

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

RAPS AMERICAN HEROES



James H. Stark, historian, in his book, "The Loyalists of Massachusetts and the Other Side of the American Revolution," calmly tears the halos from the heads of the ancestors of many of Massachusetts' first families, who pride themselves on their honorable lineage. The book is a most damaging document to the cause of the Sons of the Revolution and other kindred societies and one of the boldest statements concerning the real lives of some of the foremost men of revolutionary days.

In a chapter devoted to the causes of the Revolution the author states: "In Virginia the revolutionary movement of the poor whites, or 'crackers,' led by Patrick Henry, was against the planter aristocracy. It was only very slowly and very deliberately that Washington identified himself with the disunionist cause."

Patrick Henry was one of the most unreliable men living, according to Historian Stark. Byron called him a forest-born Demosthenes and Jefferson, wondering over his career, exclaimed: "Where he got that torrent of language is inconceivable. I have frequently closed my eyes while he spoke and when he was done asked myself what he had said without being able to recollect a word of it."

"He had been successively a storekeeper, a farmer and a shopkeeper, but he failed in all these pursuits and became a bankrupt at 23," declares the author. "Then he studied law a few weeks and practiced a few years. Finally he embarked on the stormy sea of politics. One day he worked himself into a fine frenzy and in a most dramatic manner demanded 'liberty or death,' although he had both freely at his disposal."

"John Adams joined the disunionists probably because he saw that if the revolution was successful there would be great opportunity for advancement under the new government. This proved to be the case."

The author, by quoting from a letter which Adams wrote, shows Boston that Adams was a defaulter and did not make proper return of taxes and that his sureties had to pay about \$5,000.

Stark takes up, with careful detail, the Boston mobs and the events leading up to the Revolution. In telling of the Boston massacre, he says: "The rioters repeatedly challenged the soldiers to fire if they dared and the torrent of coarse and profane abuse poured upon the soldiers is astonishing even in its echoes across the century and would furnish material for an appropriate inscription on the Attucks monument."

NEMESIS OF THE BEEF TRUST



"Who is this man, Pierre P. Garven, who dares to go after us?" inquired one of the beef barons recently indicted at Jersey City.

"You might get some information as to his fighting qualities and ability as an official by inquiring of the Standard Oil Company," was the reply.

By this it is shown that the young prosecutor of the county of Hudson, in New Jersey, having once locked horns with the greatest of all trusts and come out winner, is fitted for the great battle ahead of him when he goes into court to try the 21 packers of the beef combine for conspiracy.

Mr. Garven is not a reformer in the sense in which the term is generally used. He simply believes in the enforcement of the laws. Like Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, Mr. Garven says the laws should be obeyed by all alike, but if the laws as they appear in the statute books are bad laws they should be repealed.

Mr. Garven started out in life just like thousands of other boys. He was born at Bayonne and his first work was for the Jersey Central Railway Company. He studied law at night and after being admitted to the bar served the same company in the legal department. Next we hear of him attacking a corrupt Democratic ring. He lost the first bout but tried a second time and was elected mayor of Bayonne. Then it was that he tackled the oil trust. He did not think the Rockefeller concern was paying enough taxes. If there's anything a trust hates it's taxes, so Mr. Garven had a fight on his hands from start to finish; but he succeeded in tacking \$2,500,000 on to the assessment against the Standard. He had tried to add \$5,500,000, but was satisfied with the compromise.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SPEAKER



The British house of commons the other day re-elected James W. Lowther speaker and for an indeterminate period the right honorable gentleman will preside over the lower branch of the mother of parliaments as does "Uncle Joe" Cannon at Washington.

But the Right Hon. James W. Lowther follows a different system from that of the speaker of the house of representatives at the capital of the United States. Nobody ever calls the British speaker a "czar," a term that has been applied to American speakers. None of the members of the house of commons ever gets into an argument with the speaker. There is no fight against his rules.

Prior to his election Speaker Lowther had been as keen a partisan as anybody. To his Tory mind a liberal was only a polite anarchist. The merest mention of home rule for Ireland made him see red. He spoke his mind inside and outside the house with much vehemence and he was not a man to mince words. He called a right honorable spade a right honorable spade and if any man within the sound of his voice didn't like it he could lump it.

But when he became speaker he became politically dense. He had not—and must not have—a political opinion. So far as party politics is concerned he doesn't know anything.

The emoluments of the speaker of the British house of commons are \$25,000 a year, an official residence, \$5,000 a year toward its equipment, a web of broadcloth every Christmas and a buck and a doe each year from the master of buckhounds. When the speaker wants to retire from office he gets a pension of \$20,000 a year.

