

HAPPENINGS

in the

BIG CITIES

Rich New York Sisters Who Live Like Hermits

NEW YORK.—In the heart of Manhattan island, on Fifth avenue itself, and within three blocks of Forty-second street, live three women, who, with their one sister who lives on Central Park west, are absolute mistresses of a fortune variously estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000. And all are as remote from and alien to the life of the great city around them as they would be on a desert island in the South seas.

These four women are the sisters and the heiresses of John Gottlieb Wendel, who died December 11, 1914, at Santa Monica, Cal., and whose fortune, consisting almost entirely of real estate holdings in New York city, is second only to the Astor estate among landed properties in the United States. The Wendel estate, incidentally, antedates that of the Astors, as the first John Gottlieb Wendel turned from the fur trade to the acquisition of New York real estate several years before the first John Jacob Astor made a similar transition.

Of the sisters, only one is married. She has no children. She is Mrs. Luther A. (Rebecca A. G. Wendel) Swope of 249 Central Park west, where she lives alone with her husband.

She is the only one of the family who ever ventures abroad among her kind.

The other sisters, Mary E. A., Ella E. von E. and Georgiana G. K. Wendel, still cling to the old house on the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, directly opposite the Union League club.

The Wendel house is a three-story brown stone front, red brick structure. It was built in 1856, and looks every year of its age. Its original cost was about \$5,000, and though it stands on a lot now assessed at a value of \$1,587,000, it has never been altered or renovated in the slightest degree.

Up at Irvington is the Wendel country estate. For a score of years the annual migration to and from Irvington has formed the sole occasion of the public appearance of the four sisters. Every spring they, Mr. Swope and the two old servants leave the house at Thirty-ninth street and walk the three blocks up to Forty-second street and two blocks to the Grand Central terminal to take the train for Irvington. Even this brief excursion is matter for anxious preparation and is undertaken in fear and trembling.

Warning to All Flies: Keep Away From St. Louis

ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Kill-the-Fly association is preparing to inaugurate a campaign this spring that will, if it receives the aid of the public, make St. Louis a flyless city. Tentative plans provide for the paying of a cash prize for every fly delivered, and in addition the awarding of thousands of prizes contributed by merchants and citizens. The grand prize, to the boy or girl presenting the greatest number of flies during the season, will be an automobile, according to the tentative plans.

"It was last season's campaign that showed the people what could be done," says Dr. G. A. Jordan, assistant health commissioner. "There were fewer flies in St. Louis last year than ever, and it was the destruction of the early flies that showed what concerted action could accomplish."

"What the association will accomplish this year depends entirely on how generously the public responds to our appeal for aid. Circular letters are now being sent out explaining the need for contributions."

"If we should get a fund of \$15,000 I feel that we can practically eliminate the fly in one season. If we get a smaller sum we will make it go just as far as it will and do just as much good as we can."

"We want to get prizes, thousands of them, so that every boy or girl who enters the campaign will receive not only his pay in cash for the flies he destroys, but will receive a prize in addition that will be an incentive to put forth his best exertions."

Savannah Man Has a Beard That Is Some Beard

SAVANNAH, GA.—When any young man stands flat footed on the threshold of life and makes up his medium-sized mind to accomplish something definite in the world, he is deserving of something. And this applies to Dr. Sam Durham, the discus thrower, who lives here and who resolved 25 years ago to grow a long beard. He, too, deserves something, a shave, for instance.

At the time that Doctor Durham was graduated as a physician he floundered around in a boy's size of office for three weeks without having anyone even ring his bell by mistake.

"Here," he said, "this will never, and I speak with determination, do," "I will grow a beard."

Then he cast about for some nifty business move. He searched through his pockets to find what moneys he had available, and having counted it, said: "I will grow a beard."

Today as Doctor Durham approaches you you falter between two decisions—to shoot or to run. From an upper window he resembles a blonde Niagara, from a cellar doorway he looks like the forests of Yellowstone, at an angle of 34.53 degrees he looks like a sight.

Of late Doctor Durham has taken to bradating the beard and wearing it wrapped about his waistcoat. Only twice in his life has he allowed it to fall to its full length in public; once at the Atlanta exposition in 1895 and again in 1904 at the World's Fair at St. Louis. The spectators are kicking about it yet.

