INDIAN PRINCESS A HEROINE

A Trio of Indian Braves.

THE story of probably the greatest Indian heroine in American history—a girl to whom the nation owes its possession of the great northwest—has not been written. No legends are told from mother to daughter of her patience, courage and suffering; no poet has tuned his lay to her story; history itself does not contain her name.

One honor has been paid her. The women of Oregon have caused to be graven in immortal bronze a statue of Sacajawea (or Sahcahgarweah), the bird-woman, the Shoshone princess whose assistance to Lewis and Clark made possible the success of that historic expedition and unveiled to civilization a mighty empire.

More than a century ago the Shoshones dwelt by the clear waters of the Snake river in the far northwest. The mighty and powerful Minitarees, or Blackfeet, were their dreaded enemies, and, at frequent intervals, swept silently and swiftly down upon them, burning their villages, killing their men and carrying off their women. In one of these raids, which took place about the year 1799, the Blackfeet captured and carried off Sacajawea, then a girl 11 or 12 years old, and with her a girl companion, who escaped on the journey to the eastward. Her Blackfeet captors took Sacajawea to the Mandan country and sold her into slavery. She became the property of a French trapper and frontiersman by the name of Charbonneau, and when she reached her early teens was taken by Charbonneau as one of his squaws.

One day in October, 1804, William Clark and Merriwether Lewis arrived at the Mandan village with an exploring expedition headed for the Pacific northwest, far beyond even the Shoshone country, and went into winter quarters. In the spring they would push on. Sacajawea heard of it. Her husband had already been employed as interpreter. She visited Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clark early in November and offered to go along as a guide. Her services were accepted and Charbonneau and Sacajawea now joined the white men's camp and became a part of the expedition.

The westward journey was begun on the first Sunday in April, 1805, the party consisting of 32 white men, and with them went Charbonneau and Cacajawea, with her two-month-old papoose strapped to her back. Thus she carried him to the waters of the Pacific ocean and back to Fort Mandan, though a frail woman not yet 18 years old.

They made their way up the river in cottonwood canoes and at length came to "Sunday island," where they anchored.

Soon afterwards the captains named a river in her honor, the Sacajawea, now set down on the maps as Crooked creek, in Montana. Thence on to the mountains Sacajawea bore her share of the exhausting hardships, helping draw the boats along when the rapids were too powerful to be stemmed with the paddles, and often her feet were painfully bruised by the sharp stones and the prickly pear.

In July the expedition camped on the very spot where Sacajawea had been captured five years before, an event which she now realistically described to her comrades. Later they came to a place called Beaver's Head, which she recognized. She told the captains that it was not far from the summer residence of the Shoshones, and that she was certain that they would meet them soon. But it was not until the first days of August, after many days of frightful hunger, that they reached the Lemhi, or Snake river, "a handsome, bold creek of clear water running to the westward," and found beyond doubt that they were in the Shoshone country. A few days later Capt. Clark, while making a reconnoissance, came suddenly upon three Indian women, whom he captured. They were the first Indians that the party had seen since leaving fort Mandan in April.

Following close upon the capture of the women appeared a band of Shoshone warriors, ready for a battle, taking the strangers for their ancient enemies, the Blackfeet. When she saw the mounted warriors approaching Sacajawea danced for joy and made a sign which indicated that they were members of her own tribe. One were members of her own tribe.

The description of the meeting between Sacajawea and the chief of the Shosbones is as follows:

"While Sacajawea was renewing among the women the friendships of former days, Capt. Clark went on, and was received by the chief, who, after the first salutations were over, conducted him to a circular tent, or shade of willows. After much ceremony the smoking began. After this the conference was to be opened. Glad of an opportunity of being able to converse more intelligently, they sent for Sacajawea, who came into the tent, sat down, and was beginning to interpret, when in the person of Cameawait, the chief, she recognized her brother. She instantly jumped up, and ran and embraced him, throwing over him her blanket, and weeping profusely. The chief was himself moved, though not in the same degree. After some conversation between them, she resumed her seat and attempted to interpret for us; but her new situation seemed to overpower her, and she was frequently interrupted by tears."

Although the temptation to remain with her own people was great, Sacajawea was loyal to her promise to guide the white men over the mountains, and solicited help from her brother, telling him how kind Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clark had been to her, especially in her illness. Cameawait yielded to her entreaties and persuaded his men to furnish horses and induced some of them to go along as guides.

