Utilities Company, said that, outside of the acquiring of the Washington-Virginia Railway Company, no immediate merger of any other local public utility is contemplated. He is satisfied, he said, the merger company will not attempt to acquire additional local interest until after the establishment of a public utilities commission, provided Congress creates such a body in a reasonable length of time.

The Youth's Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913.

The publishers of The Youth's Companion will, as always at this season, present to every subscriber whose subscription ($2.00) is paid for 1913, a beautiful souvenir. This year it takes the unique form of a Window Transparency, to be hung in the window or in front of a lighted lamp. Through it the light shines as through the stained glass of a cathedral window, softly illuminating the design—a figure of Autumn laden with fruits; and all around, wreathed in purple clusters of grapes and green foliage, is the circle of the months. It is the most attractive gift ever sent to Companion readers.

FARMERS' SERVICE DEPARTMENT

All inquiries on farm subjects will be given careful and prompt attention. Edited by J. E. WAGONER. Address I H C SERVICE BUREAU, HARVESTER BUILDING, CHICAGO

MOLASSES AS A STOCK FEED

W. C. Stader, Vinegrove, Kentucky, writes: "What do you know about the value of black strip or low grade molasses as a feed, and how much should be fed?"

The Experiment Station Bulletin No. 118, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., gives a very complete digest of the subject of molasses as a feed. The conclusions do not seem to be very satisfactory regarding its value. Where it can be obtained cheaply, and where the grains are high priced, it probably has a place in the feeds. It is sometimes fed by diluting it with water so that stock will drink it, but generally it is used to give cheaper feeds more palatability; that is, it can be mixed with chopped straw or other coarse hay and stock will eat this to get the molasses. It is also used to quite an extent with alfalfa meal.

Its principal feeding constituent is the sugar or carbo-hydrates, and the conclusion of the Bulletin seems to be that these can be bought more cheaply in such feeds as corn than in the molasses. However, it would be well for you to find out what it would cost you in your locality before deciding as to feeding or not feeding it. At the present prices of other feeds, we are inclined to believe you will find that an investment in molasses for a feed will not be a profitable one.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

LAYING TILE IN QUICKSAND

Reply to M. E. Barton, Mishawaka, Indiana: "Will you please give me a little information on laying tile on a farm that has a quicksand bottom, also a little advice on killing out smartweed?"

This is quite a difficult proposition, and we believe the only way that results can be obtained is to use some durable timber and lay a box in the bottom of the ditch on which the tile can be laid to keep it from getting out of line. You would need a board about the same width as the tile, that is, for 6-inch tile a 1x6 board would be sufficient. At the points where the boards join, a short piece 12 or 14 inches long should be placed below so that there would not be a possibility of the tile becoming disjointed by one end of the board settling.

If you can get a considerable fall, the sand will probably not bother in filling up the tile, but if you cannot get a fall of three or four inches per 100 feet, it would be best, if possible, to fill in about the tile with clay or some other soil through which the water would seep, and at the same time keep out the sand.

As to smartweed, we believe if you get your land properly drained you will not be bothered with this pest, as it only grows in soil that contains too much water for the proper growth of ordinary crops. If draining does not do it, we are sure that you can get rid of it by cultivation. A few crops of corn will help rid your land of this pest.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

OCTOBER REMINDERS

Arrange sheds and mows to feed shredded fodder to the stock if you have never done so, yet will be pleased with results, especially with the fine lot of manure you have to spread.

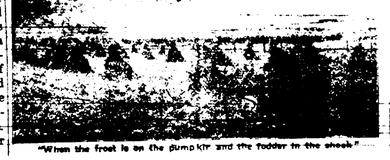
Hay stacks in meadows adjoining corn fields should be fenced now in order to give free range to our stock just as soon as the corn is husked. To dig post holes in frozen ground is not what we call a "snap."

To furnish food for the world is an accomplishment worthy of great praise, but it is not our duty to remember that Tuesday, November 5, is election day.

See that the seed corn which you have carefully selected and hung up to get on ready to dry is not subjected to freezing weather. Sudden weather changes may happen any time—we should guard against these.

Pasturing stubble or clover too late is bad practice, to say the least. These crops, when cut or pastured clean, are apt to be winter killed.

Are you making a record and ordering the needed repairs for the various machines as they are stored for the winter?



"When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder in the shock"

FARM CROPS

Stable Manure Supplies Many Plant Food Elements and Adds Humus to the Soil—Calcium Should be Applied

Howard Eldridge, Porterville, New York, writes as follows: "I am a farmer living in Erie county, New York. The soil raises very good crops in everything excepting wheat and oats. The average yield of this grain for the past few years has been fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre, as compared to fifty bushels to an acre a few years ago. How can this land be improved?"

The principal plant food elements are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium. These are necessary for the production of crops. If any one of these elements is deficient, it will mean that the crop production will be lessened. Continuous cropping without rotation, combined with poor cultivation, is bound to result in decreased yields.

The nitrogen can be replenished by growing leguminous crops, such as clovers, cowpeas, soy beans, vetches, etc. Also, by applying stable manure, or plowing under a legume as a green manuring crop. By doing this you not only supply nitrogen to your soil, but you improve its physical condition by adding vegetable matter.

Very few soils require potassium. This is especially so of sandy soils, although if the soil is not in good physical condition, the potassium may not be available, but if you supply the vegetable matter either in the form of green manure or stable manure, it will tend to make the potassium available.

It may be necessary to supply phosphorus in the form of a commercial fertilizer, which may be done by using finely ground phosphate rock, providing the soil is in the proper physical condition. The phosphate rock will cost you only about half as much and contains practically twice as much phosphorus as acid phosphate. The best way of handling rock phosphate is to spread it in the stables with the bedding or to scatter it on the manure pile. The decaying of the stable manure will tend to render the phosphorus available.

The other principle element, which is especially important if you expect to grow leguminous crops such as clover and alfalfa, is calcium. This may be supplied by the use of finely ground limestone rock. The need of calcium is shown by the presence of horse sorrel, and the failure of legumes to grow.

There is another way of determining the acidity of the soil or the lack of calcium by the use of litmus paper, which may be purchased at any drug store. Place the moist soil around the litmus paper for ten or fifteen minutes. If the blue paper is turned to a pinkish or reddish color, it will indicate that your soil requires lime. Finely ground limestone may be applied at the rate of from one to eight tons to the acre, depending upon how badly your soil needs calcium, but the usual application varies from one to four tons.

The other factors which enter into crop production are the selecting of good seed and the preparing of the soil. It is possible that the seed that you are using has become somewhat run out and needs to be replaced by pure seed. Combine with this the preparation of a good seed bed—which is very important in order to obtain a satisfactory yield of small grain.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

HARVESTING ALFALFA

Reply to John McHenry, Connelsville, Arkansas

"Can you tell me when to cut alfalfa so as not to injure the succeeding crop? When is the best time to harvest red clover for hay?"

The usual practice is to cut alfalfa when about one-tenth of the plants are in bloom, and if cut at this stage there will not be so much danger of injuring the next crop as if permitted to stand longer. From the standpoint of feeding value it will not deprecate to any extent until the field is practically in full bloom.

Red clover should be harvested when the plants are in bloom. If cut before this time it will be difficult to cure because of the amount of moisture clover contains when green, while on the other hand if permitted to stand too long, the leaves will break off when curing, also the stems will become more fibrous and coarse, thus decreasing the quality of the hay.

If any machine gave trouble, or is not up to date, you can hardly afford to store it and try to "get along" with it another year. Investigate the new machines advertised, and you will be surprised at the improvements.

See that sheds are in good shape to protect the stock that are in the pasture. The first storms do stock more damage than later ones because they are not accustomed to them.

LABOR SAVING

Farm Implements are Needed in the South

[By G. H. Alford, I H C Service Bureau]

The demand of the times is for improvement along every line; for building better roads, better homes, churches and school houses. We desire better equipment on our farms and in our homes. The teachers and ministers must have expensive educations and hence demand better salaries. Telephones, rural deliveries of mail, libraries, etc., are becoming necessities. It is the desire of every parent to educate the children at colleges or good schools.

Apparently the key to agricultural improvement in the south is more power and labor-saving farm implements on the farm. The average farm worker tills with a small mule or horse and his total annual income is about $148.00. In Iowa the average farm worker uses nearly four large horses and produces $611.11 annually. Extensive or stock investigations show a much smaller use of power on the southern farms than in other sections of the country, and, consequently, less use of labor-saving farm implements and a correspondingly lower earning capacity of the farmers.

The power must come first and then the labor-saving implements. Every farmer in the south can easily raise the necessary horses. He can better afford to buy extra horses than to attempt to farm with one or two small mules. By the use of strong teams and labor-saving implements, the wages of one and sometimes two men can be saved, and this will soon pay for an extra animal. However every farmer should raise his own horses. A good team of mares will do more work than several small mules, such as are largely used, and the colts raised will be a handsome profit, or furnish the additional power needed to handle larger farm machines.

Money-making farmers have fully proved that summer and winter pastures and well cured hays should be the main reliance for feed. The feeding of horses and mules on pulled corn fodder and corn is so expensive and out of date that the practice should be abandoned. I saw seventeen fine mules that were raised on good pasture and pea vine hay. The mule colts obtained their living entirely in pastures from March 1 until December 1. The pastures were not brush patches or fields of weeds and briars, but tracts of fertile soil, well set in Bermuda grass, lespedeza, white and burr clover. Plenty of pea vine hay was kept in large racks for them, from December 1 until March 1.