Chicago Scientist Holds Converse With Monkeys

CHICAGO.—Monkeys have a language of their own. They express ideas. They talk so plainly the one physician in the A. T. Still Research Institute, Dr. John Deason, depends upon their conversation to discover when inoculations made in experimenting have taken effect. Monkeys even have a code of honor, he says.

The ringtails and the Javans talk somewhat similar languages, but to the student the difference is quite plain, the physician says.

Doctor Deason spends part of each day conversing with the Rhesus monkeys used at the institute for research work. His favorite is Helms, so named because he occupies cage 57. All monkeys are natural "bluffers," Doctor Deason says. They will not bite as a rule, but make demonstrations of great ferocity to frighten their foes.

"Their expressions when ill are easily understood," Doctor Deason said. "They have entirely different calls for informing their mates, their children and their comrades of danger. They utter warnings with a half bark. Their love conversation is low and cooling."

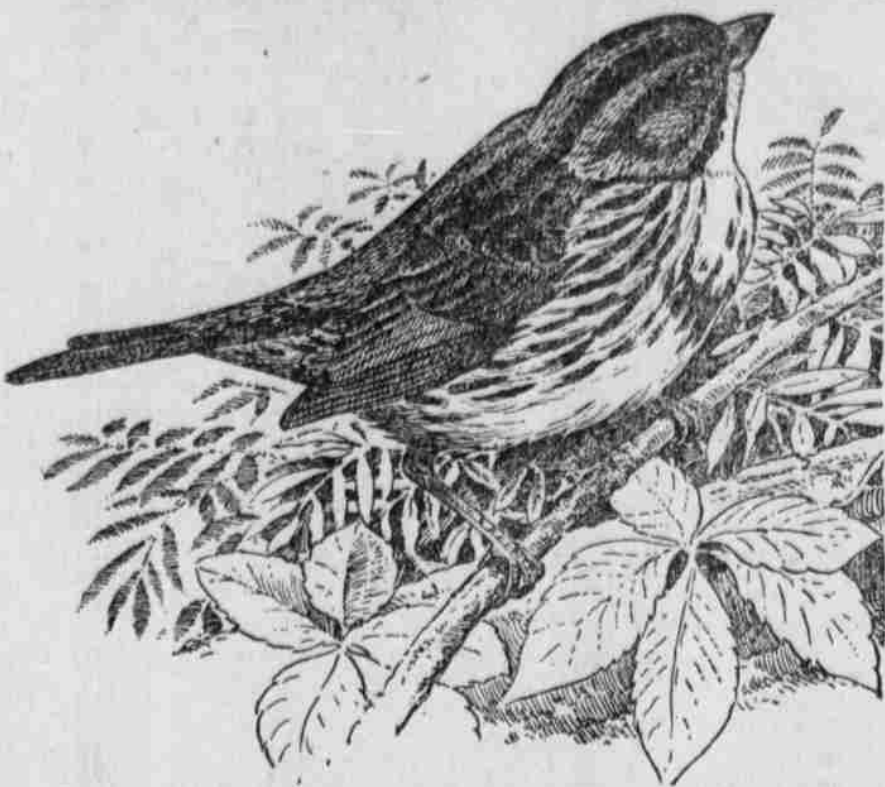
"Monkeys have no sense of grief. They have likes and dislikes among humans as well as among themselves. The females are tickle. They select their mates and boss the house."

"Monkeys have a certain code of honor. For instance, they will never allow the babies to be imposed upon."

His Usual Behavior.
A little boy with big, innocent blue eyes and sunny smile had been having an unusually good romp all morning, but when dinner was announced he so quietly and sedately followed out after his uncle, noticing, said to them, that the uncle, noticing, said to him: "Ray, I believe you are a pretty good boy." Ray, looking up solemnly, replied: "I'm just like this all the time."

Surely Something Wrong.
The following was in the personal advertisement column of the London Times recently: "I contemplate with complacency and reciprocal affection, your ultimatum of renunciation. The antepenultimate disruption of the psychological and psychological elements of conflicting temperamental emotions prognosticated predestined finally." Had she flitted him or what?

AMERICAN SPARROWS EAT MANY INSECTS



Song Sparrow—Above, Streaked With Black and Brown; Crown Chestnut, Streaked With Black and Brown.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
There are some forty species of sparrows in North America which are helpful rather than harmful and should be encouraged rather than discouraged; at least, this is the opinion of the United States department of agriculture's investigator whose "Some Common Birds Useful To The Farmer" has just been issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 630. While the English sparrow is noisy and obtrusive, the American species are unobtrusive both in song and action.

