The Pascagoula Democrat-Star.

PORT OF PASCAGOULA

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The great Palace of Machinery as seen from its south façade. The mechanical triumphs of the world will be displayed in the great Palace of Machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco next year. This colossal structure is almost a thousand feet long, four hundred feet wide and is 135 feet high. The installation of exhibits in the huge structure has already begun. Three vessels the size of the world's largest steamship could easily be placed in this vast structure and with room to spare.

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Mobile, Alabama.

Matrimony Brings Out Best Or Worst—Marriage For Reform Called Mistake.

BY DOROTHY DIX.

In a recent article upon the perils of matrimony I wrote these lines:

"The only way to be happy, though married, is to look before you leap, instead of crying, when it's too late, over the bump you got."

A man writes, appropos of that opinion, that he will give a large, handsome chromo to anybody who can furnish any practical diagram for looking a man or woman over on the safe side of the altar so as to avoid bumping the matrimonial bumps.

That's easy. Of course, nobody is wise enough to be able to tell absolutely what sort of a husband or wife a man or woman will make, because matrimony is the acid test of character, and until it is applied to an individual we never know for certain what is pinchbeck and what is pure gold.

DOES NOT CHANGE CHARACTER.

Matrimony doesn't change the character of men and women. It merely brings out what is strongest in them. It turns good men and women into angels, and it converts bad men and women into devils, and this being the case it doesn't take any Sherlock Holmes to give a pretty good guess as the kind of husband or wife any particular maid or bachelor will make.

Take, for instance, the youth who is a lounger and a barroom loafer, who hangs about poolrooms and saloons and who has never done an honest day's work in his life, and who sponges on his old parents for a living. Can any girl give him the once over without perceiving that he will make the sort of husband who will always be too tired to work, and whose wife will have to take in boarders to support him?

Take the drunkard. Does it require a prophetic soul in a woman to surmise that the man who has found surcease for his worries in drink before marriage is going to drown his troubles in liquor after marriage, when the day comes when the baby has the colic, and the rent is overdue, and the wife is sick and peevish, nnd when instead of matrimony being a glad, sweet song, it is one grand howl?

Take the man who is stingy. A girl with eyes in her head ought to able to see whether a man has a Yale lock on his pocketbook just as well before she is married to him as afterward.

The man who has a high temper, and who is always getting miffed about something, and who goes into jealous rages every time a girl is civil to any other man couldn't proclaim any louder, if he shouted it through a megaphone, that he would make an unjust, cruel and suspicious husband that would make his wife wish sne were dead every day she lived with him.

And the man who looks upon women with comtempt, who sneers at them, and who believes that a woman should be nothitg but a household slave. Can any woman be fool enough to marry a man like that and not know that she will get a husband who will be a grinding tyrant to her?

EQUAL TEST FOR GIRLS.

And the tests to apply to women are equally obvious. Take the little silly, fluffy-haired girl who babbles like an infant. Can any man listen to her for five minutes and not know that he who marries her will get a fool for a wife, and one who will bore him stiff when hor girlish beauty has vanished?

Take the girl who is the daughter of a poor man, yet who is always dressed like a fashion plate. Does it take any wonderful power of deduction for a man to reason it out that the girl whose whole soul is set on dress, and who is selfish enough to sacrifice her old father to gratify her love of finery, will offer up her husband on the same altar?

Take the girl who is noted for her cutting and sarcastic speeches. Does it take a Solomon to put a man wise that her husband will be the victim of her tongue-lashing?

Take a girl who is filled with ambition and mad for a career, and who has already fought her way to her first success. Has her husband any right to complain if she is not satisfied to settle down into domesticity?

Take a girl who is intelligent, and sweet tempered. Doesn't it follow logically and inevitably that she will meet the trials and tribulations of married life with good sense and good temper?

Of course miracles do happen. Occasionally a bad man reforms and a good woman goes wrong. A neurotic gets well and a healthy person becomes an invalid.

But these things do not happen often. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred what a man and woman were before marriage they are after marriage, only more so.

Notables Coming To Conservation Meet.

Exponents of conservation from all over the Union will assemble in New Orleans in November for their first convention South. M. L. Alexander, State Conservation Commissioner, has returned from a meeting in Chicago of the executive committee of the National Conservation Congress, of which he is a member. He urged the selection of this city. Last year's convention in Washington was attended by 1,400 delegates.

Topics to be taken up by the New Orleans gathering include the development of inland waterways and conservation of wild life and of the soil. All of these are of vital interest to Louisiana, Commissionar Alexander points out. The State has the greatest system of navigable inland waterways in the world.

Among prominent guests expected are Colonel Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot and Dr. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Society. E. Lee Worsham, of Atlanta, is president of the Congress and G. E. Condra, of Lincoln, Neb., is chairman of its executive committee.—New Orleans States.

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DRUDGE OR ARTIST

To Each Of Us Is Given The Choice Of Which Path We Shall Choose

Blessed be drudgery! It is the one thing that we cannot spare.

