

A Flatboatman's Honor

By THOMAS R. DUNN

Early in the nineteenth century the means of communication between northern cities and New Orleans was by flatboat on the Mississippi river. The flatboat was a lumber yard loosely put together and derived its name from the fact that its bottom was flat instead of being the usual shape of a boat. These boats were supposed to drift with the current of the big river, though their momentum was occasionally added to by enormous sweeps worked by men on the roof or deck and were always steered by a sweep. On reaching New Orleans they were broken up and sold for the lumber that was in them. The flatboatman was a crude being, not unlike the planter of some fat or fifty years later. A crude code of honor existed in both. There were a great many things that they would not do to one another in a more civilized community would consider very wrong, but when their sense of honor was at stake they would fight hard to do what they felt was right. Roger Dixon was a flatboatman in the early thirties. The boat he was on having tied up in a creek on the Louisiana shore he went up to the bank where he found a gambling den and there he proceeded to lose all the money he had, but being convinced that he had been cheated, used a long knife he carried hung between his shoulder blades on the manipulator of the gambling outfit, leaving a considerable wound. Dixon was arrested and put in jail. The flatboat went on south, with the current, leaving him devoid of funds and without even his liberty. The arrest and imprisonment of the culprit occurred just as the court was adjourning for the season and would not be held again for several months. Dixon, having no money, was unable to get bail, which was allowed in his case since the wound he had inflicted was not mortal. He therefore had the prospect of languishing in jail during a hot summer, with the further prospect of being sent to state prison for felonious assault for two or three years longer when the court came to gether. The prisoner, being remanded to jail in default of bail, stood before the judge a melancholy sight. He was about to be led away when a planter dressed in the costume of the time—tight trousers strapped over his boots a coat with a flaring skirt, a ruffled shirt and a bell bonnet heaver luted to the court. "Yo' honnab, what's the amount of the bail in this case?" "Five thousand dollars, colonel." "I'll go it fo' this man, suh." "Yo' bettah not, suh. You'll lose yo' money." The colonel asked the prisoner if he would come back certain she if he furnished the bail, and though the reply was simply "Reckon, colonel," Armstrong was convinced, the bond was executed, and Dixon went free. The trial was fixed for the 4th of November, four months later. Dixon was a Tennessean, whose domicile, where lived his wife and children, was on the banks of the Tennessee river, near the site of the present city of Chattanooga. There was no means of getting there by the way he had come, for boats in those days never went upstream, so Dixon cut across country on foot. As he left the place of his misfortune one of a knot of men who stood looking after him said, "There goes your \$5,000, colonel." When the 1st of November came round Colonel Armstrong did not hear a word from the man he had befriended. The kind hearted colonel was an object of sympathy on the part of the inhabitants of the locality, for no one expected that a man was coming away from Tennessee for the purpose of being sent to state prison when he could get off by staying at home. The second and third days of the month passed and on the morning of the fourth the court came together for the purpose of trying Dixon, but there was no Dixon present. Out of sympathy for Colonel Armstrong the judge delayed matters as long as possible. Suddenly there was a sound of heavy boots on the courthouse steps, and the culprit rushed wildly into court and said: "Reckon I ain't too late, Judge, am I?" The bail furnished embraced the newcomer, while those present cheered. Then Dixon was asked to tell how he had come. He had made his way down the Tennessee river in a dugout to its mouth, where he expected to be picked up by a flatboat on which he might work his way down the Mississippi river. Having waited several days in vain for one, he continued on in his dugout, over the rest of the way from Cairo, a distance of many hundred miles, to his destination. When the story had been told the prosecuting attorney, considering that the gambler who had been stabbed had recovered and had since been killed by another person he had needed, requested the case be dropped, and the prisoner was discharged. Again he set out on his homeward journey through a wild country. He was offered money by the kind hearted planter who had before befriended him, but he declined it, saying: "I might not be it to send, and if I be it I might not get it yere without bringin' it myself."