It was a cold, rainy day in November before the party was able to raise the joyful shout which Xenophon's Greeks raised upon another historical occasion, "Thalassa! Thalassa!" The sea! The sea!—the object of all their labors, the reward of all their anxieties"—the Pacific.

Sacajawea was overawed by the sight of the "great water," but as soon as she overcame her fears her delight was unbounded.

The expedition remained on the coast during the winter and it was not until the middle of March that the return journey began. In the months that followed much of their former sufferings and privations were repeated. In July before leaving the mountains the expedition was divided Lewis heading directly for the falls of the Missouri, and Clark, with ten men and Sacajawea, taking the more circuitous route to the Yellowstone

TUBERCULOSIS OF HOGS CAUSING HEAVY LOSSES

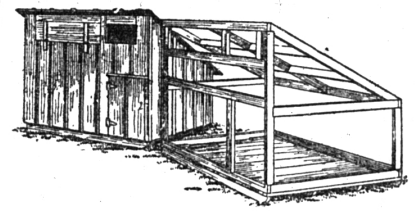
Report of Bureau of Animal Industry of Department of Agriculture Shows Raiser and Packer Alike Suffer.

Reports gathered from the various meat packing centers of this country show tuberculosis of hogs to be on the increase and causing heavier loss to raaiser and packer alike than any other disease.

Statistics show that a year ago there were over 56,000,000 hogs in this country and their value at that time was over $329,000,000. Federal inspection at the abattoirs of the country show two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered to be affected with tuberculosis.

The small amount of money required to start in the hog-raising business and the quick returns on the amount invested make it an attractive field for operations. Hogs will make greater gains on less feed than almost any other live stock and at the same time utilize profitably waste food products of every variety if properly prepared. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through feeding, the significance of the latter feature is obvious.

Hogs from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas are remarkably free from tuberculosis, due to the methods of caring for them, or rather the lack of



A Small Hog Cot.

care. They are not restricted to feed lots, where disease is commonly found, but roam over large areas in shift for themselves. No prolonged feeding is practiced in narrow limits, but from birth to maturity they are pastured on alfalfa, oats, corn, rape and peanuts. Hogs raised in the forest regions of Hungary are likewise rarely affected with tuberculosis. In striking contrast are the hogs slaughtered at three cities in one of the leading dairy states where there are a large number of co-operative creameries and the raw skimmed milk is fed.

An investigation carried on by the bureau of animal industry in a certain section of the middle west consisted of tagging hogs hauled to market in wagons. Of 3,4420 animals tagged it was learned that all of the affected stock came from less than six per cent. of the farms.

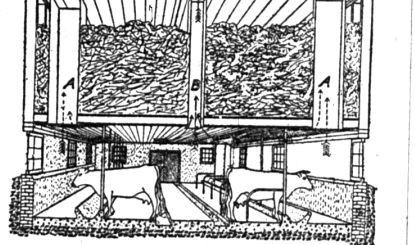
It is known beyond doubt that the majority of tuberculous hogs are produced by the following causes:

1. Feeding raw milk and slime from creameries.
2. Feeding hand-separated milk from tuberculous cows.
3. Feeding behind tuberculous cattle.
4. Feeding tuberculous carcasses.
5. Feeding slaughter house offal.

Sooner or later the packer will buy subject to post-mortem examination, as some are now doing with certain classes of female cattle. Then the hog raiser who persists in fattening with tuberculous material will be made to feel the cost of his indifference or lack of knowledge. To-day the buyer makes his purchases with the knowledge that a proportion of his animals will be condemned and the price fixed accordingly, with the result that the careful breeder suffers with the careless one. This is not equitable.

The hog cot illustrated above is 6 feet wide, 8 feet long and 6 feet 2 inches high in front and 3 feet high in the rear. The floor is built with 2 inch by 4 inch stringers and the frame is held on the floor by blocks at each corner. Lumber required will be: Twelve pieces 2 inch by 4 inch, 16 feet long, for frame; 4 pieces, 1 inch by 12 inches, 16 feet long, for floor; 13 pieces, 1 inch by 2 inches, 16 feet long, for roof and ends; 10 battens, 16 feet long, for sealing crack between boards. Total cost, about $12.50.