This is a hard gospel, is it not? But now there is a pleasanter word to briefly say. To lay the firm foundations in ourselves, or even to win success in life, we must be drudges—that I take for granted now. But we can be artists, also, in our daily task. And at that word thidgs brighten.

"Artists," I say, not artisans. "The difference?" This: The artist is he who strives to perfect his work; the artisan strives to get through it. The artist would fain finish, too; but with him it is to "finish the work God has given me to do!"

It is not how great a thing we do; but how well we do the thing we have to, that puts us in the noble brotherhood of artists. My real is not my ideal—is that my complaint? One thing at least is in my power. If I cannot realize my ideal, I can at least idealize my real. How? By trying to be perfect in it.

An artist himself shall speak. It was Michael Angelo who said: "Nothing makes the soul so pure, so religious, as the endeavor to create something perfect; for God is perfection, and who ever strives for it strives for something that is God-like. True painting is only an image of God's perfection—a shadow of the pencil with which he paints, a melody, a striving after harmony."

The great master of music, the great master in all that we call artistry, would echo Michael Angelo in this; he speaks the artist-essence out. But what holds good upon his grand scale, and with those whose names are known, holds equally good of all pursuits and all lives. That true painting is an immage of God's perfection must be true, if he says so; but no more true of painting than of shoemaking, of Michael Angelo than of John Pounds, the cobbler.

I asked a cobbler once how long it took to become a good shoemaker; he answered promptly: "Six years, sir, and then you must travel." That cobbler had the artist-soul. I told a friend the story, and he asked his cobbler the same question: How long does it take to become a good shoemaker? "All your life, sir." He was still better, a Michael Angelo of shoes.

Mr. Maydole, the hammer-maker of central New York, was an artist: "Yes," said he to Mr. Parton, "I have made hammers here for 28 years." "Well, then, you ought to be able to make a pretty good hammer by this time." "No, sir" was the answer, "I never made a pretty good hammer. I make the best hammer made in the United States."

Have you ever read George Eliot's poem called "Stradivarius?" Stradivarius was a famous old violin maker, whose violins, nearly two centuries old, are almost worth their weight in gold today. Says Stradivarius in the poem:

If my hand slacked,
I should rob God—since he is fullest good—
Leaving a blank instead of violins.
He could not make Antonio Stradivari's violins
Without Antonio.

You know all beatitudes are based on something hard to do or to be. "Blessed are the meek;" is it easy to be meek? "Blessed are the pure in heart;" is that so easy? "Blessed are they who moum." Blessed are they who hunger and thurst"—who starve—"after righteousness."

So this new beatitude, by its hardness, only falls into line with all the rest. A third time and heartily I say it—"Blessed be drudgery."

For thrice it blesses us; it gives us the fundamental qualities of manhood and womanhood; it gives us success in the thing we have to do; and it makes us, if we chose, artists—artists within, whatever our outward work may be. Blessed be drudgery—the secret of all culture.—Rev. William D. Gannett, D. D.

Summer Rates for May, June and July

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The Nation's Output of Minerals.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Lane, in an inteview stated:

"The Nation's output of mineral products of various kinds is a fair measure of industrial activity. For several months now the Department of the Interior, through the Geological Survey, has been issuing its final statistics of the 1913 mineral production which confirms in detail the preliminary estimates issued early in January for the principal minerals. In the large majority of cases these authoritive figures tell in one way or another the same story of industrial prosperity. In coal production the increase has been general, and it is this very fact that serves as an unmistakable index of general health in the industrial world. But State after State is shown to have had its banner coal year—West Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Montana, Texas, Utah and Pennsylvania in both bituminous and anthracite, the record becomes spectacular. Ohio for instance had its floods, yet there was a substantial 6 per cent increase in coal output, and the miners averaged more working days in 1913 than in 1912. Twelve other States showed increases varying from 3 per cent in Iowa to 12 percent in Indiana and over 15 per cent in Washington, and only Colorado, Maryland, North Dakota, Nevada, Idaho, and Missouri showed decreased output, the Colorado labor troubles explaining the only significant decrease. In a similar way, the figures of coke production give large increases, and coke, it may be noted, is a step dearer the metal industry. Petroleum production in 1913 exceeded all records, an increase of 25 million barrels and 72 million dollars over the 1912 returns.

"In metal mining; the iron and zinc mines had a banner year, while gold, silver, lead and copper showed a decline in many of the largest producting States. Structural materials on the other hand exhibit marked grains almost without exception. Thus 1913 was the banner year for cement, which gains more than 11 per cent over 1912, and record outputs are also shown for lime, building sand and gravel, sand-lime brick and glass sand. Other mineral products for which 1913 was a record-breaking year, are bauxite and aluminum, sulphuric acid, feldspar, mica, pottery, and talc and soapstone, while substantial increases are reported for gypsum, phosphate rock, abrasives, barytes, slate and salt. These production figures all express well-maintained activity in mines, smelter, furnace, and mill and prove that the American people are utilizing more of the Nation's great natural resources than ever before. A few weeks later when figures are at hand for all of the mineral products, it is expected that 1913 will be found to have overtoped both 1912 and 1913 which have hitherto held the record."

