

THE SOLDIERS PUSHED

AND THUS GOT SANTA FE TRAIN TO SCENE OF FIGHT.

United States soldiers once pushed a Santa Fe train over the hills in New Mexico to get to an Indian fight. Avery Turner, who now rides in a private car over the Santa Fe lines, was the conductor of the train.

It was away back in the early '80's, just after the Santa Fe had built into New Mexico, and grizzled old General Forsyth was in command of the troops in northern New Mexico. The Santa Fe in those days was not the wealthy corporation that it is now and it did not have the powerful locomotives that draw its trains over the steepest grades without difficulty. It had only a few wheezy little old locomotives out on its frontier lines and sometimes they pulled and sometimes they didn't.

General Forsyth got a dispatch that the Indians were making trouble up in southern Colorado, and he wanted to move his troops at once to the scene. Avery Turner was trainmaster at the time and he told the General with the motive power at his command it would be impossible to move the number of men desired. In language more picturesque than polite the General ordered the train to be made up.

"Your road has a contract to transport soldiers, and by the gods you will transport us or I will know why," was his final remark.

"That meant get busy," said Mr. Turner, "and I did the best I could. I hitched the little locomotive at my command to the troop train and we started."

"The first big hill we encountered the very thing I knew would happen occurred to us. We stalled."

"I asked the General if he would place 250 men at my command. He replied that he would place the whole bunch at my command if I would get him to the scene of the fight instead of stopping on the mountainside to rest."

"When the men were ordered to I ordered them to get on either side of the train and push. Well, you ought to have seen the expressions on the faces of those soldiers. They saw I meant what I said, however, and they pushed—and the train went up the hill."

"They all got on again and things went well till we came to another hill. I repeated my request to the General and got some more real soldier language for my trouble, but I got the men, and over we went again."

"Next time we slowed down the entire command turned out and the engineer actually had to put on the breaks to keep the train from getting hot boxes in making the ascent. We had no more trouble. The soldiers were ready every time we got to a hill and we reached the scene of debarkation ahead of time."

"Old General Forsyth smiled as he said farewell and said if we needed any more United States assistance in the operation of the Santa Fe to call on him, but we didn't need it. Headquarters soon sent out some better locomotives, and after that we transported soldiers over any hills in New Mexico and they rode all the way."

The 3-year-old son of a Methodist minister who with his mother was at a gathering of ladies. At the proper time he was given a cookie. He ate it in short order, and asked for another. The hostess said:

"I'll give you another if you will sing for us."

"Can't sing," was his reply.

"but I know something I can say."

"That will do all right," the lady answered, expecting to hear "Twinkle, Twinkle, little star," or some other nursery classic.

But the little fellow drew himself up in real Sunday school fashion and said his piece:

"God loveth a cheerful giver."

The lady gave him the cookie and the whole company seemed to be very cheerful about it.

MILLION TREES WILL BE PLANTED.

A business man who has recently been in Hampshire county, where the peach is king, says that the people of that county are devoting their time, thoughts and energies in a very large measure to the development of the peach industry. The people are excited over the possibilities it offers, and it is predicted that 1,000,000 trees will be planted in the county this spring. It is estimated that the crop of the past year was sold for more than a million dollars, and as yet only a small portion of the entire acreage of the county is in peach trees.

One man with 75 acres in producing trees, sold his crop last season at a figure that gave him a clear profit of \$10,000. Another man with a farm on the Levels, containing 204 acres, with 75 acres in three-year-old peach trees, disposed of his property for \$25,000. Without the peach trees, it could have been bought for one-fourth that amount.

SEEK NO MORE!

THE EXACT SITE OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.

New York, Jan. 12.—According to the Journal De'Stamoud. Sir William Willcock, the British adviser to the minister of public works, claims to have determined the exact site of the Garden of Eden. He places it at Hairlah, a flourishing oasis some 250 kilometers northwest of Bagdad. Through this site the Euphrates runs and is divided into four arms, representing the four rivers of Eden. Sir William suggests that the deluge was merely the flooding of the entire plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris owing to those rivers breaking down the irrigation dikes which had been built by the pastoral dwellers on the plains.

