

THE REVENGE OF A FATHER

A Professional Duelist Who Met His Match.

Here is a story I rescued from some old family papers that had not been overhauled in half a century.

I came to New Orleans in 1845 from France. I was sitting one evening, soon after my arrival, in a cafe when an elderly man, about fifty-five, I think, stepped up to me and with a broad southern accent said, "You are M. Desnoues of Paris, I believe, suh?"

"I am and at your service, monsieur." "I am a stranger in the city, suh. I am a planter from the interior of the state. I desire the services of some one familiar with the code duello and have been told that you have officiated on several occasions at meetings among gentlemen. If it would not be too much to ask, suh, I would like you to act for me in an affair of honor, suh?"

He was a typical Louisiana planter of the period.

"I shall be happy to serve you, monsieur. But I should like to know something about the case."

"Certainly, suh. My opponent declared publicly that General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans used cotton bales for breastworks. I told him that he was mistaken. He persisted. I gave him the lie. He challenged me."

I was surprised. I had not then learned of the various methods among gentlemen in vogue in the city of picking a quarrel which was based on another cause.

"Were you right?" I asked. "Certainly, suh! I was present at the battle, suh."

"And who is your opponent?" "Camille Trudeau, suh."

"Camille Trudeau! Is he here? Why, my dear sir, he has been out twenty times and always killed or winged his man."

"So I have heard, suh."

After a failure to induce Captain St. Leger—the name he gave me—to find a way out of the difficulty I consented to act for him. His opponent's second informed me that his principal, who was twenty-five years younger than St. Leger, would not kill the captain if he could possibly help it. St. Leger, as the challenged party, selected pistols and a ground under the levee a few miles north of the city. We proceeded thither at daybreak the next morning. I noticed that the captain stepped from his carriage gingerly and walked on to the ground with a slight limp. There also seemed to be something the matter with his left arm.

We placed the contestants thirty paces apart. The captain told me that he was a poor shot and named the distance himself. They fired at the drop of a hat. Trudeau was unharmed. St. Leger received a ball in the leg that nearly knocked him over. But he maintained his balance and awaited the signal for another round. Trudeau looked surprised. He had aimed at the captain's leg just below the knee and knew that he had placed his bullet there. Such a stroke should be sufficient to put any man out of the fight. We endeavored to induce the old man to withdraw, but without avail.

Just before the next signal I saw Trudeau looking at his opponent's right arm, as if he intended to shatter it. I was not surprised that he changed his intention, for he could not carry it out without killing his man. When the shots rang out Trudeau was still unharmed. St. Leger's left arm swayed and then hung limp. He stood as steady as ever.

Trudeau turned pale. Was he to continue to put holes in his adversary's members without any perceptible injury? I confess I was puzzled. Trudeau appeared to be rattled. The captain's shots had been drawing closer to him, and this doubtless had an effect upon his nerve.

St. Leger insisted on another round. When their hands were raised for the next shot I thought I noticed a slight tremor at the muzzle of Trudeau's pistol. The captain's face was a study. It showed plainly that this time he was determined to kill his opponent and showed, further, great confidence in his ability to do so. I believe Trudeau considered that his own life depended on taking his opponent's. But his nerve had gone, and he looked anxious. The captain stood straight as a ramrod on his wounded leg, which he had not permitted the surgeon to examine and on which no blood was visible. I looked to see it oozing from under his pantaloons where they were strapped over his boot, but looked in vain.

At the next fire Trudeau's bullet knocked St. Leger's pistol out of his hand, glanced and buried itself in a tree. Trudeau fell with a hole in the center of his forehead. The others present, except myself, ran to Trudeau. I started for St. Leger, but was surprised to see him walk to the carriage with no more impediment than his usual limp. He told me to get in, and we drove away.

"Your leg, captain, and your arm!" I exclaimed.

"What about them?" "The wounds, suh."

"I lost my right leg and my left arm at the battle of New Orleans, suh." Trudeau had been firing into wood. It cost him his life. I learned afterward that when Trudeau had first come from Paris he had selected Captain St. Leger's only son for a target on which to make a display of his

PENNSYLVANIA AS A FRUIT STATE.

A student in Indiana wrote to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, asking for information concerning the fruit growing sections of Pennsylvania, saying that he would like to locate in this State and go into the business of fruit growing. The reply is not only of interest to all such inquiries, but is characteristic of State Zoologist Surface in standing for the proper advancement of all parts of this Great State.

"Up until two or three years ago most of us had the idea that there were certain sections of this State that could be called fruit growing sections, and others were something else. Now it is definitely proven, chiefly by the demonstration work of the Division of Zoology of the Department of Agriculture, that absolutely every part of this State is well adapted to the growing of first class fruits of some varieties."