High-priced labor makes it imperative that more and better farm implements be used. On every farm there should be at least a reversible disk plow or a large turning plow or disk harrow, two sections of spike harrow, combination planter, single row cultivator, grain drill mower, self-rake reaper, a binder and a hay rake. The above are essential, and if the means of the farmer will allow, many other convenient labor-saving implements, such as a two-row planter, two-horse cultivator, engine, feed grinder, feed cutter, manure spreader, cream separator and an auto wagon could be added.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

GRASSES FOR WET LANDS

D. McWhinnie, of Hazelton, Alberta, writes as follows: "I have a farm of about 160 acres or so. About half of that is covered with water in the spring, which dries out about the middle of May so that one can work the land. I had thought that I could grow hay on it if I could get the grass started. Can you tell me the best kind of hay, and the best way to get this land started in grass?"

If this land can be drained, the best thing to do is to drain it either by using open ditches or tile, otherwise it is a rather difficult proposition to handle.

The water standing on the soil will kill out most of the tame grasses. Canadian blue grass and Kentucky blue grass are grown to some extent in parts of Canada for pasture purposes. Very few of the tame grasses will do so well on soils that are wet. The wild grasses, as a rule, grow very well on wet land. The grasses that do best on wet land are red top, fowl meadow grass, combined with alsike clover. Timothy will do fairly well and may be started by simply sowing the seed without any cultivation. We have had no experience, however, with these grasses in your section, and this is only a surmise on our part.

The amount of seed to be sown depends on the kind of seed used. If the red-top, re-cleaned seed is used, two or three pounds per acre will be sufficient, while if the ordinary seed is grown, twelve to fifteen pounds of alsike clover seed per acre should be mixed with this.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

Tablets—Note, Packet and Letter; Pencils—Plain, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Stenographers' and Copying. Pens and Holders; Complete Line of Carter's Inks, any color; Fountain Pen Ink; Writing Flue, blue black, by half pint, pint and quart; Show Card Ink, seven colors; Mucilage and Library Paste; Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Paper; Fountain Pens, any point desired; Pencil Boxes, Etc., Etc.

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$50

Sold by Advertising in Leading Newspapers

The Cardinal of Durangest, not By an Extra "Half" or the Work's.

No Agents. Direct to the people. We want you to know how well this Buggy is made. Every fibre of the woodwork is second growth split hickory. The workmanship, material, style and paint the best.

Here are some of the features: Leather Quarter Top, 3 or 4 Seats, Leather Cushions and Backs, Spring in Cushion and Back, Padded Dash with Rail, Full length RUBBER Mats on Floors, Extra Heavy Body, Long Distance Axles, Heavy Steel Wheels, Quick Shaft Couplers & Lead Hands on Wheels, Belly Band on Shaft.

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MANASSAS, VA.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912.

THAT GOVERNMENT JOB.

Really is it desirable?

The pay is usually fairly good but not as good as efficient service commands in nearly all other lines of business. You become a part of a system. Your assignment is all. There is little chance to grow. Even if you are under civil service your tenure of office is more or less uncertain. Congress may at any time enact a law that would put you out of a job. Then there is the game of politics that sometimes makes vacancies and finds means to get rid of an "undesirable."

If you are in office ten years your experience has been only with cert in work in the system that is worth absolutely nothing to you in any line of private business.

Won't still you lose your own independence and individuality. Too, most men holding federal offices, fail as business men. There are a few who save, but nearly all of them spend their salaries as fast as they draw the money. It is a sort of come easy, go easy game.

If you have ability and are willing to render your best service almost any great corporation will do better for you than the government.

If the observation of more than twenty years and some little experience are worth anything, the writer would urge that it is better to be able to hang a door and plane a board, to lay bricks, or to build a fence and grow wheat and corn than to hold almost any federal office.

Don't go office-seeking. Don't.

ON THE FARM.

A few years ago the expression, "the poor farmer, he has to stand it all," was quite common.

Just now he seems to be leading the whole procession. The State is sending out its agents to tell him about improved methods. The railroads are sending out their field agents for the same purpose and we are now advised that the federal government, through the Agricultural Department, is also going to send out more instructors in improved farm methods.

Certainly, the standard of farming is being raised.

One thing perhaps more than all others needs to have careful consideration, and that is the gap between the producer and consumer. There is a heavy loss or waste here. Either the farmer is not getting enough for his produce or the consumer is paying too much. It is to the interest of both classes that this situation be relieved. So far as these two classes are concerned it amounts to an absolute waste.

With intensive farm methods the farmer must become his own salesman. There must be more trading direct.

But before this can become an established part of farm methods, the farmer must raise the standard of his produce.

In the one item of potatoes alone many farmers use seed of too poor a quality. There are potatoes and potatoes and a great many of them are of such poor quality as to be hardly fit for the table. It is just as easy to raise a good potato as it is a poor, soggy one.

Too, the farmer's eggs do not have a very good reputation. He must do business not only on a guarantee basis, but his fixed rule must be, if it is not all right I do not sell. This must apply to the butter he sells and to his meats. If he does not know how to cure meat, he should learn. It is not a matter of chance but of exact knowledge and care.

The standard of the produce sold from the farm speaks for the farmer. It tells not only what kind of farmer he is but what kind of man he is. And this standard should be without a flaw.

The farmer should be the first citizen of the community, and the absolutely square deal counts here as it does everywhere else.

SYMPATHY FOR THE ALLENS.

Human sympathy is one of the noblest qualities of civilized man, but like all other expressions of emotion it needs to be guided by human reason.

This has been much in evidence in the case of the Allens who "shot up" Judge Massie's court, killing the Judge himself upon the bench as he sat in the execution of the law.

No matter what the Allens believed their rights and liberties were, they not only committed murder but their attempt to overthrow the law was a blow at both society and the state, and neither the state nor society can permit this. It would simply mean the law of the gun. It would lead to the sovereignty of the man who shoots first.

Of course the Allens do not want to die, but they never stopped to think that their victims probably did not want to die either. We fear much of this sympathy in the Allen case grows out of the brutal admiration for the fellow who shoots. With some people, the fellow who uses his gun is "a brave man," a sort of hero. Mankind is not fully enlightened for there are still those whose primal instincts get the better of their reason.

Hence the law of the state and society. And as law and order are the foundations upon which the common weal rest, the absolute enforcement is necessary for their very existence.

Statewide Prohibition Victory in West Virginia.

Rev. G. T. Wilson, chairman of the Speakers Bureau in the West Virginia Statewide Prohibition campaign, had his headquarters at Sistersville, in Tyler county. We have just received a copy of the Sistersville Daily Review of November 7th, two days after the election, containing a tabulated statement of the vote on the prohibition amendment November 5th. Every county of the 57 in the state voted dry except two, Ohio and McDowell. The dry majority ranged from 150 in Pendleton county, to 6,317 in Harrison. Fayette, one of the liquor strongholds, gave 4,000 majority. Summers, in which Hinton, one of the champion wet towns of the state is located, gave 1,500 majority for the amendment. The dry majority in the entire state is about 80,000. This is an unprecedented victory on Statewide Prohibition in our country.

ED. J. RICHARDSON,
Supt. N. Va. Dist.

AN OLD JUNK AUCTION

Some Political Humor at the Expense of the Republicans—Junk of Many Sorts.

The following has been received through the mails by a number of newspapers from some mysterious source,

OLD HOSS SALE,
Republican Junk for Sale.
Notice of a Public Auction!
March 5, 1913.

Our lease with UNCLE SAM having practically expired, and having decided to retire to private life, We the Undersigned, will offer For Sale, at our residence, National Capitol, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1913, the following described Property, to-wit:

(a) ONE ELEPHANT, about forty years old and has the Foot Rot!

(b) ONE SET OF INJUNCTIONS and high Cost of Living, old enough to wean; sired by Goldbugs and damned by everybody!

(c) ONE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, as good as new, has only been used for Campaign Purposes. In this Platform a large number of Planks from the Democratic Platform have been inserted, but they cannot be distinguished and they will go with the lot!

(d) ONE BIG STICK, somewhat worn from over use!

(e) ONE REPUBLICAN MACHINE, somewhat out of repair!

(f) ONE FINANCIAL SYSTEM, well supplied with Clearing House Certificates and very little cash!

(g) A LARGE QUANTITY OF G. O. P. BRIC-A-BRAC, consisting of old Dinner Pails, Grandpa Hats, Coon Skins, Teddy Brars, Taft Smiles, and other things too numerous to mention!

THIS SALE will positively take place on above day and date, regardless of weather, and everything will be closed out on that day!

TOAST CROW will be served by the Old Boys' Republican Club!

EVERYBODY, regardless of past political servitude, is invited!

THIS STUFF MUST BE CLEARED AWAY.

TERMS: CASH, BEFORE REMOVING PROPERTY!

JOE CANNON, Auctioneer.

Col. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Vanderbilt, Managers.

Tobascus (Teddy) Roosevelt, Clerk.

N. B.—THE CHICAGO STEAM ROLLER will be included in the above sale.

BIDS WANTED

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, November 23, 1912, at which hour all bids will be opened.

5 Runs 6-inch beams.
2 Runs channel beams.

Iron beam bridge 82 feet long—bids by the pound, about 122 pounds to the foot, delivered at Cedar Run bridge and at Brentsville and at Davis's Ford bridge, below Buckhall, same as at Cedar Run bridge but for 150 feet long. Also bids for 82 running feet of white oak lumber 2½ inches thick and 12 feet long, delivered at Cedar Run bridge, and 165 running feet, 3 by 5, any length, and also for Davis's Ford bridge 152 running feet of white oak 2½ inches thick and 12 feet long and 204 running feet, 3 by 5, any length—all sound timber. Bids wanted for laying each bridge and putting in beams. Bids may be made separately or as a whole. For further particulars call on

T. M. RUSSELL,
Supervisor.

11-15-2t

BIDS WANTED

The undersigned Special Commissioner will receive sealed bids at the courthouse at Manassas, on the 23rd of November, 1912, up to 12 o'clock, for an iron bridge over Kettle Run, one and a half miles North of Nokesville; the bridge to be forty-eight feet long with twelve-foot road way and of standard strength and quality. Also at same time and place bids for the abutments for same, to be of concrete, one part cement, two parts sand and three parts broken or crushed stone, the dimensions to be two and a half feet thick at bottom, two feet at top, length eighteen feet at bottom and fourteen feet at top with wing walls five feet long at bottom up to two feet high, then taper to top and all put down on solid foundation, wing walls to be two feet at bottom and one foot at top, the abutments to be eight and a half feet above low water, and I reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. P. MANUEL,
Special Commissioner.