ROUND THE WORLD

There are 74,000 workers in the German printing trades. London, England, has more than 90,000 street gas lamps. Kansas City merchants lose \$100,000 a year to shoplifters. Several European insurance companies will take risks on standing timber. The capital invested in hotels in Switzerland is about \$140,000,000, and it is steadily increasing. Two million trees will be planted on the national forests in Utah, Nevada, and southern Idaho during 1914. In Russia only eleven in ten thousand people are mad. In England the rate is thirty-two in ten thousand. Boston will hereafter station a man and policeman in every public dance hall to insure good behavior by dancers. The largest steel ingot ever cast was recently produced in England. It weighed 170 tons, was 277 feet long and 80 inches wide. The earth and rock taken out of the Panama canal will fill a tunnel four feet in diameter bored through the earth at the equator. New England eyeglasses are so formed that when not in use and folded they resemble a jacket and may be worn as a chain for an ornament. A Belgium firm has adapted the typewriter for storing its valuable drawings and other papers in terra cotta pipes for preservation against fire. The total money loss caused by the Ohio valley floods last March was \$120,000,000, according to an estimate by the United States weather bureau. One distilled from the needles of spruce and fir trees are being used to scent petroleum floor oils, which are sometimes objectionable on account of their odor. Although there are nearly 3,000,000 sheep in the United States they represent less than 5 per cent of the total number of domestic animals on the country's farms. Advances in prices of horses and mules from the United States have led to the purchase of many animals from South America. The South American mules are smaller. Twenty-nine million dollars is soon to be spent on public works in Morocco. Of this \$10,000,000 will be for port works at Casablanca and \$200,000 for prisons and courts of justice. In every 1,000 marriages solemnized in Great Britain, twenty-one are the second first unions. Among the nobility the rate is much higher, amounting to forty-five in a thousand. In most parts of China wood is very scarce and costly. Most of the trees were cut down long ago and every year dry leaves and grass are raked and gathered with the utmost care. The white marble of which the great \$2,000,000 Lincoln Memorial temple is to be built on the banks of the Potomac in Washington is to come from the Sopsis national forest, Colorado. Business in the vicinity of Shanghai, China, was almost entirely suspended from November, 1911, to the end of February, 1912, because of the revolution. Business is now normal again. Three states have been added during the year to the number of states now using either the indeterminate sentence, probation or parole systems. These are Maine, Nevada and Oregon. Students from India studying in this country have organized a Hindustani Association of the United States of America, to furnish information about educational facilities at American universities and colleges to other young men in India. The Denver Council of Jewish Women has now organized a consumptive relief society. This society has built a sanitarium, costing \$107,000, which accommodates 140 patients. Race or religion has nothing to do with their admission, and no payment is required. Many American articles are at a disadvantage in Holland because they are not imported directly. They enter England free of duty, but the repacking, additional transportation and import duty on entering Holland nearly double the price asked for them in England. A record session of chess was held recently in a game between Frank J. Marshall, the American champion, and O. Buras, the Bohemian champion. Marshall won after a ten hours' contest, in which the loser took forty-eight minutes for the consideration of one move. The tunnel between England and France would cost \$80,000,000. It would be thirty miles long, twenty-four of these under water, most of the distance 100 feet below the level of the channel. Each of the two tubes would be eighteen feet in diameter and thirty-six feet apart, measured center to center. Firemen in Amsterdam have little idle time. Many of them are skilled workmen. Every station has its own workshop, where all repairs are made and where automobiles are built except as to the chassis. Amsterdam was one of the first cities to put motor apparatus into use in the fire department. Wild dogs, which are almost as numerous as rabbits and do considerable more damage, are causing the farmers and the government of New South Wales to erect a dog proof wire fence along the boundary between New South Wales and South Australia, a distance of 125 miles. It will supplement the rabbit proof fence already up. The estimated cost is \$30,000.