These native sparrows, although so seldom noticed by the majority of people, may probably be found in nearly every part of our country, although not more than a half dozen forms are generally known in any one locality.

While American sparrows are noted seed eaters, they do not by any means confine themselves to a vegetable diet. During the summer, and especially in the breeding season, they eat many insects and feed their young largely upon the same food. Examination of stomachs of three species—the song sparrow, chipping sparrow, and field sparrow shows that about one-third of the food consists of insects, comprising many injurious beetles, as snout beetles or weevils, and leaf beetles. Many grasshoppers are eaten.

In case of the chipping sparrow, these insects form one-eighth of the food. Grasshoppers would seem to be rather large morsels, but the bird probably confines itself to the smaller species; indeed, the greatest amount (over 26 per cent) is eaten in June.

TREATMENT FOR FENCE POST

One of the Best Preservatives is Coal Tar Creosote—To Determine Temperature of Creosote.

(By B. O. LONGYEAR, Colorado Agricultural College.)

A small, but satisfactory, tank for the open-tank method of treating fence posts can be made from one of the galvanized steel barrels used for shipping oil and gasoline. These barrels are 26 inches high by 22 inches in diameter and by removing one of the heads with a cold-chisel, or otherwise, a tank 24 inches deep remains.

This tank is heavy enough to serve the purpose of post-treating, and may be supported upon two iron cross-bars built into the sides of a brick or stone work fireplace. Such a tank will hold about 10 or 12 posts of ordinary size at one time. One of the best preservatives is coal tar creosote. The posts should be seasoned and the creosote should be heated to at least the temperature of boiling water with the posts in it. By leaving the posts in the creosote while it cools down, a good degree of penetration should be secured with most of the quick-growing soft woods like cottonwood, poplar, elm, and the split cedar posts found on the market. The temperature of the creosote may be roughly determined by hanging a small tin can of water in the tank, and when the water boils, the proper temperature has been reached.

The process of treatment may be hastened by keeping the creosote in the tank hot and removing the posts after about an hour's immersion into an open barrel of cold creosote for another hour, while a new batch of posts is being heated in the tank.

RIGHT TRAINING FOR A COLT

Handled in Intelligent and Careful Manner While Young He Will Be Easy to Manage.

Teach the colt to come at your call, always treating him with some fine grain or a lump of sugar when he does come. Train him to be haltered, led about the place, and tied in stall. Walk behind and all around him, speaking to him gently.

Train the colt to become accustomed to the harness while he is small and easily handled, laying the hand on him occasionally. Curry and brush him up one side and down the other, rubbing him even to the hoofs. Hitch him to the older horse awhile, letting him learn by degrees to lead. Handle him thus while young and tender, such a colt walks right off when put in harness later on.

Poultry Overlooked.

There is many a farm where the poultry is considered an unimportant offshoot of the business, but which, if cultivated right "up to the handle," as it should be, would produce more money than all the crops raised.

Animal Protein Best.

Animal protein material produces more eggs than vegetable protein material, and is the most economical. It can best be provided in the form of beef scrap and skim milk.

Banish the British Man.

It requires a diplomat and a gentleman to induce the dairy cow to yield her utmost. The British man should be banished from her domicile.

DROVE OUT ENGLISH

Great French Soldier Made Name in History.

Duke of Guise One of the Ablest Military Leaders of a Day When Warfare Was Recognized Calling of the Nobility.

Francis de Lorraine, second duke of Guise, who took Calais from the English, was born 256 years ago (February 17, 1519), and was assassinated by Poltrot, February 24, 1563.

The house of Guise was a branch of the ducal family of Lorraine, which played a conspicuous part in the religious and civil wars of France in the sixteenth century. The first duke was Claude, the second was Francis, who, if not the ablest, was the noblest of the Guises. No other noble family possessed the power and favor of the Guises, who at times could almost pose as rivals of royalty itself.

Their relation with Mary, Queen of Scots, who was half a Guise by birth, opened out for their ambition a broad and clear field when the little princess at five years of age was betrothed to the dauphin of France, who was to rule as Francis II.