R. F. D. No. 1, Box 31,
11-1-4t Nokesville, Va.

HABIT

We are creatures of habit. We succeed or we fail as we acquire good habits or bad ones; and we can acquire good habits as easily as bad ones. Then why not acquire the good habit of banking with

The National Bank of Manassas

where your money will be safe, and where you will be treated with every courtesy

The Will-o'-the Wisp in Clothes Buying

GUARANTEED Kirschbaum Clothes ALL WOOL SUPERIOR

SOME men see price and mistake it for value. Other men see first-appearance and mistake it for style. But here in our varied stock of Kirschbaum clothes men see and get actual money-value that can be mistaken for nothing else.

We aim to sell garments good enough to make a man invest his money. And satisfying enough to make him come back to us when he wants another suit or overcoat. Every model, be it the Kirschbaum "Yungfello" or the more conservative business man's suit, is built on quality.

Quality that guarantees the style and cut to be authoritative; that offers to you a fabric of which every thread is "All-Wool"; that puts on your back a suit as expertly hand-tailored and as correctly finished as the finest custom-made suit or overcoat worn.

Come in and let us prove to you that Kirschbaum suits are superior in every way to clothes you have paid a great deal more for elsewhere.

Money back, if wanted, is the basis of every sale. Each suit and overcoat is sold with the maker's official guaranty.

HIBBS & GIDDINGS
GENTS' OUTFITTERS MANASSAS, VA.

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MAKES COST OF LIVING CHEAPER

Choice Loin Steak	16c	Arbuckles' Coffee	25c
Round Steak	15c	Choice Loose Roasted Coffee	23c
Choice Roasts	12½c	7 Cakes Soap	25c
Stew Meats	8c to 10c	Oat Meal, per package	10c
Pork Chops	15c	3 Cans Corn	25c
Country Sausage	15c	Bran, per hundred	$1.50
Veal and Lamb	12½c to 18c	Middlings, per hundred	$1.60
Sugar	5½c	Pillbury Flour in 16th, 8th, 4th, one-half and barrels	

Fish and Oysters on Fridays. Country Produce Wanted. Positively Cash or 30 Days

Conner's Market
CONNER BUILDING MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS

—There will be a hard time social at Woodbine school house to-night.

—Mr. R. B. Sprinkle and family have moved to Baltimore for the winter.

—Mr. D. J. Arrington has moved from his farm to his residence near town.

—Mrs. D. A. Landes, of Nokesville, left at this office, two beets weighing 11½ and 7½ pounds respectively.

—Mr. I. H. Moran left Wednesday to accept a position with the Potomac Electric Power Co., of Washington.

—Messrs Hibbs & Giddings, Crigler & Camper and Hynson & Co., will close their stores on Thanksgiving Day.

—Mr. George Bryant has sold his property to Mr. James Monroe, and will move with his family to Baltimore.

—All teachers of the county attending the Teachers' Convention, in Richmond, November 26, 27 and 28 will be paid for their time.

—The Ladies Aid Society of Buckhall will give a pie social on Thanksgiving night at the Buckhall School House. All are cordially invited.

—Mr. J. C. Barbee presented us with a giant pear last week. It was a fine sample and large enough for the enjoyment of the entire JOURNAL force.

—The Union Thanksgiving services will be held this year in the Presbyterian Church, beginning at 11 o'clock. Rev. C. L. DeLong will preach the sermon.

—Miss Rose Maud Miller and Mr. Howard Edward Timberlake were married in Richmond last Friday. Miss Miller was well-known in this neighborhood.

—Service will be held at Trinity Episcopal Church on Thanksgiving Day at 11 a. m. An offering will be taken up for the General Clergy Relief Fund.

—Mr. B. F. Adams and family, of Philadelphia, Pa., have rented the property recently occupied by Mr. Chas. E. Fisher. Mr. Adams will make his future home here.

—Luther Champ, a nine-year-old colored boy ran away from his home near Bristow Monday morning. Police have been notified in Alexandria, but no trace of him has yet been found.

—The annual bazaar, oyster dinner and supper to be given by the members of the Trinity Episcopal Church Guild will be held on Monday, December 2. The place will be announced later.

—A special sermon on a special subject will be preached in the Manassas Baptist Church next Sunday morning. The members are urged to attend, and a cordial welcome to all is extended.

—To-morrow night there will be three reels of Moving Pictures and "Polly in Politics" at Trinity Athletic Hall for 25 and 35 cents. Next week the "Fall of Troy" is to be shown on Friday and Saturday nights.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the Manassas Baptist Church will hold its annual Thanksgiving Bazaar, serving both dinner and supper as heretofore, in the store rooms recently occupied by Crigler & Camper.

—Prof. Button will leave Tuesday for the State Teachers Association meeting at Richmond, where he will speak to the Industrial Section on "The Page Bill and What it Means," to the Trustee's Association on "Introducing Agriculture in Schools" and to the Association of Agricultural Teachers on the "Present Needs of our Agricultural High Schools."

—Mr. Stevens, of Washington, was in town Tuesday looking over the town so as to give an estimate of the cost of electric lights and water which is to be reported at the council meeting next Monday night.

—Mrs. S. T. Hall, who has been visiting her uncle and other relatives in Little Fork, Culpeper county, for the past two weeks, has returned home much benefitted by her trip in and around her old home.

—Mr. Robert A. Hutchison is in Richmond to appear before the Supreme Court to argue in the case of H. G. Leary vs. E. M. Briggs, growing out of a personal altercation nearly two years ago. Mr. Hutchison represents Mr. Leary.

—The leading article in a recent number of the Rural New Yorker is by Prof. H. F. Button of this town on Agricultural High Schools in Virginia. The article has an excellent picture of the Bennett Building and a spraying scene.

—On the first Sunday in Advent which is December 1, the Rev. Robert Atkinson Gibson, D. D., will make his visitation to Trinity Episcopal Church for the purpose of administering the apostolic rite of Confirmation, at the morning service.

—Mr. C. M. Larkin, while carrying a kettle of hot water in one hand and a lot of packages in the other up stairs one night last week, the hall being dark and thinking he was not at the top of the stairs, slipped and fell badly scalding his face and right hand.

—Mr. Norville Larkin, of Clarendon, who spends his vacations near Manassas, was injured in a football game last week, while playing quarterback on the Western High School (Washington) eleven. A broken collarbone and a number of bruises are on the mend.

—We are requested by the Manassas German Club to say that everyone who can is urged to mask for the Thanksgiving German. Masks may be procured for a very small price and while not compulsory, it will certainly add to the interest and general good time.

—The kindergarten and primary department of the Manassas school will give a Thanksgiving entertainment, consisting of motion songs, drills, recitations and dialogues in the Moving Picture Hall, Monday evening, November 25. Admission 10 cents. Proceeds for library for younger children.

—Mrs. Robert Fenton Strother, of Markham, died Wednesday morning at the home of her daughter near Paris. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon with interment on the home place. Mrs. Strother was a sister-in-law of Miss Gertrude Strother, of this place, and was well-known here. Mrs. S. T. Weir attended the funeral.

—The Woman's Missionary Society of Grace M. E. Church, South, will hold its annual week of prayer, commencing Monday, November 25, and continuing for three days. The services will be held in the church each afternoon at three o'clock. A special program is arranged for each day and an offering will be taken for church schools. All are cordially invited.

—The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church will have a praise service Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church, at which China's New Day and America's part in it will be brought out through a short map talk by Miss Marie Boynton, of Washington, and personal experiences by Miss Mary Lattimore, of Soochow, China. Everybody is cordially invited to be present.

—If you want to witness a really good comedy-drama, do not fail to attend "The Days of '98," to be given in Conner's Opera House, Friday night, December 6, for the benefit of the Manassas Dramatic Club Band. Mr. Frank S. Davidson, assisted by local talent, will compose the caste. One thousand square yards of beautiful scenery is used. Tickets will be on sale at the usual places. Admission 25c, 35c and 50c.

—"Manassas as it Looks to a Stranger" is the title of an entertainment to be given by the High School Improvement League, Saturday, December 14th, to raise funds for the Turner-Carnegie Library and also for the decoration of the assembly room of the school. Supper will be served at the "New Prince William Hotel" and many other interesting devices will represent the business interests and other characteristic features of the town.

ABOUT PEOPLE WE KNOW

Mrs. C. E. Nash is visiting relatives in Clifton.

Mr. Allen Green, of Aden, was in town yesterday.

Mr. John H. Iden, of U. S. N., was in town this week.

Miss Viola Davis visited friends in Bristow Sunday.

Mr. William Buckley, of Clifton, was in town last Friday.

Mrs. Ellen Steele returned Tuesday from a visit to Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Bryan Gordon spent Sunday with his brother at Nokesville.

Mr. Hampton Butler, of Thoroughfare, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Sue Brawner, of Broad Run, visited friends here this week.

Miss Bertha Sutphin, of Fairfax, was a Manassas visitor yesterday.

Mr. James Birkett, of Alexandria, was a Manassas visitor Sunday.

Mrs. W. S. Stevens and daughter, of Centerville, were in town Tuesday.