PROPER STABLE VENTILATION



Some years ago Prof. F. H. King of Wisconsin made an experimental study of the effect of ample and deficient ventilation upon 20 milch cows. The experiment was made in a half-basement stable, represented in accompanying figure, having three outside doors, 13 large windows and a door leading by a stairway to the floor above. The ceiling was nine feet above the floor and the stable contained 960 cubic feet of space per cow. Leading upward from the ceiling were two hay chutes two by three feet in cross sections, 20 feet high, which could be opened or closed at will, and a ventilating shaft terminating near the ridge of the roof inside.

During the trial the cows were kept continuously in the stable with the hay chutes closed during two days and then with them open two days, the trials being repeated four times. Following these four trials the hay chutes were left closed during three consecutive days for poor ventilation and left open the following three, making 14 days in all.

It was found that measurably the same amount of feed was eaten under both conditions of ventilation. But during the days of insufficient ventilation the cows drank, on the average, 11.4 pounds more water each daily and yet lost in weight an average of 10.7 pounds at the end of each period, regaining this again when good ventilation was restored, and this, too, when they were drinking less water. During the good ventilation days, too, for each and every period, the cows gave more milk, the average being 55 pounds per head per day.

At the end of 14 days the cows were turned into the yard and exhibited an intense desire to lick their sides and limbs, doing so in many cases till the hair was stained with blood.

Examination showed that during the trial a rash had developed which could be felt by the hand, in the form of hard raised points, and the rasping of these off caused the bleeding.

PREPARE MEAT FOR WINTER

Box or Barrel Can Be Utilized for Smoke House in Which to Hang the Hams—Smoke Must Be Kept Cool.

If a smoke house is not at hand, a box or barrel can be utilized in which to hang the hams. The fire should not be placed directly beneath them, as many farmers do, but should be placed outside, and the smoke conveyed to the box or barrel by a little tunnel. The reason for this is that the smoke should be cool. Where it is hot it cooks the meat, and the meat does not look, taste nor keep so well. The fire should be steady and even, and for this reason corn cobs or hard wood of some sort are the best fuels to use. Soft woods not alone make too uneven and flashy a fire, but give off so much carbon because of hot flash that they affect the flavor of the meat. When the fire is started cover it with green hardwood sawdust.

Preparing the meat supply for next summer is something that may well occupy part of every farmer's attention in the next few weeks. What with fresh, crisp vegetables and luscious fruits of one sort and another to furnish the necessary bulk, acids and coolness, cured meat can very well be utilized to furnish the more concentrated part of the ration.

New Harvesting Machine.

A new harvesting machine has been introduced in Nebraska. The harvester is propelled by its own power and is followed by a truck-carrying gasoline engine, which operates the harvesting mechanism of the machine. This is used mainly in wet fields, where the power of the harvester is not sufficient to make headway.

Coca Leaves in South Africa.

More than 40,000,000 pounds of coca leaves are raised in the farmers of South Africa, a large proportion of which are sent to this country to be used in the manufacture of cocaine.

For Little Curly Locks

Bobbing curls, dancing on the head of childhood, arranged or disarranged, appeal with an unending charm. It is only lately that the most gifted hair dressers have revealed to us all the fascination of Curly Locks, as quaintly arranged for the little festival occasions of children.

As in many late coiffures for grown-ups, the hair is cut in a light, graceful fringe across the forehead, writes Julia Bottomley in The Illustrated Milliner. For the little girl the remainder of the hair is "frizzed" in the quaint old-fashioned way, half its length. This is accomplished with curling irons or by dampening the hair and braiding it in several tight braids half its length, and allowing it to dry. The crimping necessary may be very satisfactorily done on crimping pins, but they are not always comfortable.

This pretty coiffure is lovely even without the addition of pretty furbelows. But the placing of the ribbon band and buoyant bow as shown in the picture is an immensely attractive finish and takes the coiffure out of the simply childish class into the high art rank. The folded ribbon holds two short curls to the front and in every way adds brilliance to the design.

For an older girl, and for grown-ups (on the dressiest of occasions), the second coiffure is presented.