My First Detective Lesson

By ELLIOT MANSFIELD

"Want to learn the business, do you?" Closser said. "Well, the quickest way to learn anything is to do it. There's a gang of counterfeiters to be run down, and I'll put you on the job. "Can't you give me something easier to begin on?" I asked. "I give you this because it is easy," he replied. "A counterfeiter is handicapped with a workshop. He must have his contrivances to make his bills, and after he has made them he must get good money for them. Therefore he is in constant danger, he's the easiest rogue of all to get." The job he gave me was very easy because it was already half done. A man in B. who lived alone in a house he had rented, that was big enough for a large family, was suspected and I was sent to locate on possible him and get information as to what he was doing. I hired a room from the windows of which I could look right down on to his house, and began my watch. Closser had told me that the surest way of getting him was through his mail. The postman often came when the suspect was out and would drop his letter in an out slide box, for that purpose. Seeing him do so one evening after dark, I went across the street, took the box to my room, opened it, took out the letters, steamed the gum by which the envelopes were fastened, read the mail, put the letters back in the envelope and replaced the box. The letters were neatly all from business houses to which the man had applied for a position, nothing what ever humiliating in any of them. I wrote Closser that there must be some mistake, mentioning my capturing of the suspect's mail. My instructor replied that the letters had been purposely left in a box to throw a shadow on the track. I must look elsewhere for the real mail. The next day a telegraph boy called at the fellow's house with a dispatch and couldn't get in. While he was waiting I went over and asked him whom he wanted. He handed me a dispatch which I opened and read. "Can't you come home for the week end?" was all there was in it, and it was signed "Mother." Giving the boy a dime I sent him away. The envelope had been loosely gummed, and I had no trouble in putting it together to look as if it had not been opened. I showed it under the door and went to my room. I hadn't been there long before the suspect returned, opened the dispatch, read it and went into the house. When I reported this to Closser he wrote me that the fellow had doubtless sent the dispatch to himself to mislead a shadow. I'd better look into some means of communication from November, 1911, to the end of February, 1912, because of the revolution. Business is now normal again. I told him that a baker's boy carried a loaf of bread there every morning. Closser wrote me to lie in wait for a loaf and take it in. The next morning I was up early, and when the boy came along and left the bread I went circuitously across the street, took the loaf and broke it into small pieces. Finding nothing in it, I reported the fact to my chief, who replied that if I had been seen by the man opposite I had blocked my own game. One thing I noticed—no more bread was left at the house. Closser wrote me that it might be a good idea to scrape an acquaintance with the suspect. I met him (purposely) just before he went into his house and asked him to tell me the way to the Union depot. He seemed as willing to talk as I was, and I soon learned that his uncle—owned the house he was in and permitted him to room there while he looked for a position. This seemed to explain everything, and I wrote to Closser that he had sent me on a fool's errand. I was tired of it and was going home. He replied that I'd better remain one day longer, which I did. The next day about noon I saw several men loitering around the suspect's house and presently saw the suspect led out with a pair of bracelets on his wrists. I was dumfounded. Not knowing any better way to find out the facts, I went home and straight to Closser. "Who arrested that young man?" "He was arrested by my order." "But I've found out nothing against him." "No, you haven't, but others have. You wanted to learn something, and I sent you where you could do so. I had the fellow nearly cornered, and sent you to watch him in the rear to throw him off the track of the real detectives. I gave you one point, but you bungled it and put us back by your inexperience. The man received his mail back in bread, but only on certain days or, rather, when a mail was sent him. On the day you captured the loaf that contained nothing he was watching you and saw that his mail carrier was known. The telegram he sent himself purposely to fool you." "But how did he know I was watching him?" "Oh, you couldn't watch a man from an opposite window with state prison getting him in the face without his getting on to it sooner or later. But you were of great value to us."

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

An Adjustable Cover That Fits Any Kind of Pot.



A cover that will fit any cooking vessel, pan, skillet or kettle of any size has recently been patented and offered for sale. By extension and contraction it can be adjusted to any size and takes the place of many covers of various sizes. Instead of resting on top of the kettle, it sits against the inside near the foot and keeps all drippings inside the vessel and off the stove. Its dome shape confines the steam and insures even cooking on top. Turned over it can be used to receive the food. Whitening Linen. Snow white linen is always a joy, but the usual methods of whitening are ruinous to the fabric. Even ammonia cuts into the fiber, and many washing powders contain caustic soda or alkali which have a tendency to weaken the threads and cause breaks that every woman knows too well and the usefulness of a garment. They also yellow the clothes in time. A little ammonia put into the wash water and a little more into the rinsing water will first loosen the dirt and then clear the fabric, leaving them as white as though they had been spread upon the grass for several hours, and the labor of washing is lessened half thereby. Fine shirt waists and other delicate pieces should be "sozzled," never rubbed, and with the gasoline's aid very little manipulation should be required, for it is poor economy to follow such articles to become "fandy sozzled." If there are stains their nature should be ascertained and then they should be removed before putting the garment in water, as water has certain stains so that it is impossible to remove them. Saving Fine China. Every housekeeper who is fond of dainty china will, I am sure, be pleased to know how to prevent the cups from cracking when hot liquids are poured into them. Before the cups are used put them into a pan of cold water and place the pan on the range where the water will gradually come to a boil. Allow to boil a few minutes when the cups can be removed and wiped. They are then ready for use. If you will do this you will find the cups will not crack so easily, and the difference in the length of time they can be used will fully compensate for the trouble. When pouring a liquid into a cup it is well to put a teaspoon into the cup and pour the liquid on the spoon instead of the cup. Putting sugar into the cup before pouring in the tea, coffee or chocolate is also a safeguard. Home Help. Celery roots, boiled, cooled and cut into dice, make a very acceptable salad. Lice continually cleaned with gaseoline or naphtha will turn yellow quickly. Good hard is much better than butter for basting roasted meat and for frying. A little mustard rubbed on the hands before washing them will remove the odor of fish. To keep clothing from freezing on the line in cold weather put a little salt in the last rinsing water. To make velvet collars look like new rub briskly with alcohol. This cuts all the grease and removes every particle of dirt. Cleaning Rugs. For cleaning an oriental rug this method is very good. First beat the rug with a rattan beater, then brush thoroughly with a whisk broom to remove dust beaten to the surface. When this is finished to brighten the colors go over the entire surface with a stiff brush dipped in warm water and ammonia and a little white soap. After doing this you will find the results very satisfactory. Tarnished Silver. When the inside of a silver teapot starts to tarnish the following idea is very good to make it look like new. Put a large piece of washing soda into the teapot and fill with boiling water. Then boil it for one hour, and you will find it will become as bright inside as out, and the soda will not injure the silver in any way. Cooking Doughnuts. When frying doughnuts put one tea spoonful of vinegar into the grease and the doughnuts will not soak up the grease, but be light and fluffy. Cover with pulverized sugar and place in a stone crock to keep moist. Cover with a heavy lid. A Curtain Tip. When making short lace or scrim curtains it is a very good plan to sew piping cord into the hems on the side. It prevents the curtains from stretching and consequently having that ugly, sagging appearance after being washed.