Mr. Owen Lynch, of Alexandria, was a Manassas visitor Monday.

Mr. Will Ferguson, of Middleburg, was in town several days this week.

Mr. Philip Brown, of Middleburg, was a guest of Dr. L. F. Hough Tuesday.

Mrs. C. C. Wenrich is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, of Washington.

Misses Blanche and Mattie Ransdell are visiting Miss Roxie Doniphan, of Alexandria.

Misses Bessie and Anna Merchant visited Mrs. Frank Smart in Washington this week.

Mr. A. J. deRaimes, of Elizabeth, N. J., is the guest of Mr. W. N. Lipscomb this week.

Mr. John T. DeBell and two daughters, of Centerville, were in town shopping this week.

Mrs. Mary Sangster, of Washington, was a guest of Miss Lillian Hixson during the week.

Misses Margaret, Rachel and Melissa Creel, of Thoroughfare, were Manassas visitors Tuesday.

Mr. John J. Davies and R. Weir Waters, of Culpeper National Bank, were in town Sunday.

Mr. Robert H. Smith will leave Monday for San Francisco, where he will locate until the Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. James French, of Washington, spent Sunday and Monday at Lebanon Hall, the home of Mr. E. R. Conner.

Miss Bert Davis, of Bristow, visited Miss Marie Simpson, of Clarendon, and Mrs. J. Walter Bernhard, of Washington, this week.

Mrs. J. C. Rust, of Lovettsville, Loudoun county, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. F. Dowell.

Miss Bessie Walker visited Mrs. Selma Lynn in Alexandria and attended the wedding on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. E. McCoy and little Miss Madeline McCoy have returned from a short visit to Staunton.

Mrs. Catherine Francis, who has spent the past few months in Washington, returned to Manassas Wednesday.

Mr. Walter S. Harrison, of Vonore, Tenn., spent several days last week with his father-in-law, Mr. Westwood Hutchison, and returned home Monday with his wife and two children, who had been visiting Mr. Hutchison some time before.

Among those from Manassas who attended the Georgetown-Virginia football game in Washington last Saturday were: Messrs. W. O. Tavenner, Marshall Haydon, Dr. J. Marye Lewis, F. E. Morris, Richard Morris, Gordon Moran, John Hynson, Robert Leachman, G. Raymond Ratcliffe, Clarke Johnson, W. W. Garrison, Thomas Howard, Kenneth Howard, Douglas Merchant, W. Jopling Adamson, H. T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Lipscomb, Mrs. L. Frank Pattie, Mrs. John L. Elliott, and Misses Mamie Lipscomb, Bessie Merchant, Anna Merchant, and Bet Elliott.

ESTRAY NOTICE

Three unknown heifers, one black and one red, both about 2½ years old, and one gray, about 1½ years old, strayed on to my premises and destroyed all of my winter garden truck. Owner please call for them. Damage and cost of advertisement to be paid for by owners before delivery.

R. L. PATTERSON,
11-22-4t Neabsco, Va.

This Is Worth Your Time!

Shake Allen's Foot-Ease in one shoe and not in the other, and notice the difference. Over the thing to use when rubbers or overshoes become necessary, and your shoes are tight. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sam PLE FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 11-8-4t

Little Capitalists

¶ Every child who has a savings account with this bank is a little capitalist;

¶ And is cultivating habits of thought and action through which fortune is won.

¶ This bank encourages children's accounts. Many "grown ups" with substantial balances began saving here when they were young and the bank was young.

¶ Every child in Prince William county can be a little capitalist at this bank.

¶ Call in and let us explain our new method of starting the little ones right.

Peoples National Bank
OF MANASSAS, VA.

...GO TO...
Garber & Hedrick
NOKESVILLE, VIRGINIA
For everything th make the farmer happy. Full value for every dollar.
CARLOADS OF
New Buggies, Studebaker and Fish Wagons, Cutaway and Disc Harrows, New Idea Spreaders.
The Blue Bell Cream Separators
THE BEST ON EARTH
Hay Balers, Threshing Machines, Superior and Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills; All Kinds of High Grade Farming Implements; Fertilizers
Always on Hand and Repairs for all goods sold by us.

Largest Purchase of Men's and Young Men's Clothing in Our History!

The warm weather has made the factories anxious to sell and we were open for stock

SPECIALS

First. Young Men's Suits, sizes 31 to 35 . . . . . $4.00 to $6.00

Second. Men's All Worsted Suits, in sizes 32 to 42; not a suit worth less than $15.00 to $16.00; as good as any suit of this price in our regular stock. $12.50

Third. Men's Overcoats; all sizes from 33 to 44, in Fancy Mixtures, with convertible collars and the plain black. Not a coat worth less than $10.00. Choice $7.98

This clothing stock must sell as we have not room to hang it

HYNSON & CO.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Want, For Sale and miscellaneous advertisements will be published under this heading at the rate of five cents a line for the first insertion, three cents a line for subsequent insertions. Advertisements for this column received until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

For Sale.—Cheap, 25-horse power stationary engine and boiler. A. A. Hoff. 11-22

$8.00 buys a 6-rim range, in good condition. Apply at this office.

For Rent.—A large 8-room house on Grant avenue, consisting of large double parlors, dining and kitchen room, also 4 bed rooms. Apply to Marietta W. Davis, Manassas, Va. 11-22-tf.

The Cottolene cake baking contest will be held December 13th. The prize list will be published later in THE JOURNAL. J. H. Burke & Co., through whom the contest is conducted, will have a special representative of the Cottolene Co. call on you. The proceeds of the contest will be for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. of Manassas. 1t

For Sale.—Cheap, a self-feeder coal stove, in good order. W. R. Myers. 11-22

For Rent.—Nice 4-room house with good garden, chicken lot and outbuildings. Apply to J. H. Rexrode. 11-15-tf

We are now handling oysters, the same kind as last season. Price 30 cents a quart. Maddox & Byrd. 11-15-tf

For Sale.—6 hunter-bred colts, 1 draft-bred colt, 2 Babcock buggies, good as new. Wm. M. C. Dodge, Haymarket, Va. 11-8-6t-pd

Notice.—Positively no hunting or trespassing of any kind is allowed on my farm northwest of Manassas. J. F. Breazeale.

For wall-paper and room moldings see or write Geo. L. Larsen, P. O. Box 232, Manassas. 5-10-tf

Wanted.—Good farm hand with experience in dairying. G. W. Payne, Manassas, Va. 8-23-tf

PUBLIC SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of an order entered by the Circuit Court of Prince William county at the October, 1912, term, in the attachment proceedings of Benjamin Kincheloe vs. E. R. Kincheloe, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house of said county, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on

MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1912,

that being court day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The undivided one-sixth interest of the defendant, E. R. Kincheloe, in that certain lot of land lying near the coal bin on the Southern Railway, in Manassas Magisterial District, Prince William county, containing about

19 Acres,

which said lot of land was allotted to W. W. Kincheloe in a deed of partition with J. B. Reid dated January 22, 1895, and recorded in Liber 43, page 307, of the land records of said county, dividing the land purchased by W. W. Kincheloe and J. B. Reid from O. S. Nicol, Commissioner in the suit of Downham vs. Reid, and being a portion of the land of which W. W. Kincheloe was seized and possessed at the time of his death.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

C. A. BARBEE,
Sheriff of Prince William County.
SINCLAIR & SON, P. Q. 11-15-3t

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. G. and Maud H Kincheloe on the 1st day of May, 1909, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Prince William county, in D. B. 56, page 225, to secure a note for $1,450.00, on which interest is now due from May 1, 1912, in the payment of which note default has been made, and at the request of the holder of said note, the undersigned trustee, named in said trust, will offer for sale at public auction, on

MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1912,

that being the first day of the December term of the Circuit Court, at 12 o'clock, m., in front of the Court House, in the Town of Manassas, Prince William county, Virginia, all that certain lot or parcel of land, with dwelling and buildings thereon, lying and being situated in the Town of Manassas, County and State aforesaid, on the West side of Fairview Avenue, adjoining the lands of Hixson and Lynch and the Smith and DePew places and which was owned by the late Catherine Merritt, and was with said avenue 72.5 feet and thence 185.6 ft. 194 ft. 114-294.62 feet.

TERMS—CASH.

R. THORNTON DAVIES, Trustee.
F. C. ROHRBACK, Auctioneer. 11-8-4t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

All persons indebted to the late John H. Renoe will please come forward and settle same, and those having claims against the said decedant will present same to the undersigned, duly certified to, for payment.

11-8-4t MARY RENOE, Adm'rtrix.

ITEMS FROM GAINESVILLE.

Mr. Louis N. Robinson, of Washington, entertained at dinner his friends and business associates at Hotel Florence, Gainesville. Those dining were Messrs. John T. Clift, T. R. Murphy, Robt. Burnes, W. T. Widmayn, Louis Lucke, U. S. Pitsroogle, George Robertson, F. A. Newman, William Thompson, J. B. Robinson, Joe Fellius and Frank Fellius, all of Washington, and M. Cave, J. P. Davis and M. E. Davis, of Gainesville. Much credit is due Mr. R. H. Florence for his genial hospitality and the good things he had to eat.

Mr. J. P. Davis entertained at cards for his friends Tuesday night. Those present were Mrs. Louis Walker, Mr. Ross and Mr. William Fowler, all of Alexandria.

Mr. H. F. Davis, of Washington, bagged a fine turkey, weighing 20 pounds.

Miss Minnie Breen, of Oak Shade, has as her guest Miss Katie Ray, of Baltimore.

Mr. Louis Bolden, of Brightwood, D. C., and Mr. H. R. Davis and Master Ernest G. Davis, of Hyattsville, Md., were the weekend guests of Mr. J. P. Davis on a gunning trip.