COL. GORDON'S SUCCESSOR



Leroy Percy, who recently was elected United States senator to fill the unexpired term of the late A. J. McLaurin, is a lawyer and planter, the son of Col. A. W. Percy, who won his military title in the confederate army and also was a lawyer and planter. The family, one of the oldest in Mississippi, has its home in the rich Yazoo delta country. Senator Percy lives at Greenville, a town of some 8,000 population, which is situated on the Mississippi river and is the county seat of Washington county.

The real test of popular opinion on the senatorship question will come in Mississippi next year, with the holding of the Democratic primary, at which the voters will determine Percy's successor. Percy's election came after a long fight in the legislature. He was nominated on the fifty-eighth ballot of the Democratic caucus—nomination being equivalent to election—by a majority of five votes over former Gov. Vardaman. That picturesque character has announced his intention of being a candidate at the coming primary and he undoubtedly will poll a large vote. It is presumed that Mr. Percy intends to make the primary race also, for the term for which he has just been elected will expire March 3, 1913.

Born during the civil war, Senator Percy is considered a representative of both the old and new spirit in Mississippi. He showed himself a good politician in the fight for the senatorship and was the only candidate to develop strength steadily as the contest progressed. His wife is a Louisiana creole; one of his brothers is a prominent lawyer of Memphis, another brother is one of the wealthiest business men of Birmingham, Ala.

PROFITABLE DAIRY HERD DIFFICULT TO ACQUIRE

It Requires Time, Patience and Perseverance—High Ideal Must be Constantly Striven For.

(By MILLER PURVIS.)

To build up a dairy herd is not a short task. It requires in the first place a fixed ideal in the mind of the owner. He must set his stakes at a mark toward which he must endeavor to move constantly, advancing from year to year.

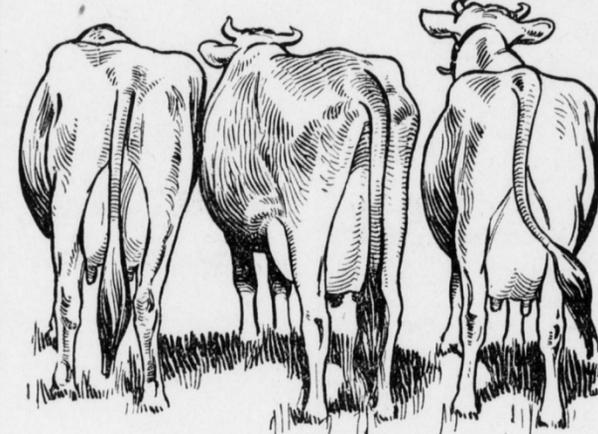
There is a well-known dairy herd in Illinois, the owner of which has set his mark higher and higher for years, every time reaching the highest limit by following a set method.

This man cares nothing for recorded pedigrees. He prefers pure-bred cows if they reach up to his mark, otherwise he takes those of any blood or

unprofitable ones would be saved, the work would be halved and the profits from those kept would be more than double those of the herds as now constituted.

The volume of butter and milk production would be decreased, no doubt, if this course were pursued, and the consumer would be called upon to pay higher prices; but the dairyman would double his profits, and that should be the object sought in any business.

Many dairymen are trying to find the method which will allow them to keep the largest number of cows on a given acreage. A much better object would be sought if they were



Three Daughters of Noted Jersey Bull, "Eminent."

breeding. When he buys a cow he insists on the privilege of milking her several times and testing her milk with the Babcock tester.

When he began the dairy business, a poor man, he set his stakes at 200 pounds of butter a year from each cow. This was not to be the average of the herd, but the lowest limit for each individual cow. As rapidly as the cows failed to reach this mark they were sold and replaced with better ones.

Calves from the best cows were kept for members of the herd, and thoroughly tested after they came in milk, to be retained or rejected according to the test they showed.

In the course of time the 200-pound mark was reached and the limit was raised 50 pounds, and by following the same method he built up his herd to the new mark.

Then he set the limit at 300 pounds in a year, and toward this he is progressing as rapidly as possible, although as the limit is raised progress is slower.

He has now been in the business long enough to select heifers from his own herd which come up to his requirements. Although he ceased a few years ago to sell his milk to a butter factory, he still insists on the butterfat test as to the merits of his cows, and his well-earned reputation makes his milk in such demand that he cannot supply all that is called for.

The dairyman who does not set a high mark and test his cows regularly and systematically, will always carry in the herd some cows who are kept at a loss, to reduce the average of the herd.

It seems like a strong statement to make, but it is no doubt true, as was said by the dairy commissioner of a great dairy state, that if the poorer half of the cows of the state were sold off the dairy profits of the state would be doubled.

If but the better half of the cows were kept the feed consumed by the

to try to secure the largest possible number of cows which will produce a pound of butter every day for ten months of every year of their activities.