Catholic News Notes

Rev. H. T. Wilken, of Decatur, Ind., died suddenly in Covington, Ky., while on a visit to that city. He was in his 66th year. The new Church of Queen of All Saints, Brooklyn, will be dedicated on Thanksgiving Day. The rector is Rt. Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., auxiliary bishop of Brooklyn. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Donnell of Richmond, Va., is in Rome. Rev. M. T. Simonetti, rector of the new parish of St. Rita, Brooklyn, has prepared plans for his new church and has selected a site at the corner of Essex street and Atlantic avenue. St. Vincent de Paul Church, in San Francisco, a new church of distinct architectural design and very handsome, has been dedicated. What was formerly Sachem Park and the baseball grounds at Norwich, Conn., was dedicated Oct. 12 by Rt. Rev. John J. Nolan, D. D., as St. Joseph's Cemetery. One hundred and fifty new students registered this scholastic year in the Catholic University, Washington. At the golden jubilee celebration of Mgr. Murray, V. G., of Cincinnati, were present the Archbishops of Cincinnati and the Bishops of Grand Rapids, Covington, Providence, Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Columbus and the Bishop-Coadjutor of Indianapolis; also the Louisville jubilarian, Father E. M. Bachmann. At present the grammar-grade parochial schools of Chicago have over 100,000 pupils. Your Eyes are not in good condition, perhaps. As a consequence you are becoming a nervous wreck. Put this question to yourself: "Is it better to neglect the care of my eyes until too late, by putting off the wearing of glasses, or shall I give them the attention they should have, now?" Remember this bit of advice. E. E. BAUSCH & SON Opticians Optometrists 6 MAIN STREET EAST and 17 EAST AVENUE "Oldest Grocery on Main St." We Deliver Just Received Fresh Nuts, Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Large cluster Malaga Raisins, large cluster Table Raisins, Figs, and Dates. Our Sausage trade still continues to increase. Don't miss it. Fresh every morning. The Maur-Haap Co. 149 Main St. E. Telephone 211 "What you don't find elsewhere is at Maurer's." Select Your Xmas Gifts by paying a small deposit down Snyder's Jewelry Store 81 North Street Near Main St. Open Evenings Fred'k Baezel Dealer in GOAL 438 Exchange St. Tel. Stone 5322 Main 1508 Rochester's Best Cleaning Place The Parisian Dry Cleaning Works 35 Elm St. Rochester, N. Y. Bell Phone Main 218 Garments for Ladies or Gentlemen Cleaned without ripping. To clean by newest methods in the most satisfactory manner possible is our specialty. Our Messengers are always at your service. SWEET'S Cut Rate Shoe Store Open evenings Agents for the Walton Logan School Shoes for boys and girls. Cor. Hand and St. Paul St. John Miller Wholesale Lumber 826 Clinton Ave. South Phones, Home 1830, Bell 654 Chase Thos. B. Mooney Funeral Director REMOVED To 98 Edinburgh Street, Temporary Office, 263 Plymouth Ave. Lady Attendant. Tooh. Phone 2418 Bell P. phone 197 Established 1873 L. W. Maier's Sons UNDERTAKERS 180 Clinton Ave. N. Phone 609

GUGGENHEIM'S TRY A SHAMPOO IN THIS NEW RECLINING CHAIR



It permits comfortable and thorough shampooing. Our prices for this work, including a plain hairdress, is only 50c. Hairdressing 50c Manicuring 50c Facial Massaging 50c Hair Treating 50c Children's Hair Cutting 25c WAVY HAIR SWITCHES, TRANSFORMATIONS and HAIR ORNAMENTS that will assist you in arranging your hair in a becoming style.

GUGGENHEIM'S Hair Store 17 Clinton Avenue South Opposite Hotel Seneca

We are showing many attractive sets in serviceable, durable furs at moderate prices. Among the popular furs are Natural Wolf Sets \$25 to \$45 Red Fox Sets, \$15 to \$85 Blue Wolf Sets, \$25 to \$40 Civet Cat Sets, \$35 to \$60 Cross Wolf Sets, \$15 to \$40 Black Wolf Sets, \$12 to \$40 The MING & SHAFER CO. Manufacturing Furriers, 14 Main St. W. 11-15 State St. Powers Block 184 Main Street East Opp. Whitcomb House