The C. & P. telephone is making quite an improvement by cutting out the rightaway on their line.

Rev. Mr. Cole is holding a series of protracted meetings at Gainesville M. E. Church.

Our town is booming. Messrs. Florence and Swerney are building new barns.

Miss Bessie Davis, of Clifton, has returned home, after a pleasant visit to the Misses Ellis, near town.

Our school is progressing nicely under the efficient teaching of Miss Mae Leachman.

Mr. R. Taylor Purcell, of Pittsburg, is visiting his father, Major J. R. Purcell.

The farmers have about finished husking in our vicinity. The crops are fine.

Mr. H. F. Triplett, Jr., is building a fine new house.

Mrs. A. E. Clark is improving from a serious illness.

Mr. W. F. Hite, our dairyman, lost three valuable cows Sunday from eating apples.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Davis are visiting Mrs. W. M. Davis, of Douglass Hall.

Mr. E. D. Morris has just received a fine herd of heifers from Chicago. ST. ELMO.

Patrons Day at Woodbridge.

A most pleasant and profitable Patrons' Day exercises was held at the Woodbridge public school on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The public school here is being taught by Miss Georgia Arnold, of Alexandria, Va., this being her second successive term at this place.

They have a new, handsome and commodious school building, with most of the modern furniture and appliances, which make the modern school houses such palaces compared to those of 25 or 30 years ago.

On this occasion the school room was beautifully decorated with flowers, holly and autumn boughs. Soon after the noon hour, when most of the patrons had assembled, there was a collation, served by the ladies, which would have done credit to a Delmonico and of which all partook in the most free and unstinted manner imaginable.

The sumptuous meal over and all feeling well, Miss Bowen favored us with music. The invocation was offered by Rev. L. B. Atkins, of Occoquan, Va. The address of welcome by one of the pupils, a lad of 12 or 14 years, was delivered with all the ease of an experienced speaker. Then Miss Arnold favored us with a concert recitation by the whole school, which certainly impressed this writer, at least as being most remarkable. They repeated the whole of the 23rd Psalm and many other poems and quotations from popular authors, without one hitch or hobble from beginning to end. The whole school, the small scholars as well as the larger ones, taking part without the least hesitation or backwardness so far as I could see. The whole exercise showed pains-taking care and training by the teacher and reflected honor on both teacher and pupils.

Rev. L. B. Atkins addressed the school on the importance of cooperation between patron and teacher in order to attain the highest success in the school.

One of the most important incidents of the day, however, was the address of Miss Cathrine Stuart, of Alexandria, Va. Miss Stuart is an ornithologist and, barring sex, she is a duplicate of Audubon, the great lover of birds. She seems to be perfectly at home with the feathered tribe and her talk about the habits and office of our kind friends and the importance of the preservation of the bird life of our land now just brim full of good sense and we hope may not soon be forgotten.

VISITOR.

Bryan vs. Roosevelt.

Bryan and Roosevelt are to be rival candidates for the presidency in 1916, according to all the signs of the times.

Col. Roosevelt gave notice two months ago, practically in so many words, that he would be a candidate for the presidency in 1916. Naturally, he will aim to be the republican candidate. There is too much good stuff in the old party to be neglected. All it needs is reorganization, under the masterly direction of the chief politician of the age. The progressives will follow Roosevelt anyhow, and the republicans must. If the regulars do not like him, who will bell the cat?

Mr. Bryan has not lost any time in reminding Mr. Wilson that he was elected for only one term. Mr. Wilson has not declared himself unalterably opposed to more than one term, as the platform does, and it may be that in a pinch the new president would look kindly upon a second term. But Bryan will attend to all that. If necessary, he will marshal all the forces of democracy to protect President Wilson against dangers of a second term.

With the republican party knocked out and the democratic president facing more mountainous obstacles than ever confronted Taft; with no republican to checkmate Roosevelt, and with Bryan ready to destroy Wilson, it appears now to be inevitable that Bryan and Roosevelt will nominate themselves in 1916.

Bryan and Roosevelt have never measured swords, but each knows the other's mettle. Circumstances and their own ambition are conspiring to bring about a finish fight between them 4 years hence.—Washington Post.

Thanksgiving Dinner at Groveton School.

The patrons of Groveton public school, No. 3, will give a Thanksgiving dinner at the Groveton pavillion on November 28th, beginning at 12 m. Admission, 25 cents, entitles you to dinner.

For amusement there will be an old-time spelling match in which all are cordially invited to take part. Entrance fee 10 cents. Prize—a thoroughbred Plymouth Rock cockerel.

Another feature will be a baby show—5 cents a vote. The baby getting the most votes gets the silver spoon.

A quilt, made by the school children, will be raffled off at 10 cents a chance.

An old-time husking bee will be rendered by the children of the school, besides several recitations and singing.

We need a fence. Come, help us to build it.

CHILDREN OF No. 3 G. P. S.

HOW TO REMAIN YOUNG AND ALWAYS LOVELY.

The fashion of framing the face in a halo of hair upheld by a pad is rapidly passing away, and hair conditions are constantly improving as a result of this change.

Looking through the various magazines you will find that the illustrations all depict fair women with the hair dressed most simply and, as a rule, picturesquely.

It is quite the mode now for one's locks to be dressed low unless the style in the reverse of becoming. Becoming strands of hair are drawn down almost to the eyebrows and over the tips of the ears. The remainder of the hair is arranged at the back of the head at as low a point as proves becoming.

Parts are now just as popular with the girl of 1912 as they were with her grandmother in the days of long ago. Little rolls of hair worn back of the ears also are the fashion, although it is not every face to which this way of arranging the hair is becoming.

PAPER BAG COOKERY.

Many Different Kinds of Food May Be Prepared In This Way.

There is no use denying the popularity of paper bag cooking, even if one were so inclined. It is practical, simple and attractive to all the housewives who have tried it.

So many different kinds of food can be prepared in this way. Here are some dishes that will prove successful:

Potatoes in a Paper Bag.—Stewed potatoes are a very savory dish cooked in a paper bag. Wash and peel as many potatoes as are wanted, cut each into four thick slices and put in a well greased paper bag, with one finely chopped peeled onion, one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter or drippings, salt and pepper to taste, half a cupful of water and one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce.

In forty minutes turn this savory and delicious potato mixture into a very hot dish and serve at once.

Mascotte Apples in Paper.—Take twelve large apples, as nearly the same size as possible. Pare thinly and remove the core with an apply corer. Roll the apples in a well beaten egg and then in plenty of sugar. Add a few drops of lemon extract to the beaten egg.

Arrange the apples in a buttered paper bag and bake for half an hour in a moderately hot oven. When done fill the center of each with a little strawberry jam. This is a most palatable dessert for luncheon or dinner.

How to Catch Rats.

When rats refuse to be caught in a steel trap cover it with cornmeal and if tracks appear do not disturb the meal. In two or three days the little animals will become so familiar with it that they will walk into it blindly. This has been repeatedly tested with success. Or, if you have no trap, fill a small tub or deep stone jar with water, paste manila paper over the top, place a piece of board from the floor to the paper and make a trail of the cornmeal up the board to a small pile of meal on top of the paper. In the natural course of events the rat follows the meal, his weight breaks the paper, and he is drowned. Thus the unpleasant task of taking him from the trap is avoided.

How to Choose Becoming Colors.

However alluring a color may be, remember that it is your complexion and your hair and eyes which must be complemented. The old rule of matching the hair and eyes is not so far astray as it might be. Women with an instinctive knowledge of color may venture where others should be wary. So wonderfully artistic are the combinations of color selected by women who know the values of color as applied to themselves individually that one is often tempted to follow their example, but it is well to hesitate and to remember that because the colors selected do blend with the personality they are successful. Study therefore, your own personality and choose accordingly.

How to Make a Photograph Case.

Stenciled linen makes a very good case for photographs if a book is not wanted. Take folds and make like a book cover, but inside are pockets of different sizes for the various pictures. A stenciled border of plain color round the edge, with a medium in the center, is sufficient decoration. Gray linen or canvas is excellent material to use, as it is very durable.

How to Test Heat of an Oven.

Place a piece of white paper in the oven. If it burns immediately it is too hot for anything; if it turns a delicate brown it indicates pastry heat. For cake, it should turn dark yellow; light yellow shows the proper heat for biscuit and sponge cake.

Pot meats the oven may be hot at first; this keeps the juices in the meat.

How to Stain Wicker Chairs.

To stain wicker chairs take 5 cents' worth of glue and 5 cents' worth of brown umber. Mix the glue with one pint of boiling water and when quite dissolved put in the umber and mix well. When cool apply to the wicker with a soft brush. This is also a cheap and effective floor stain.

THE OYSTER EXPERTS

Investigation of the Potomac Continues. No Report for Some Time.

Dr. Meade Ferguson, State Bacteriologist, and Dr. J. M. Magruder, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Richmond, went to Washington last week to attend a meeting of the joint commission on sanitary conditions in the Potomac river. The commission is composed of representatives of Virginia, Maryland and the national Department of Agriculture.

While each group of investigators will have its report to make on the condition of the oysters and samples of water taken from the river on the recent trip. It is improbable that any statement will be given to the public. Two more investigations are to be made, and it is expected everything will be kept secret until the entire series is completed.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation was this year written by Mrs. Mann. It is as follows:

As God in His infinite mercy has brought us safely to another Thanksgiving season, I, William Hodges Mann, Governor of Virginia, do now and hereby appoint Thursday, the 28th of November, 1912, the day set apart by the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and earnestly urge that there be a cessation of all business between the hours of eleven and one o'clock; that all the citizens of the Commonwealth, in their respective places of worship, and during the day, gather in their homes to give adoration and thanks to our God for the year. For "Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness and the little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing."