This coiffure is an arrangement of curls pinned down to the head, in fact a mass of puffs with one end free. The hair is cut in a light fringe across the forehead and slightly curled. A portion is parted off and tied at the crown of the head, where it is twisted into a knot and pinned down to support the curls. The remainder of the hair is parted off in sections and apparently tied near the head. Each separate mass is then again parted into strands and curled. The mass of big, short curls only needs then to be arranged becomingly. They are placed with careful attention to apparent careless irregularity all over the back of the head. Little clusters of "cork screw" curls are grouped at each side, where they appear to be held in place by a little jeweled ornament set with pearls. Two strands of pearls strung on wire extend across the head to the other ornament at the right side of the head. Narrow bands of velvet or satin ribbon might be used. An ornament of some description is essential to this coiffure.

The little cork-screw curls at the side are made by separating fuller curls into strands, parting them off with the fingers. Coiffures by courtesy of E. Burnham, Chicago.

OF LIE-DE-VIN FACE CLOTH.

Complete Costume with Some New and Attractive Points of Ornamentation.

Lie-de-vin face-cloth is chosen here, the plaited skirt has Russia braid arranged in a wavy pattern as trimming at the foot, buttons are also put on. The coat has the braid put on to

match from the shoulder downward, but round the lower edge the pattern is much deeper. The right-hand side of front is cut in tabs and fastens over a waistcoat of black velvet; the collar and cuffs are partly made of same, while the other part is cloth braided at the edges.

Hat of black beaver, trimmed with feathers and silk.

Materials required: Seven yards cloth 48 inches wide, one yard velvet, three dozen yards Russia braid, two dozen buttons, 4½ yards silk for coat lining.

HAIR MUST BE DRESSED FLAT

That Is Really the Most Important Point of the Coiffure a la Circassienne.

The flat hairdressing now worn in America is called the coiffure a la Circassienne. This particular kind of arrangement has as many names attached to it as the modern turban. There seems no end to these. Mop, Sans Gene, Brittany, Moyen-Age, turban, are among some of the first that greeted the coiffure. This much may be said of it; there are more ways of doing it than there are names for it.

The requisite thing is to have it flat. How one manages this is one's own secret.

No three hairdressers do it alike.

The hair may be loosely braided and wound around the head, or it may be twisted into a rope and placed from nape of neck to forehead in as near a circle as the head will permit.

Again, it is arranged in a long puff cap in the middle of the head and luxurious ropes or braids of hair are wound around this.

No hairpin must show except the four huge shell ones that are to hold the coils in place. There is no perceptible pompadour and the extremists are endeavoring to make the ears imperceptible.

A Rose-Colored Fur.

It is here! No longer must we accept furs in colors which resemble the natural tones.

A furrier has thought of dyeing a fox to match a grayish rose-colored gown and it is a success. It may have been a light gray fox, the natural color giving that delightful ashy tint over the dark old rose. It may have been a white one, soiled beyond the cleaner's rejuvenating touch. But whatever the reason for the new "dip," it has emerged to our profit and the one successful color trial flints of other possibilities.

Afternoon Affairs.

For card clubs, sewing parties and the various afternoon festivities to which a group of women are bidden, new ideas, or slightly different combinations from those to which we are accustomed are always welcome. Try coffee or chocolate, the latter with whiped cream, for refreshments, and either charlotte russes or a salad, with nut sandwiches. Cantaloupes filled with vanilla ice cream are delicious. If the party is of moderate size, neither small nor large, it is often nicer to have the refreshments served upon the dining-room table. Have a centerpiece of flowers, with or without candles, according to whether the day is dark and gloomy, or sunny. You can pour the chocolate from the table or have it served from kitchen.

Suede Gloves in Fashion.

Smart women seem to have laid aside the white glace glove in camphor. Suede is the thing. It is worn for street in its heavy texture, with wide stitching on the back, and is worn in the evening in the pale golden tones that are very becoming to the arm and hands.

For Your Party Bouquet.

The stems of party flowers will not injure the delicate party frock if they be incased in a little tube-like cover, made for the purpose, of oil silk. These covers have been made of chamois, but that is not impervious to water and the tinfoil in which stems usually are wrapped will itself make a discoloration on the gown.

The pinning on, too, will often tear and pull the soft fabric and this may be partially obviated by tying the stems with a ribbon—green, like the leaves, if you do not want it to show—and pinning several of the loops under the folds of the trimming.

Shadow Lace.