"In general, there are two distinct regions; the first of which is the southern and low land region, where in certain varieties like the Jonathan, Smokehouse, York Imperial, Paragon, Mother and others may reach their best perfection, and which do not do so well in the northern or mountainous regions. In the latter such varieties as the Gravenstein, King, Greening, Northern Spy and Baldwin are conspicuously successful, while these in turn do not do so well in the former regions. Yet throughout the State certain varieties are generally adapted. Among these are such as the Yellow Transparent, Maiden Blush, Summer Rambo, Grimes Golden, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Winesap and others that might be mentioned. It has certainly been proven in the last two or three years that in all parts of Pennsylvania are fruit-growing regions, if one will use care to plant any one or more of one-half dozen different varieties."

"Small fruits do well in all parts of the State, if given proper attention. Plums and pears do well in all counties of the State, and, except in such unusual seasons as we experienced last winter, we may justifiably expect fine results from peaches and quinces."

"Of course, there are individual locations or sites in each county which are more adapted to satisfactory fruit production, as it is important for one to be able to select good rich and deep soil with fair soil drainage, and elevation of slope with good air drainage. In the selection of a site with regard to immediate surroundings the nature of the soil is more important than is the mere choosing of any one general region in the State. Above all else, a knowledge of the subject of horticulture is necessary. There has been an immense rush toward extensive planting in this State. Many persons engaged in some other business or profession have apparently thought it possible to plant an orchard on a hillside or elsewhere, and in a few years find themselves wealthy from its income. This idea of the ease with which good fruits can grow and profits be made will be sure to lead to considerable disappointment, and those who learned the subject and are willing to work hard and keep up with the progress of the times will succeed."

"There is no doubt about the high quality of Pennsylvania fruits when the right varieties are grown. They can be put up against any produced elsewhere in the world, and will hold their own on every point of color, size, flavor, productiveness and other features. There is a general demand for home-grown fruits, as these are preferred before imported fruits, and consumers are coming to learn more and more the value of the home product, and thus buy it and use it."

"Pennsylvania is an empire in herself. Her industries of manufacture, mining, transportation and agriculture, the latter embracing horticulture, dairying and stock raising, general farming and trucking are so developed that each is helpful to the other to a remarkable extent. This is a country of schools, churches and homes. We think there is no need of taking good money to the far west or elsewhere, in order to find an opportunity for investment in profitable lines. The man who studies and hustles can find all necessary opportunities for success."

"If you need detailed information along the line of any industry of this State, particularly in regard to agriculture or fruit growing, I shall be pleased to aid you in procuring it."

"BILL" KENT APPEARS AS PROSECUTOR.

Bill Kent, whom the people have been reading about for the past half century, appeared in a new role last week, when he went before Alderman Millar, in Scranton, and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Richard Richards of that city, on a charge of larceny and assault and battery. He was unable to prove the larceny charge, but the defendant admitted that he assaulted him and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fined ten dollars and the costs which he paid. On the larceny charge he was discharged.

Dick admitted that when he and Kent had the rumple he threw a lamp at him, but that it did not strike him. Kent stated when leaving the office that he hoped to procure witnesses who would prove the charge of larceny which he preferred against Dick.

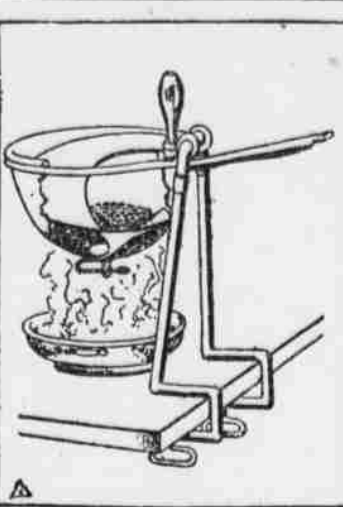
It is really surprising to find this old man in the role of prosecutor. Heretofore he has generally appeared as a defendant.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT MEASURE PRESENTED.

Senator Charles A. Snyder, of Schuylkill county, has presented the teachers' retirement bill, which is modeled after the lines of that of 1911. Other bills presented by Senator Snyder were: Making certain corrections in the laws relating to third-class cities in the interest of Pottsville; a "Blue Sky" law; a liability law similar to that in force in Maryland; providing that certain teachers of long experience be appointed permanently.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

A Combination Vegetable Colander and Fruit Press.