Given under my hand and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in the one hundred and thirty-seventh year of the Commonwealth.

WM. HODGES MANN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
R. O. JAMES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Unlawful Hunting and Trespassing.

If any person without the consent of the owner or tenant, shoot, hunt, range, fish, trap or fowl on or in the lands, water, mill ponds or private ponds of another, which are enclosed, or on the boundaries of which, or the streams adjacent to which, constitute a lawful fence, or on any lands, waters, mill ponds or private ponds of another, east of the Blue Ridge, or in the waters on said land, he shall be deemed guilty of a trespass, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall be liable in an action for damages; and if any person, after being warned not to do so by the owner or tenant of any premises, shall go upon the lands of the said owner or tenant, he shall, in addition to the liabilities imposed under this section, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the justice or jury trying the case.—Section 2071, Game and Fish Laws of Virginia.

Preparing Good Roads Bill.

Senator Swanson is busily engaged in preparing a good roads bill which will be submitted to a committee of Senators and House members in the near future. The other members on the part of the Senate are Bourne, Overman, Bankhead and Penrose. There will be an equal number from the House. The purpose of the bill is to have the Federal government aid the States in the construction of highways in such a way as will meet all constitutional requirements of this committee. Senator Swanson is chairman.

They "Touched" Fairfax.

[From Fairfax Herald.]

Three wagon loads of gypsies passed through here on Wednesday, and they were about as dirty and tough-looking as people ever get. It is said that they swindled a lot of people out of money in the upper part of the country, some of which was recovered by town sergeant Harvey Cross, who had been notified by 'phone to look out for them.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving remembrance of my dear husband, Epps A. Compton, who departed this life one year ago to-day, November 19, 1912.

The midnight stars are beaming
Upon the silent grave,
Where sleepeth, without dreaming,
The one we could not save.

A precious gem from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home
That never can be filled.

BY HIS WIFE.

Gypsies Ordered to Leave Alexandria County.

A number of gypsies, who for some time past have been camping on the east side of the electric railway tracks just north of Luna Park, Alexandria county, were ordered to vacate by the authorities of the county. They were given one day in which to leave. Complaint had been made against them by several residents of the county.

Air Movements.

The movement of air is variously designated, according to its velocity, as a zephyr, breeze, wind, gale or hurricane; a dense or thick fog, according to the weather bureau; obscures objects at a distance of 1,000 feet.

That's the Question.

Billicus—I wonder if the average woman will be happy in heaven? Cynicus—Certainly not. Judging from her passion for hats, how is she going to make one halo last her through eternity?—Philadelphia Record.

Scaring the Furies.

Athenians used to beat on broken kettles at the moment of a decease to scare away the furies.

If You Are A Trifle Sensitive
About the size of your shoes, it's some satisfaction to know that many people are with them a little further by dodging Allen's Foot-Ease into them. Just the thing for Patent Leather Shoes, and for breaking in New Shoes. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 11-8-4t

A. S. YOUNG R. F. YOUNG
YOUNG BROTHERS
FRESH AND SALT
MEATS
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Sugar, per pound	5½c
Jefferson Flour	38c and 75c
Rice, per pound	5c
Cheese	22c
Loose Coffee	24c

HIGHEST PRICE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

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R. R. TIES, ROUGH
OAK LUMBER
Telegraph and Telephone Poles and Piling
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A Big Stock of Lumber

At both the Bristow and Clifton Yards of J. R. B. Davis & Co., with Hugh H. Green, manager at Clifton. A full stock of Hardware always on hand at Clifton. Bristow quotations on hardware furnished from the big stock of R. H. Davis & Co., and at both yards everything

FROM FOUNDATION TO ROOF

High-grade Builders' Lime always in stock at both yards. Estimates furnished on any class of building, and all estimates are for first-class material, unless otherwise specified. Where buyer is not in a position to do his own hauling, we will deliver stock at actual time cost. Write, phone, wire or call. Long distance connection at Clifton Yards.

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STRICTLY A DRY GOODS STORE

WE PREPAY EXPRESS CHARGES ON PURCHASES OF $5.00 OR MORE WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES

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SAMPLES CHEERFULLY SENT ON REQUEST

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF

Ladies' Suits, Silks, Dress Goods, Underwear, Petticoats, Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods, Linens, Domestics

AND EVERYTHING THAT HELPS TO MAKE A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE

WHEN IN THE CITY MAKE OUR STORE YOUR HEADQUARTERS—ALWAYS WELCOME

THE PLACE TO BUY...

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CIDER MAKING

My new hydraulic cider press will be ready for your apples

Friday, July 5, 1912

and will run every Tuesday and Friday until further notice.

J. E. BRADFIELD.

DAIRY FEED FACTS.

Alfalfa Meal.—More convenient to handle than hay, much easier to adulterate, price usually excessive, rich in protein.

Beet Pulp.—Sold wet up, a good substitute for silage or roots, but higher priced.

Bran (wheat).—Light, bulky, appetizing, high in mineral matter, high in crude fiber, relatively expensive at present prices.

Buckwheat.—Low in protein—usually pays to sell it and buy back the middlings.

Buckwheat Middlings.—Heavy, usually economical source of protein, tend to make soft, oily butter.

Cottonseed Meal.—Rich in protein, very variable in composition, bulky, must be fed with other feeds.—Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

SELECTION OF FEEDERS.

Points That Indicate Ability of Cattle to Lay on Flesh.

One of the principal factors affecting the success or failure of the cattle feeder is the degree of ability he possesses in selecting his stockers, writes W. H. Underwood in Iowa Homestead.

When it is known that 55 per cent of the value of the entire carcass is represented in the three cuts along the back, known as ribs, porterhouse and sirloin, and that the first-class animal, this fine cut sells at about 35 per cent of his dressed weight it is easy to see that the terms "beef type" and "meat requirements" must harmonize in the greatest possible degree.

From what has been said it is not a difficult matter to see why a beef animal should be broad across the rump and loin and have a well sprung rib. If he lacks in these characteristics he will finish so as to give a carcass with similar peculiarities, and hence deficient where the meat is of the most value. With a frame having a large expanse for developing the higher priced cuts there is pretty sure to be a good depth of body throughout. This is an indication of good feeding capacity. If a beast's ribs are well sprung, giving him a broad back on which to carry flesh, and a large mid dle, giving ample storage for large quantities of feed, the extremities can not be very far wrong.

Viewed from the side, the body of a beef animal, if its legs, head and neck were cut off, should be almost parallelogram in form. This conformation also gives depth in the region of the heart, which indicates constitution, and is generally associated in an animal with a good vigor. The flank is important because it is connected with depth of body and is another evidence of good feeding qualities.

Another important feature of a good feeder is smoothness. An animal possessing an angular frame, with coarse bones and rough joints, is exceedingly hard to finish. Even though he may make satisfactory gains, he will not show it. The meat is not evenly distributed, but appears bunchy. With this disadvantage he cannot command the highest market price. The loin should not be too fine, or they will fail to grow sufficiently to reach the desired weight, and if too coarse there will be an excess of bone. As a compromise between the feeder and the consumer we want cattle of a medium bone, that will mature to a good, profitable weight.

The skin should be soft, mellow and loose, so that a handful of it can be picked up anywhere, and covered with a thick coat of fine, silky hair that feels and feels as smooth it had some life in it. A hard, harsh skin with a dry, staring coat that has a tendency to get under the finger nail like a stitch when the hand is brushed over it, indicates a feeble circulation and general lack of thrift.

The Shorthorn breed of cattle is noted for symmetry of proportion, great bulk on a comparatively small frame, the offal light and hides small and fine. On touching the beef points the skin is found to be soft and mellow. In animals thin in condition a kind of inner skin is felt, which is the "quality" or "handling" indicative of those great fattening propensities for which the breed is famous.

HOW TO REDUCE GAS BILL.

Suggestions by Expert For Economical Use of Household Lights.

A repair man who was called in to hunt a gas leak gives this timely warning: "No matter how faint the smell of gas, never hunt the leak with a match, but call up the gas office at once. The gas may not be apparent outwardly, but may have collected in the pipes or in the joists of the wall. The match applied at the outlet is sufficient to produce an explosion that might blow out the side of the wall."

As soon as there is a perceptible smell of gas open doors and windows wide. Never carry a light into a closed room where gas is suspected. Illuminating gas mixed equally with air is one of the freatest explosive compounds known, and a surplus of air must be provided to avoid danger.

In using the small flame gas stoves attached by an extra key to the gas jet see that the rubber tube fits tight. The least escaping gas, though scarcely noticeable, vitiates the atmosphere and swells the gas bill.

Always turn off the light from a drop light or gas plate by the cock which supplies the tube. If the lower cock is used first the upper one may be forgotten, and the pressure of gas on the rubber surely causes a leak. Occasionally take off the tube and hang it out to air to get rid of gas odors that may be mistaken for leaks.

Do not neglect to turn off the lower cock as well. If it is left open a bad accident may result by the force of the gas accumulated between the time the gas is turned on and one has stooped to apply a match to the burner. This is especially dangerous in the one plate stoves used in many bathrooms and nurseries for heating water.

In lighting the burner of a gas stove see that the key is fully turned on before applying the match; otherwise the force of the air may drive the flame back through the key opening instead of igniting. Do not turn on any gas burner until the match is ready.

Every housekeeper should know where the stopcock is that controls the gas supply of the house. In case of fire or sudden accident such knowledge may save an explosion.

HOW TO REPAIR YOUR LAST YEAR'S ULSTER.