JUST SUPPOSE!

Those who have been living high through the holidays can go right on. The price for foodstuffs are high enough to make slim living very high. A boycott is being planned by notable politicians at Washington, that is thought will break down high prices. A great league will be formed of men and women, the heads of families, and the word will be passed along the line, for instance, that on certain days, certain things will not be used. It was tried in Germany and in one day the coffee market went to pieces. Another day and something else went down, and things were restored to normal. A national boycott would smash most everything. Suppose that not a pound of butter or bushel of potatoes could be sold in the whole United States. Just suppose?

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

You perhaps remember the story of the little fellow who, busily engaged drawing pictures with slate and pencil, turns to his father with the expression, "Daddy, I'll just draw you." Then in a few moments he holds up the slate in triumph. "See, papa." As a doubtful expression passed over his father's face the little fellow in a sort of compassionate way says: "Well, daddy, it don't look very much like you, after all. Guess I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog."

A small boy was fishing Sunday and accidentally tumbled into the creek. As an old man helped him out he said: "How'd you come to fall into the river, my little man?" "I didn't come to fall in the river, I came to fish."—Ladies Home Journal.

Nine Mississippians are candidates for the toga of the late Senator McLaurin. Unfortunately, Mississippi cannot send the whole bunch to Washington to improve her batting average in the senate.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

IT IS BELIEVED THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF THE COUNTERFEIT IN CIRCULATION.

Notice that one of the most dangerous counterfeit of one dollar bills ever issued is in circulation has been sent out by John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service.

This is the first notice issued by the department regarding a new counterfeit in 1910.

The counterfeit is printed from retouched protomechanical plates on a good quality of bond paper, ink lines used to imitate the silk fiber. The series is of 1890, the check letter is "C," the face plate number is 4,801. The number on the back is 2,598. The bill bears the facsimile signatures of W. T. Vernon, register of the treasury, and Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, with portraits of Lincoln and Grant. The number is R92786452.

A close examination of the note reveals defects in the portraits of Lincoln and Grant, a distinct white patch being made to represent Grant's nose. The periods after Charles H. Treat, over the "i" in United under the Treasurer's signature after the "t" and after "Vernon" in the signature of the Register are omitted in the counterfeit. The small word "United" in the border of the note, immediately to the right of Grant's portrait, is spelled "Usited."

The counterfeit was discovered by C. A. Altemus, assistant cashier of the Chicago City Railway Company, last week. Mr. Wilkie estimates that thousands of the bills are in circulation.

FIRST CONVICT

OF 1910 ARRIVED AT THE MOUNDVILLE PENITENTIARY YESTERDAY

Tilden Browning, a one year man from Mingo county, arrived at the Moundsville penitentiary yesterday morning. Browning has the distinction of being the first convict to arrive at the prison in 1910. The sheriff of that county accompanied the prisoner to the prison where he was at once placed in the hospital.

Browning was to have been brought to the pen during the latter part of 1909 but was given a respite by Gov. Glasscock. When his sentence was finally decided upon, he had contracted a serious illness, and as the penitentiary officials are not accustomed to send guards to such remote counties for one convict, Warden Matthews negotiated with the sheriff, resulting the latter accompanying the man to the prison. Mingo county officials have no accommodation for sick prisoners, and it was deemed necessary to save his life that he be brought to the prison hospital.—Wheeling Telegraph.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS.

We direct the attention of our merchant readers to the following from the Raleigh Register. It contains truth:

"We notice many merchants make a rush for advertising during the holidays and at no other season. It is to be presumed that they have no bargains at another season? If advertising pays during the holiday season, there is every reason to suppose that it will pay at any time. Then again parties will place an advertisement in a newspaper, let the same old thing stand indefinitely and declare that it does not pay. Let the business man take a space in a newspaper, pay as much attention to it as he does to the goods on his shelf by keeping fresh reading in it, and he will be surprised at the result."

Things begin to sound more like the Big Noise and less like the Big Stick every day.

THE BELLED BUZZARD CAPTURED.