Making Butter.

To produce best butter the cow should be a good, healthy animal, kept on good pasture and supplied with pure water. The stable should be clean at all times, especially during milking. The cream should be churned at a proper time and temperature, and worked until the milk is all out. I salt my butter with 12 ounces of salt to every ten pounds, says a writer in *Baltimore American*. My customers pay 30 cents a pound, and come to the house to get their supply, which is packed in five-pound jars. This brings me more clear money than any other way I can dispose of the produce. I make only 20 to 30 pounds a week and use about 250 drops of vegetable coloring matter to 100 pounds.

Comfortable and Cheap.

L. T. Foss, of North Adams, Mass., has built an ideal poultry house from canvas and old newspapers. The canvas is nailed to studding 18 inches apart, and the newspapers, after being folded so they were 12x18 inches, containing 32 thicknesses, were nailed on the same as shingles. These were covered with canvas which was then painted.

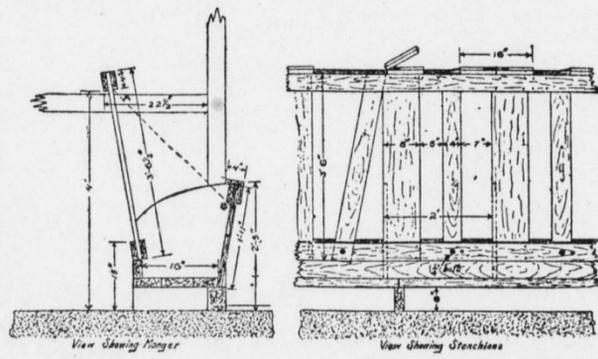
Be Kind to Sows.

If a sow heavy with pigs should stray into your yard, don't "shoo" her with the hoe handle. Better shut her up and notify your neighbor. He'll thank you, and then besides one of your sows may break out some day.

Sheep for the Farm.

Nothing need be wasted on the farm where sheep are kept—tufts of grass, weeds and aftermaths and odd bits of feed can all be utilized and converted into wool and mutton.

METHOD OF STABLING CALVES



The illustration shows a very convenient method for stabling calves. The calves are kept in good sized pens, several calves together, allowing much more chance for exercise than when each calf is confined separately in a small stall. The calves are allowed to run loose in the pens, except at feeding time, and are then easily fastened in the stanchions while drinking. They should be kept in the stanchion for a half hour or so, and fed grain, as they are sure to suck each other if released immediately after drinking. The young calves should be kept in separate pens up to two or three weeks of age, as it is a difficult matter to keep them from sucking before they learn to eat hay

and grain. By fastening them in the stanchions in this way each calf may be fed separately and get only its own share of grain. The calf pen should be well lighted and clean and should open into an exercising yard where the calves may be turned out whenever the weather permits.

Killing Chickens.

Chickens killed for market or for the home table should have the head severed by cutting off; then the body should be hung up to let the blood thoroughly drain out. This insures the wholesomeness of the meat. If the ragged neck is unsightly, the skin may be pulled over it and tied with a bit of twine.

\$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-252 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show you its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Driven by Hunger to Desperation.

Mrs. Mode had just returned home from the country, to discover her previously well-stocked wardrobe empty. "Good gracious, Herbert," she cried to her husband, "where are all my clothes? And what in the world is that big black patch out on the lawn?" "Nelly," he replied mournfully, "after I had starved for two whole days, you wrote me that the key of the pantry was in the pocket of your bolero. Well, I don't know a bolero from a box-plated ruffe, and I was desperate, so I took all the things out on the lawn and burned them. Then I found the key among the ashes."—*Success Magazine*.

Record for Strangeness.

A Niagara Falls man tells this story: "A Buffalo man brought a relative from Scotland here to see our grand spectacle. The two gazed at the fall in silence a long time. Then the Buffalo man heaved a sigh and said: 'Ah, Cousin Donald, did you ever see anything so beautiful and strange?' 'The Scotchman, after a moment's thought, answered calmly: 'Weel, for bonnie, you's a richt; but for strange, no—fur I once saw in the Town o' Peebles a peacock wit' a wooden leg.'"

How Sharper Than Serpent's Tooth.

An irritable old farmer and his ungainly, slouching son were busy grubbing sprouts one hot, sultry day, when the old man suddenly stumbled over a small stump.

"Gosh darn that everlasting stump!" he exclaimed. "I wish it was in hell!" The son slowly straightened up from his work and gazed reproachfully at his father. "Why, you oughtn't to say that, pap," he drawled. "You might stumble over that stump ag'in some day."—*Everybody's*.

Cold Meat.

Mrs. Bacon.—They say these cold-storage houses are responsible for the high price of meat.