If you are going to have your ulster repaired why not see if you cannot bring it up to date by copying a detail which is a distinguishing feature of the latest English ulster in fur? This model, made very similarly to the American coat differs from it mainly because of its collar, which is a deep square extending to or a little below the waist in the back and in front is simply two narrow tabs which cross below the chin. The collar on a cloth ulster might be of velvet, plush or more usual fur. Hudson bay seal, musquash, squirrel or some short haired pelt were preferred. But if anything save fur is used the edges of the collar must be weighted with leads. Otherwise they will roll up and the neck finishing promptly loses its shape and style.

ARISTOCRACY OF PORCELAIN.

How to Distinguish Marks on Your China.

Have you examined the markings on the bottom of your chinaware that has been safely stored away among your treasured relics of the last generation? You may be fortunate enough to find the mark of the St. Cloud factory on one of them, and if so you have a specimen most sought after by the collectors of famous china.

There are many who believe that St. Cloud was the first place where the manufacture of soft paste porcelain on a commercial scale was successfully carried on before the discovery of kaolin in Europe in 1695. Soft porcelain or paste china was made there by one Pierre Chicoineau, or Chiconeau, and a special privilege for the manufacture of a true porcelain more beautiful and nearer perfection than that of the Indies or China was granted in 1702 to the widow of Pierre Chiconeau. She married Henry Trou, who became head of the manufactory under the patronage of Philip of Orleans, regent of France.

In 1766 the St. Cloud kilns were producing a ware as white and translucent and as brilliant in decoration as that brought from China. The porcelains were of a fine regular grain, but both paste and glaze of a yellowish tint, inclining to amber on the unsoiled pieces. The rouge d'or was successfully applied in 1720-30, its earliest appearance on European wares. During the early period, up to the death of Louis XIV., the "ware in splendor" is the prevailing mark. Later the letter T, surmounted by S. C. (Trou of St. Cloud), other letters and emblems sometimes surrounded by crowns succeed them, also occurs.

How to Harden Icings.

When a boiled icing containing any whites refuses to harden place the cake in the warming closet of the stove or near a big lamp. The heat will cook the egg in the frosting and then harden it. An icing that contains no eggs, on the contrary, should be kept as cool as possible. Try placing it near the ice, and if this does not harden it remove it from the cake and stir in some powdered sugar.

HOW TO MAKE PLACE CARDS FOR HALLOWEEN.

Mysterious and novel place cards for the Halloween supper party are made by writing the guest's name on a blank card with a weak solution of sulphate of copper and rubbing the card over with a little ammonia. The names will appear in beautiful hues. On the reverse side of the card write a verse or some line of fortune with a mixture of sulphurate acid one part to twenty parts. Do this with a quill pen. The writing when dry will be invisible, but if exposed to heat will appear in vivid letters. After the guests are seated let them hold their cards over the flame of a candle and the magic writing will appear. If cleverly written, with a harmless jest about every guest, they create a great deal of fun. Cards like these, may be used as a means of fortune telling. The hostess can have a magic box containing a number of cards bearing all sorts of fortune written in rime or prose with this invisible ink.

A DAINTY DISH.

How to Broil a Sparrow by Uncle Sam's Recipe.

In most localities in the United States English sparrows are a pest. There is therefore no reason why the birds should not be utilized for food in this country, as they have been in the old world for centuries, says a recent farmers' bulletin issued by the department of agriculture. Their flesh is palatable, and though their bodies are small their numbers fully compensate for their lack of size.

To kill mercifully a sparrow that has been trapped, place the thumbnail at the base of its skull and dislocate its neck by hard and quick pressure. To dress it, cut off the legs, the wings at the outer joint, and the neck close to the body. Strip off the skin, beginning at the neck. Make a cut through the body wall extending from the neck along the backbone till the ribs are severed, then around between the legs to the tail, and remove the viscera.

If sparrows are to be broiled, save only the breasts, as this method of cooking so shrivels and parches the lesser parts as to render them worthless. In this case tear off a strip of skin from wing to wing across the back; grasp the wings in front of the body in one hand and the neck in the other, and by a quick pull separate the breast from the ribs; turn the breast out of the skin and remove it and never the wings at the second joint. The whole operation requires but a fraction of a minute, and it can be done by the fingers alone.

Sparrows may be cooked by any of the methods employed for reedbirds or quail. When boned, broiled, buttered and served on toast they are particularly good and compare favorably with the best kinds of small game.

How to Iron Embroidery.

The finishing touch in ironing broidery is very important if the work is to look really well.

A special cloth should be kept for the purpose and when not in use should be wrapped in paper to preserve it from dust or soil.

The best thing for such an ironing cloth is heavy cotton felt, such as is placed over a dining table. Fold a piece of the cloth and sew the edges together so that you will have two thicknesses on which to work.

The embroidery should be laid face downward on the cloth, with a thin, damp cloth over, and then carefully pressed with a moderately hot iron.

Treated in this way the embroidery sinks into the yielding substance of the felt and stands out effectively.

How to Use Antiseptic Cotton.

When supplying the dressing table in a convalescent home have an antiseptic jar carried on before the discovery of kaolin in Europe in 1695. Soft porcelain or paste china was made there by one Pierre Chicoineau, or Chiconeau, and a special privilege for the manufacture of a true porcelain more beautiful and nearer perfection than that of the Indies or China was granted in 1702 to the widow of Pierre Chiconeau. She married Henry Trou, who became head of the manufactory under the patronage of Philip of Orleans, regent of France.

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How to Keep Silks.

Silks have been so fashionable during the summer that a hint on their preservation will not come amiss. When they are put away they should not be folded in white paper, for the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper is apt to spoil the color of the silk.

How to Clean White Paint.

Coal oil is excellent for cleaning white paint, enamel and glass neatly and quickly. If any grease or odor remains after cleaning, the object should be wiped off with fresh, clean water.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

PREMIER CARRIER OF THE SOUTH

SCHEDULE

In effect May 12, 1912.

Schedule figures published as information and are not guaranteed.

Trains to MANASSAS as follows

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 6—Daily local, 8:45 a. m. Delivers Junction at Orange daily except Sunday to N. & O. No. 41. for Gordonsville and Richmond.

No. 11—Except Sunday, 11:25 a. m. Local for Warrenton and intermediate points.

No. 43—Daily through train, 11:56 a. m., will stop at Manassas on flag.

No. 17—Except Sunday, local from Washington to Warrenton, 6:12 p. m.

No. 29—Daily through train, 5:10 p. m., will stop at Manassas on flag to receive passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

No. 15—Daily local, 5:40 p. m.

No. 41—Daily through train, 11:04 p. m. stops to let off passengers from Washington and Alexandria and to take on passengers for points at which scheduled to stop.

NORTHBOUND

No. 18—Except Sunday, local from Warrenton to Washington, 8:54 a. m.

No. 16—Daily through train between Manassas and Alexandria 8:46 a. m.

No 114—Except Sunday. Arrive Manassas 10:50 a. m., from Warrenton and intermediate points. Pullman Parlor Car.

No. 10—Daily local, 1:10 p. m. Connects at Orange with C. & O. Railway and new Southern Railway service from Richmond and Gordonsville.

No. 112—Except Sunday. Arrive Manassas 4:10 p. m., from Warrenton and intermediate points.

No. 42—Daily through train between Manassas and Washington, 6:35 p. m. (Receives connection daily except Sunday at Orange from C. & O. from Gordonsville and Richmond to Alexandria and intermediate points.

No. 36—Daily through train, coaches and sleeping cars for Washington and New York, 9:27 p. m., stops on flag.

MANASSAS-HARRISONBURG BRANCH

SOUTHBOUND.

No 49—Daily local, 9:30 a. m.

No. 217—Except Sunday, local, 5:40 p. m.

No 13—Except Sunday, Pullman Parlor Car from Washington to Harrisonburg, 4:40 p. m.

NORTHBOUND.

No 218—Except Sunday, local, 8:45 a. m.

No. 14—Except Sunday, Pullman Parlor Car from Harrisonburg to Washington, 10:56 a. m.

No. 28—Local from Harrisonburg to Washington 7:56 p. m.

Trains Nos 218, 217 and 13 in connection with Main Line trains Nos. 9 and 10, between Manassas and Orange afford good service to and from Richmond through Gordonsville and C. & O. Railway.

E. H. COAPMAN, V. P. and Gen. Mgr.
S. H. HADWICK, Asst. Traffic Mgr.
H. F. CARY, Gen. Pass. Agt.
L. S. BROWN, General Agent.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Hot Rolls, Bread, Cakes, Pies and Every Confection of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

FULL LINE OF CHOICE CANDIES.

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BELL BRO'S. BAKERY

GEO. D. BAKER

Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer

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Rock Bottom Prices

Buy your Wall Paper from Foote's Wall Paper House, Main Street. A large and well selected stock from which to make your selections.

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Baggage, Furniture and all kinds of merchandise or other commodities promptly transferred or delivered.

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Farm and Garden

MAKING HOME ATTRACTIVE.

Farmers Have the Materials For Beautifying Right at Hand.

Neat, conveniently arranged buildings, a well kept lawn attractively bordered with trees and shrubs add greatly to the appearance and value of the farm and to the happiness of its occupants, says a bulletin of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station on "Planning and Adorning the Homestead."

The farmstead, including as it does the general area occupied by the farm buildings, house and lawn, is the center of activity for the farm. Its planning and development, both from the standpoint of convenience and of securing an attractive landscape effect, deserve special consideration.

A well thought out plan is the first requisite to get these results, as in the absence of a definite scheme serious mistakes are likely to be made. This plan should include the location of buildings, drives, walks, trees, shrubbery, and every other feature which contributes either to the convenience or ornamentation of the place. It should be developed with the larger relationships always in mind. The location of the house and farm buildings is the first consideration. Every thought happens that some or all of these are already on the ground, a plan for their location is important. New farm homes are erected to supplant old ones and other new farm structures are added, which make practicable a general consideration of the entire building scheme. Material improvement can often be made in a farmstead by a readjustment as new buildings are put up, though the best results are obtained where things are planned right from the start.