The belled buzzard, whose airy tinklings have excited wonder and surprise on both sides of the West Virginia and Virginia border line at intervals for the last 30 years or more, was captured a mile south of Union, last Friday, Dec. 31, by Ocie Raines. The big bird had descended to the ground and showed little fear when Ocie approached. After two or three efforts to "slip up" on the feathery musician, the young man made a final grab and fairly made him a prisoner. The buzzard seemed mighty indifferent to his fate. He was evidently half starved, for when Ocie had placed in a big chicken-coop and brought him a liberal allowance of hog liver he ate ravenously. Since then he has thriven powerfully on his generous prison fare and shows a strong disposition to fight his captor. The bell, which has attracted the attention of so many, has been taken from the buzzard's neck around which it had been hung by means of a copper-riveted leather strap. The bell is an ordinary sleighbell and on the outside is scratched the date "1872." This is probably the buzzard belled on Stony Creek, Giles county, Va., by Mr. James Bradley, between 35 and 40 years ago, according to our Waiteville correspondent. In the fall of 1881, Mr. J. A. Kounse, of Keenan, in the company of Messrs J. W. and G. W. Lynch, saw the belled buzzard in the Roanoke Valley between Salem and Roanoke.

Young Mr. Raines will feed his captive until he regains his full strength and then, marking the bell with his initials and the present date, will liberate anew this distinguished scavenger of the air—Monroe Watchman.

A WELL LICKED BOY.

A boy of twelve years of age, with an air of melancholy resignation, went to his teacher the other day, and handed him the following note from his mother before taking his seat:

"Dear Sir:—Please excuse James for not being present yesterday. He played truant, but you needn't whip him for it, as the boy he played truant with 'an him fell out and he licked James; 'an a man they threw stones at caught him and licked him; 'an the driver of a cart they hung on to licked him; 'an the owner of a cat they chased licked him. Then I licked him when he came home, after which his father licked him, and I had to give him another for being impudent to me for telling father. So you need not lick him until the next time. He thinks he'd better attend regular in the future."

TO BREAK PRICES.

CLEVELAND FACTORY EMPLOYEES WILL REFRAIN FROM EATING MEAT.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 17.—Four hundred and sixty Cleveland factory employees today signed a pledge to refrain from eating meat for one month, and if necessary to break the high prices of meats, to abstain from animal food for sixty days. The idea of living a vegetarian life for thirty days originated in the minds of a few members of the Superintendents' and Foremen's Clubs, in which almost every factory in Cleveland is represented.

Steubenville, O., Jan. 17.—Three hundred families went on a meat strike today and two butchers who serve them are out of business. The strikers objected to the high prices of meat and entered into a solemn pact to eat no more meat until prices sag some.

Notwithstanding his flaying by Mr. Rayner and Secretary Knox, Mr. Zelaya is still seen in public wearing his hair and hide.

PLENTY OF MONEY

FOR THE OHIO PROMISED BY RIVERS AND HARBORS COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Six million dollars appropriation for this year and the authorization of the completion of the nine-foot channel from Pittsburg to Cairo is the tentative agreement which was reached by the members of the Rivers and Harbors committee today in an informal consideration of the Ohio river.

Some of the river members are still fighting to have the Government committee to the completion of the project within 10 years. But in this they are meeting the opposition of the Government engineers, who are asking for more time. This question and the distribution of the money to be spent on the river will engage considerable of the time of the committee in the executive sessions, which begin tomorrow.

Representative Alexander chairman of the committee, gave assurance that the Ohio river would be given all the money that could be spent upon it advantageously. Representative Ransdell of Louisiana who ranks second among the democratic members of the committee, spoke in much the same vein. Ransdell is president of the National Waterways Association.

"The Ohio," said chairman Alexander, "will be well taken care of. It is of such a position that work can be pushed rapidly upon it. Of course, I cannot say precisely what amount of money will be named in the bill for this improvement, but its proponents, I am certain, will be well satisfied. We need at least 60 more engineers, and hope we may be able to get at least that many."

Colonel John L. Vance, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, has been here for a week. "I learn," he said, "that the Ohio river will get practically all that is asked for it."

SEASON WILL LAST OVER SIX MONTHS.