A kitchen utensil that should save the cook much labor and time has been invented by a Minnesota man. It is a combination colander and fruit press and is said to remove the hulls from beans, peas, etc., and the skins and seeds from tomatoes, apples, grapes and the like without losing any of the essence or juices of these articles. Its inventor claims many other merits for it, some almost miraculous. An iron upright clamps to the edge of the table, and this supports a colander bowl. Revolving in the bowl is a spiral blade that performs manifold duties. The handle is turned and the blade revolves it not only pares the skins from the fruit or vegetables in the bowl, but presses them against the colander bottom and squeezes out their substance.

Macaroni Milanaise.

Drop into salted boiling water one-half package of macaroni broken into inch lengths. Cook until tender, then drain. Put in a pan one can of tomatoes, one bay leaf, blade of mace, one slice of onion, one stalk of celery and a pinch of soda and cook twenty minutes. Melt two level tablespoonfuls of butter and stir into it two level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Season with salt and paprika and gradually add the tomato. Cook until thickened. Mix with one cupful bread crumbs and one rounding tablespoonful of butter melted. When cool add one-half cupful of grated cheese. In a buttered baking pan lay a layer of macaroni, then one of the sauce, and so on. Cover with the breadcrumbs and bake in a moderate oven until crumbs are nicely browned. Serve hot.

Tomato Bisque.

One quart of tomatoes, one quart of milk, two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, one teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, a blade of mace and one bay leaf. Stew the tomatoes with the bay leaf and mace till tender, then rub them through a sieve. Put the strained tomatoes into a saucepan, add the butter, then add the seasoning. Put the milk into a double boiler and stir into it the cornstarch, which has been mixed with a little cold milk to make smooth. Let it cook for fifteen minutes, then pour the milk into the tomatoes, mix well together and serve.

Household Hints.

To drive away mice scatter camphor in their usual haunts. This will drive them away completely.

Vinegar should never be kept in stone jars, as this spoils it and renders it unfit for use.

Corks may be made both air and water tight if immersed for five minutes in boiling oil.

When boiling clear soup add a small lump of sugar to the saucepan. This will give it an added brilliancy.

Cold tea is excellent for cleaning all sorts of painted wood except white. This should be cleaned with milk.

Fried Partridges.

Allow one partridge for each two persons to be served. Cut as for broiling and fry in a mixture of equal parts of salt pork fat and clarified butter, dipping first in flour and dusting with salt and pepper. When tender remove to a hot platter and garnish with sippets of toast and the livers and slices of crisp salt pork or bacon. Into the fat remaining in the pan braid two tablespoonfuls of flour and when well blended turn in one cup of hot cream, stir until smooth and slightly thick and pour over the partridges.

Cleaning Silver.

Tarnished silver should be immersed in sour milk and let remain there for some time. Use a soft toothbrush to clean out any embossed work. Rinse afterward in clean warm water and when the article is quite dry polish with a nice, soft piece of old silk. A good way to clean silver cutlery is to wash it in soapy water directly after use. Rinse in clear warm water, be followed with a brisk polish with a soft clean rag. Silver goods should never be placed away in a damp condition.

Baked Peas.

Take a quart of dried peas and soak overnight, pour off water, add more and parboil until skins begin to slip off. Put in bean pot, add two tablespoonfuls sugar, one-half pound pork, salt and pepper. Bake as you would beans.

Table with financial data: Twenty-third Annual Statement of the WAYNE COUNTY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Wayne County, Penna. Amount of insurance Dec. 31, 1912: \$4,476,607.00

Table with financial data: Receipts. Cash in banks, Jan. 1, 1913: 8,751.00. Cash received on applications: 602.17. Cash received on Assessments: 14,025.06

Table with financial data: Expenditures. Paid for the following losses from September 1, 1911, to September 1, 1912: E. L. Chapman, furniture damaged by fire: 2.70

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Table with financial data: Borrowed money and interest paid: 6,510.00. Stationery: 11.25. Telephone: 24.30

Table with financial data: Assets. Cash in treasury: 8,751.90. Cash in hands of agents: 62.85

Table with financial data: Assets in excess of liabilities: 187,024.27. H. C. JACKSON, President. PERRY A. CLARK, Sec'y.

VOICE AND LEADER OF THE WORLD. AS long ago as the last half of the eighteenth century it was the press that molded public opinion.

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The Buy-U-A-Home Realty Company has just listed one of the finest and best-known farms in Wayne county. It is located in the heart of the summer boarding business.

There are four dwellings and cottages upon the premises. Dwelling No. 1 will accommodate from 40 to 50 guests. Near this house is a never-falling spring for domestic use.

The barns are as follows: Horse barn 26x56 feet, with running water; hay barn 26x30 feet, with two cow sheds attached 20x50 feet.

HERE IS A BARGAIN. Located in Berlin township about 3 1/2 miles from Honesdale is one of the best farms in that locality.

SPENCER The Jeweler. would like to see you if you are in the market for JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES.

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