Photograph by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

PRETTY APPROACH TO A FARMHOUSE.

WONDERFUL FARMING.

Dr. Roesell, of Columbia university says the island of Guam is just about the size of one-half of a government township, six miles square, and very much the same shape if divided diagonally, say, from the northwest corner to the southeast corner. On this small territory 60,000 people are now earning their living by farming. There farming for gain is a much more difficult proposition than it is here in the case of the men who grow small grain only, it being well known, of course, that manure may prove a detriment rather than a benefit when its application is followed at once by a wheat or oat crop.

But to the man who makes a practice of growing a cultivated crop each year the disposal of the annual accumulation of barnyard manure presents no serious problem. He will apply the manure to the land which is to receive the cultivated crop.

There are two good reasons for spreading the manure upon the barnyard manure should reach the fields in the fall rather than in the spring of the year. First, there is less waste of the elements of fertility by the leaching effects of the winter and spring rains; second, when applied in the fall and also turned under by fall plowing it begins to rot in June dates, but more slowly during the winter then proceeds rapidly with the warming up of the soil in the spring.

Nitrogen, one of the most important of chemical elements to growing plants, is thus made available for the use even before the crop is planted. Fall plowing especially should be much, also puts the soil in the best possible condition for the absorption and retention of the winter and spring rains.

Hang Up the Scythe.

It is undoubtedly less work to use a scythe lying about, yet it is equally difficult to find a suitable place to hang one. To hang it on a nail is to risk dulling the blade, while to hang it in the crotch of a tree is detrimental to the tree's welfare. However, there is a way. Obtain a V shaped crotch from an old limb, cutting one fork about a foot in length and the other about six inches. The rear side of the long fork is then trimmed down slightly so that it can be nailed upright to a flat surface. This will form a convenient place for the scythe. Where the blade will not get dulled nor a fruit tree to injured.—Press and Plowman.

Around the Honey Makers.

Comb honey that is to be sent to a distant market should be shipped before cold weather, since it will become extremely fragile when cold.

Change all fallen or slow queens promptly and breed from the best you can secure, thus raising the standard of your stock step by step and improving the average year by year.

The young bees hatched from Aug. 1 on constitute the colony to be wintered, and for this reason it is wise to have about one-half as ready even if you have to resort to stimulative feeding.

As a rule, been cast a prime swarm as soon as the first queen cell is sealed unless prevented by bad weather; therefore the first young queen may be expected to emerge on the eighth day from the time swarmed.

When the hives are well distributed in a certain space their inmates can be easily handled. It seems to improve their disposition, especially if there are some trees, shrubs or the like about it. Robbing is not so prevalent, either, and the absence of that always helps to make bees better natured.

FOR GRINDING ROOTS.

Homemade Device Recommended in Place of Spade or Chopper.

An easier and speedier method of reducing beets, carrots, turnips and other roots to pulp than chopping up with a spade or the four bladed chop per sometimes used for this purpose is provided by the cheap homemade grinder illustrated.

Any poultryman or stock raiser can make it at trifling expense of time and work and use it with belt wheel for steam or gas engine power, or, if desired or compulsory, a crank and flywheel may be attached and the grinder operated by hand power.

Manner of making hopper, attaching legs, braces, etc., is well explained in large illustration; small illustration shows sectionally the interior or main working parts. A triangular shaped strip of wood (A) extends across rear side of box, firmly nailed in place behind the spiked cylinder (B), which revolves and does the grinding, and another wooden strip (C), fitted with teeth like the cylinder, extends across front side and slides in grooves or small strips at ends of hopper as an adjustable concave.

Teeth may be twelve penny spikes, heads cut off and the remainder driven into cylinder, leaving about a half inch projecting, with ends filed sharp. The distance cylinder teeth are placed apart and position of movable concave, the teeth of which should intersect those of the cylinder will determine the degree of fineness to which roots may be reduced.

The grinder may be made of any desired capacity. If all its working parts are well made with screws and bolts it will be very durable and may be run at high speed.—Farm and Fireside.

HOMEMADE ROOT GRINDER.

(From Farm and Fireside.)

SPREAD MANURE NOW.

Plow it Under Good and Deep and Watch Results Next Year.

Every up to date farmer or landowner knows that the keeping of farm land up to its highest possible state of fertility involves the intelligent use of large quantities of barnyard manure, says Professor Jones of the Idaho station. The question of when and how to apply it most advantageously is, however, sometimes a puzzling one. Particularly is this true in the case of the men who grow small grain only, it being well known, of course, that manure may prove a detriment rather than a benefit when its application is followed at once by a wheat or oat crop.

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Nitrogen, one of the most important of chemical elements to growing plants, is thus made available for the use even before the crop is planted. Fall plowing especially should be much, also puts the soil in the best possible condition for the absorption and retention of the winter and spring rains.

Are you testing your seed for germinating qualities? It is a simple matter, and the cost of postpaid cards will cost you but two cents. Write for directions for doing it at home.

With the Feathered Folk.

For fattening chickens buttermilk has a feeding value above 30 cents per 100 pounds. This is considerably in advance of its value for feeding hogs.

One of the best things to have with a good warm mash is to have granulated charcoal before them at all times. It is the best corrector of the stomach that can be given them.

There is evidence that the chickens enjoy more when confined within their quarters than a bank of fallen leaves in which to scratch and exercise, for it seems that are blossoming among them.

It is impossible to succeed in raising turkeys unless you have ample range for them. A wooded range is most suitable, and under these conditions the birds get most of their food with our expense to their owner.

No other one thing will cause young chicks to make so fine a development or make and keep the hens cackling merrily, while busily filling the egg basket, like animal food of some kind. When bugs and worms and grasshoppers and crickets are plentiful bob the feathered backs grow and thrive.

A Bold Ruse

By OSCAR W. TOWNSEND

A man rode up to a party of miners making coffee and frying bacon at a campfire and said, looking earnestly at one of them:

"Mart, the red devils have got Sam."

"Oh, my God!" moaned the man addressed.

Martin and Samuel Gifford were twin brothers who, in the middle of the last century, went out to the mining district of Colorado to prospect for gold. The country still belonged to its original owners, or, at least, its possession by the whites was made uncomfortable. The savages tortured their captives before killing them.

"How long ago did they get him?" asked Martin Gifford.

"Not over half an hour."

"Have they killed him?"

"Reckon not. They'll probably torture him first."

"Come, boys," said Mart; "we may be in time."

Five men, all well armed, rode off, guided by Simmons, the one who had brought the news, for the purpose of rescuing the captive. But the Indians were not consumed to going about in small parties, and the white men had little hope of finding a force that they would be able to master. Besides, as soon as they were discovered the savages would kill their prisoner, if they had not done so before. Indeed, they set out on their enterprise because they had not the heart to refuse Martin Gifford rather than with any expectation of making a rescue.

Simmons led them to the spot where Sam Gifford had been surprised and captured. Then one of the men dismounted and, leading his horse, followed the footprints of the savages. It was evident that there was a large number of them, so many, in fact, that it would be madness for the white men to attack them. But they pressed on till there began to appear evidence that the Indians were not far ahead of them, when they halted and sent one of their party cautiously forward to reconnoiter.

He returned to say that from an eminence he had seen as many as 500 redskins on a plain below drawn up in two lines, between which a white prisoner was about to run the gauntlet. The party followed their guide to the point of observation, and before reaching it they could hear the shouts—the yells of the savages, from which it was evident that their prisoner was running between the lines and they were behaving him.

It was with difficulty that the white could restrain Martin Gifford from rushing down the slope to die fighting for his brother. But they held him back on the edge of a wood in which they were lying on their stomachs and used their persuasive powers to convince him that if he betrayed their presence, instead of saving Sam, he would bring the Indians upon them and they would be overpowered.

By the time they had accomplished this the prisoner had run the gantlet and was driven staggering to a tree, where he was bound and the Indians, standing at a distance, were preparing to fire at him. The whites knew that it was not the intention to kill him. He would be reserved for a lingering death. They would see how near him they could send their bullets and arrows without inflicting a death wound.

"Mart," said one of the party, "if you want to die with Sam or have a chance to save him I'll give you an idea for a stratagem. There are arrows in quantities as they are dried, and can easily be improvised upon by working a numer natural racket. None of you could fell your and Sam aren't. There's no difference in your dress or height or build. Suppose you start down the slope unarmed, with the mounted troop of a dozen. They won't shoot at an unarmed man till he gets near enough for them to see what he looks like, and when they see Mart's double staggering toward them can do one they'll run."

The words were not sooner spoken than Mart Gifford was impatient to try the plan, but they held him for a few minutes to impress upon him the importance of letting his hand and playing his part well. Some regretted that they had nothing with which to whiten his face, but others avowed that the red did nothing to his similarity to his brother and might detract from it.

The Indians were engaged in firing at their victim when Mart, who had pulled himself together, came to a street of fort, left the wood with folded arms, looking up at the sky that he might not be affected by his brother's danger and taking an interval of about two seconds between each of his steps. He was soon noticed by a redskin, who called the attention of the others to him.

The ghostliness of his measured walk soon brought about a commotion among his observers, and when he came near enough for them to see their prisoner's double they were demoralized. When he had approached near enough to them for his features to be distinct to them he stopped and, with looking up at the sky, pointed to his brother. Some of the Indians fell on their faces, while others, understanding the chief's motion to be a demand for himself, ran to the prisoner and unbound him.

Sam Gifford soon divined his brother's maneuver and when released walked slowly toward Mart, and as the Indians saw the series separated slowly by side.

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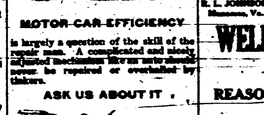

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