According to the first draft of the National league schedule, which has been completed by Charles Ebbets, of Brooklyn, the demon schedule maker, the championship season will begin on Thursday, April 14, and close on Sunday, October 16. This will give an extent of playing season just two days longer than six months, which means that the athletes will draw two days' extra pay. The schedule, as a whole is satisfactory, but of course, there may be some corrections and changes in order to avoid conflicts with the American league teams.

The large number of 168 games are provided for and there seems to be no little doubt that the league is committed to the policy of running right up until frost time. The addition of 14 games to the schedule will not mean any more traveling for the clubs, as no additional trips will have to be taken. Heretofore 11 games have been played by each club on the grounds of each other in the league, making a grand total of 22 games with each club. On two of the three trips to each city a club would play four games, and on the third trip only three would be played. Under the lengthened arrangement four games will be played on each one of the three trips, making 12 games for each club in every other city, and 24 games in all with each of the other teams.

As the western clubs, with the exception of the Pirates, play Sunday ball when at home, the lengthening of the schedule will not force them to play many extra double-headers, for the playing season has been extended nearly two weeks. In the east, however, where the teams are forced to be idle on Sunday, a number of double bills will have to be scheduled in order to clear up the 168 games. The Reds will have no scheduled double-headers at home

and only two abroad. As they had one last year, this is an increase of only one scheduled double-header, so no particular hardship will result to the athletes from the extension of the playing season. The magnates will be the only ones to suffer, for it is a cinch that the crowds will dwindle to nothing during the last two weeks, unless the race should happen to be remarkably close. The players do not have to worry about that, though for their salaries will be paid in full, even if the last 2 games are played to nearly empty seats.

PENCE SPRINGS SOLD.

At the price of \$150,000 Mr. A. P. Pence has sold the famous Pence Springs property in Summers county, consisting of the spring, hotel and 300 acres surrounding them to Mr. R. C. Slaughter, of Alderson, agent for a syndicate of unnamed Northern capitalists. Five acres are exempted from the sale. Mr. Pence, who is a native of Monroe county, has developed this fountain of health into one of the most valuable properties in West Virginia.

LOCUSTS DUE THIS YEAR

EARLY SPRING WILL SEE ADVANCE 17TH YEAR BUGS.

Seventeen year locusts are due in West Virginia this year and brood No. 1 will make its appearance in the early spring, while brood No. 2 will arrive in the spring of 1911. Getting rid of these pests is a subject now being dealt with by state entomologists and in their biennial report, much prominence is given this class of vermin. The locusts injure plants by puncturing their twigs and depositing their eggs. It is said by persons who have made a study of this subject that if plants are given a good coating of some material objectionable to the locusts, the injury will be either entirely eliminated or diminished considerably, and thus making the plants distasteful to the locusts. Plants that are injured may be treated, however, and the vermin extinguished.

Special attention is called by the entomologists to the injury wrought during the past two years to orchards and nurseries by various kinds of pests and warnings are being sent out, recommending that all owners of plants, trees, etc., take extra precautions early against this injurious insect. The seventeen year locusts have been absent from our midst for many years and its return has been looked forward to with dread as it generally means poor crops due to their harmful influence on all classes of growing fruits, grain, plants, etc. Within a short time the locusts will come from the south and deposit their eggs to be hatched out in early spring and even now, it is stated, that to give all trees and plants a good coating of some material distasteful to the locusts, would prove a benefit.

It is said that many injurious insects and vermin are imported into the United States with nursery stock, and special care should be taken that all such imported plants be inspected and treated, especially for gipsy and brown-tail moths, two of the most hurtful insects that have ever been imported here from European countries. Many other insects and diseases are brought here in this manner and the time of the visit of the seventeen year locusts, is said to always bring with it an abundance of other vermin which proves disastrous to anything growing.—Wheeling Register.

NEW TRIAL DENIED GOLDSTROHM.

Parkersburg.—Judge Moss of the circuit court refused an appeal in the case of Fred Goldstrohm, Sr., alleged leader of a gang of diamond robbers, who looted many residences here. Goldstrohm will take the case to the supreme court.