This is new and, because of its unobtrusive patterns, can be used in great quantities without fear of overdecoration.

The pattern is woven in such a way that an uncertain shadowy effect is produced. It is especially lovely in black and cream. The black shadow lace is used over the black net and white satin underslip. The cream effective over pale tints in evening gowns.

SENSITIVE.

"I found a purse this morning."

"Did you return it?"

"No. The owner might have offered me a reward, and it would have wounded my pride."

SKIN HUMOR 25 YEARS

"Cuticura did wonders for me. For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, so even to my wife, I became an object of dread. At large expense I consulted the most able doctors far and near. Their treatment was of no avail, nor was that of the — Hospital, during six months' efforts. I suffered on and concluded there was no help for me this side of the grave. Then I heard of some one who had been cured by Cuticura Remedies and thought that a trial could do no harm. In a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. S. P. Keyes, 147 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, '09."

Face Covered with Pimples

"My congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several month but got no results. Wm. J. Sadlier, 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, May 1, 1909."

When the Sleeper Wakes.

"John!" she exclaimed, jabbing her elbow into his ribs at 2:17 a. m., "did you look at the kitchen door?" And John, who is inner guard, and was just then dreaming over last evening's lodge meeting, sprang up in bed, made the proper sign, and responded: "Worthy ruler, our portals are guarded." Oh, he hit the title right, even if he was asleep.—United Presbyterian.

The Doctor's Fault.

Judge—I am led to understand you stole the watch of the doctor who had just written a prescription for you at the free dispensary. What have you to say to this charge?

"Well, your honor, I found myself in a desperate quandary. His prescription said 'a spoonful every hour,' and I had no timepiece."

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.

Cupid's Cynicism.

"Is it so, that you used to call regularly on that girl?"

"Yes; she always sang a song to me that I loved."

"Why didn't you marry her?"

"I found I could buy the song for 50 cents."—The Circle.

Take for LaGrippe.

Add to a half-pint of good whiskey, one ounce compound fluid balmwort and two ounces glycerine, shake well and take in tablespoon doses three to six times daily. This will check, prevent and cure colds and lagrippe quicker than anything known. Any druggist can supply it.

Doing Her Best.

"Kipling says that a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."

"Well, woman is traveling in the right direction. Haven't you noticed her present panatella shape?"

A woman may be as old as she looks, but it makes a difference whether it's before or after she is dressed to go out.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE

25 75 "Guaranteed"

Worms

"Cascarets are certainly fine. I gave a friend one when the doctor was treating him for cancer of the stomach. The next morning he passed a foot specimen of a tape worm. He then got a box and in three days he passed a tape-worm 45 feet long. It was Mr. Matt Frank, of Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa. I am quite a worker for Cascarets. I use them myself and find them beneficial for most any disease caused by impure blood." Geo. H. Gordon, Lewiston, Pa., (Griffith Co.)

CUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Illinois, and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon FREE. 921

QUICKEST WITH SAFETY

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

For the baby often means rest for both mother and child. Little ones like it too—it's so palatable to take. Free from opiates.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

Says Smart Set is Useless

Wouldn't Make a Ripple if Thrown Into Sea, Says Frederick Townsend Martin.

Frederick Townsend Martin of New York, while in St. Louis recently, told in an interview what he thought of society, says an exchange.

"If the so-called smart sets of every capital in the world, of every city in America were to be dumped into the seas they would not cause a ripple," he said.

"I have been asked if society in America would not be improved and made more intelligent if the men could be induced to take greater part in our social life. I do not think so. In fact, I consider it a blessing that they do not. Our country has no idle classes. Our men have little time for society. Their time is spent in making money to enable their women to do society. Men are interested only in the things with which they come in daily contact. After spending his day at the stock ticker or in other business pursuits the American is not socially inclined at night.

"This, to my mind, is just the thing which makes our society superior to that of other countries. Where there is a leisure class of men who inherit their social positions there is always a decadent society. Men of leisure really have no position in the world no matter how rich they may be."

Left Army for Civil Life.

It will doubtless surprise most Americans to learn that out of the small total of 4,121 graduates during the first century of the existence of the Military academy, from 1802 to 1902, 2,731 entered civil life at some period of their career.—National Magazine.

Really Worth While.

The things that are worth while are life and love and work and play in the great world out doors.