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SUFFRAGETTES ATTACK SCOTCH STATESMAN.

Half Dozen Policemen Subdue Frantic Women.

Half a dozen policemen were required today to remove from the Marlborough street police court two kicking, clawing, screaming suffragettes, who earlier in the day had attempted to horse-whip the Right Honorable Thomas McKinnon Wood, secretary of State for Scotland. But for the intervention of his butler, it is probable the secretary would would have been soundly thrashed.

The secretary was leaving his residence when a woman rushed up horse-whip in hand, exclaiming:

"You Scottish pig; if you don't stop the forcible feeding of women we will smash you!"

The militant lashed him across the chest but before she could deliver a second cut the butler, standing on the steps threw her to the ground. He then tackled the second woman, who was shouting: "Let me get at the Scotch pig:"

The police took both women to the police station where they were searched. On one was found a decomposed egg, labelled: "refreshing fruit."

In the court the women gave their names as Janette Wallace and Bertha Watson. They were fined twenty shillings each but refused to pay and were sent to jail for fourteen days.

Late Irish Potatoes.

This is from Alabama: "I want to plant an acre in Irish potatoes now, and have a very good piece of bottom land, which was in oats and peas las year, and in oats this year, all crops being removed. What is the best variety to plant now? Please advise as to the preparation, fertilization and planting there."

The land should be deeply broken and well pulverized. Then run out deep furrows by going twice in the furrow, and apply 500 pounds an acre in the furrows of a good high-grade fertilizer. Here where I live we have a sandy soil and I use a fertilizer made here that runs 2 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash. In your section I would assume that a good 4-8-4 ready made fertilizer will answer better. Put the fertilizer in and mix it with the soil, either with a bull tongue or by dragging a log through the furrows. Make the furrows three feet apart and plant the potatoes, cut the two eyes, 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover rather lightly at first and as they grow work the soil to them till level, and then cultivate level and shallow, the object at this season being to conserve moisture by getting the potatoes deep in the ground and keeping a dust mulch on the surface. I always hill up early potatoes, but never the late ones, as the hill would dry out and you would lose the moisture needed. I plant the Sir Walter Raleigh, but many here plant the Green Mountain and the Hoosier. All of these are good. Do not plant before the middle of the month.—The Progressive Farmer.

Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch at this office.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer

"Please state what it is in ashes that causes such a luxuriant growth of corn and oats. Where I burn brush heaps I get fine crops. What kind of fertilizer can I buy to produce such a growth?"

The materials in ashes which are supposed to benefit the crops are phosphoric acid, potash and lime. These, at least, are likely to be the chief plant food sources of benefit to the crops, but where a brush heap is burned there is something else to be considered. The heating of the soil in burning the brush heap kills weed seeds and disinfects the top soil. It is possible that the heating may also help to set free plant foods or favorably effect the mechanical or physical conditions of the soil It is, at least, quite certain that all of the effects on the crops grown where a brush heap has been burned are not due to the plant foods, potash, phosphoric acid and lime contained in the ashes.

The analysis of 97 samples of unleached wood ashes as compiled by the Massachusetts Experiment Station averaged as follows:

Potash, 5.5 per cent;
Phosphoric acid, 1.9 per cent;
Lime, 34'4 per cent.

—The progressive Farmer.

Plans For Reunion.

Jackson, Miss., July 16.—At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, which was well attended by representatives of the Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the Confederacy and Daughters and Sons of Veterans, the Federation of Woman's Clubs and civic leaders, arrangements were outlined for the entertainment of the Confederate Veterans at the annual reunion to be held during October. The joint committee was given the assurance that the Jackson Board of Trade will cooperate with them in every way possible with a view to contributing to the success of the local end of this great annual gathering.

A committee of arrangements was selected, which is clothed with plenary power to go ahead and do their best, which is constituted as follows:

Mayor S. J. Taylor; R. H. Green, president of the Board of Trade; Capt. John W. Clinghan, commander of camp R. A. Smith, U. C. V.; Capt. J. A. Fuller, Sons of Veterans; Mrs. Dupree, U. D. C.; Mrs. W. H. Waddell, Daughters of American Revolution; Mrs. Julius Crisler, Civic Federation; J. O. S. Sanders, Spanish War Veterans. H. C. Sharkey was made chairman of the committee and Capt. John A. Webb, secretary.

Gold Coins.

The first gold coined in Rome was known as the aureus or aureole. This coin was issued in 207 B. C., and its face value varied at different times. According to conditions it was worth from about $3 to $6.

One Lone Germ Breeds Millions

A sore or cut lets the germs under the skin. If you don't stop its breeding they will be millions in a few days.

Stop the Breeding With DR. BELL'S

Antiseptic Salve

It stops the breeding at once. It keeps away all other germs. It soothes and heals at once as you use it. A 25c. box will prevent hundreds of dollars of trouble.

"Tell It By The Bell"