Mr. Bacon.—Is that so? Well, I hope we'll have no more cold meat for lunch, then.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

A Tough One.

Redd.—Why do they call that prize fighter the Young Bantam, do you suppose? Green.—I'm sure I don't know. A young bantam is not supposed to be tough.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

The Point of View.

Newlywed.—What, \$30 for a hat! Why, it's simply ridiculous, my dear. Mrs. Newlywed.—That's what I thought, Harold; but you said it was all we could afford.—*Lippincott's*.

A LITTLE THING

Changes the Home Feeling.

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother, or some other member of the household, dyspeptic, nervous and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one.

A Wis. mother writes: "I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from them. "About five years ago a friend urged me to try Postum. I made the trial and the result was so satisfactory that we have used it ever since. "My husband and little daughter were subject to bilious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have headaches and my health is perfect."

If some of these tired, nervous, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family, for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

Simple Prescription Said to Work

Wonders for Rheumatism. This has been well known to the best doctors for years and is now given to the public. "Get one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound and one ounce Toris compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a tablespoonful of this mixture before each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle before using." Good effects are felt the first day. Many of the worst cases here have been cured by this. Any druggist has these ingredients on hand or will quickly get them from his wholesale house.

His Sole Resting Place.

A precise Boston teacher spent a quarter of an hour in impressing upon her class the right pronunciation of the word vase.

Next day, hoping to reap the fruits of her labor, she asked: "Now, Johnnie, tell me! What do you see on the mantelpiece at home?"

And Johnnie piped forth: "Father's feet, ma'am."—*Harper's Bazar*.

A Big Shortage in Seeds.

From almost all sections comes the report of frightful shortages in seed corn; also in some varieties of seed barley, oats, rye, wheat, flax, clovers and the early varieties of potatoes.

This is particularly noticeable in the great corn and oat and potato growing states.

Thus: The great states of Nebraska and Iowa are suffering from a dearth of seed corn as never before.

The wide-awake farmers in these and other states are placing their orders early for above seeds in order to be on the safe side, and we can but urge farmers to write at once to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 182, La Crosse, Wis., for their farm seed and corn catalogue.

The magnitude of the business of this long established firm can be somewhat estimated when you know that in ordinary years they sell: 50,000 bushels of elegant seed corn, 100,000 bushels of seed potatoes, 100,000 bushels of seed oats, 50,000 bushels of seed wheat, 100,000 bushels of pure clover and timothy seeds, together with an endless amount of other farm seeds and vegetable seeds, such as onions, cabbages, carrots, peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, etc.

There is one thing about the Salzer firm—they never disappoint. They always fill your order on account of the enormous stocks they carry.

Send them 8 cents for a package of their great \$500 prize Corn and Catalogue. Address, John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 182, La Crosse, Wis.

Free Thinker.

"Whitcomb is an independent thinker."

"He is?"

"Yes; he even dares to say the clock in the railway station is wrong."

—*Buffalo Express*.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

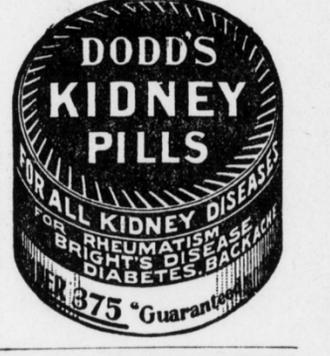
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SOFTENING DEFINITION.

Tommy.—Pop, what is hope? Tommy's Pop.—Breaking a pair to draw to a flush, my son.—*Philadelphia Record*.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER when thoroughly rubbed in relieves strains and sprains in joints or muscles from any cause. All druggists, 25, 35, 50c. sizes. Large bottles the cheapest.

Father Time was probably nursed in the lapse of ages.



The Best 25c. Hosiery Made

We have perfected a hose made of silky fibre yarn, with a special heel and toe of 4-ply linen thread which makes them wear 3 pairs of ordinary hose. Not the heavy, coarse kind, but fine, light weight, with wear-resisting qualities equal to 50c grade. If your dealer can't supply you, send \$1.50 to us and receive, postpaid, six pairs in an attractive box. Ladies' in Black and Tan only, sizes 8 to 10. Men's—Black, Tan, Navy, Gray, Burgundy, Purple, Champagne, Green, Castor, Lavender. Sizes—9 to 12. Special Heel & Toe.

Agents Wanted in Every Town. Rayland Hosiery Co., 115 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Hamilton's Patent Milking Stool



One of the most practical and labor saving inventions of the age. Send one dollar for sample stool. Agents wanted for this section. HAMILTON MILKING STOOL COMPANY, Newport, Vt.

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Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Inventor. Best results guaranteed.