The war by which the Guises were to establish their power and popularity for actual services rendered to the state came when France joined the league resistance to the dominating ambition of the Emperor Charles V. The German princes, who were opposed to the emperor, agreed to let the king of France hold the "three bishoprics"—Metz, Verdun and Toul—which opened their gates to the French army when hostilities had begun.

Emperor Charles V set in motion a large force for the reduction of Metz. He journeyed thither in person with his troops, never doubting the result of the siege.

Francis of Guise was the strong arm upon which the defenders of Metz relied, and he did not fail them. He opposed so resolute and effective a resistance to the emperor that after some months of late autumnal operations Charles was obliged to raise the siege.

The emperor marched off, after having lost 20,000 men, leaving his tents standing and a great store of munitions to fall into the hands of the French.

For this exploit Francis of Guise became renowned throughout Europe. The loss of Metz and the failure in the attempt to take it proved to the worn-out emperor that his day was past, and this formed one of the considerations which a few years later led him to resign all his great lordships and titles in Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Austria, and to give them to his son, Phillip, and his brother Ferdinand.

After his victory at Metz Guise was sent to Italy to oppose the duke of Alva. At first the French arms carried all before them and Guise believed that he could seat himself on the throne of Naples, to which he laid claim of inheritance. But he was opposed and outgeneraled by the duke of Alva, and driven back to Rome, whence he was recalled to France because of the disaster of St. Quentin, which laid Paris itself open to assault.

Returning with his veterans, instead of wasting time in futile operations, he made a swift and sudden turn and assaulted and captured Calais, which had been held for more than two centuries by the English, who now finally were swept off the soil of France. This brilliant blow secured the ascendancy of the house of Guise.

Soon after Francis II came to the throne and Guise now was in possession of the government, but the sickly king did not long survive, and Guise lost his ascendancy.

An assault on a body of Huguenots by some of the followers of Guise, which was committed without the knowledge or approval of the duke, gave the signal for the religious wars which continued for more than thirty years. At the height of his power, at the age of forty-four, Guise himself was assassinated by a Huguenot named Poltrot.

Oriental Water Bottles.

Hebron, one of the oldest cities in Palestine, has always been famous for its Oriental water bottles, made of goat skins. Here are to be found large tanneries, where these receptacles are turned out by the thousands. Lying upon the ground in rows may be seen hundreds of goat skins awaiting purchasers. Each skin is inflated, either with water or with air, so that the buyer may know it is perfectly water tight. The majority of the skins used come from Arabia, while a large number are also received from the Lebanon. They are brought to Hebron by the camel caravans and are purchased by the tanneries and turned into bottles. They pass through many processes and a tanner will spend a week upon a single skin before it is rendered water-tight and serviceable. From Hebron these old "bottles" are sent to all parts of the East, thousands going down into Egypt and the Sudan every year. They are also used as rafts. A number of inflated skins are attached to a light wooden frame, which then not only readily floats, but is capable of carrying quite a heavy load. Such rafts are to be seen on the rivers of Syria and also on the Euphrates and Tigris.—Birmingham Post.

For Identification Purposes Only.

"Gentlemen," began the speaker, thus putting himself in rapport with his auditors, flatterer of his self-esteem, though committing the crime of uttering a pale, white lie.

"Gentlemen," he repeated, thus rubbing it in, "I desire to call your kind attention to the four poems I am about to recite."

A sub rosa groan escaped the tethered audience.

"Only the first of these poems," announced the speaker, "is mine. The other three are by Longfellow."

With an audible sigh of relief, the audience settled back, prepared to endure the worst.

The Grinding.

Real love wears, endures and, like an oak, grows stronger with the years, more firmly rooted by every struggle with opposing conditions, every weathered storm. One of our great composers made the hand organ the test of the popularity of each of his new musical creations. "Will it grind?" was his earnest and wistful question.

The love worth while is the love that will grind, that has in it such real music that all the monotony and grind of married life cannot kill its sweetness, its inspiration, its melody and harmony.—Little Problems of Married Life.

Little Mary Knew.

Two small girls were playing together when one of them suddenly became very thoughtful. "Bessie," said the thoughtful one, "I think that when I die and go to heaven I will take my raincoat and rubbers and—"

"Take your raincoat and rubbers!" wonderingly interjected Bessie. "Why, Mary, it doesn't rain in heaven, does it?"

From the Chestnut Tree.

"What kind of monkeys grow on vines?"
"Gray-apes, you little rascal, you!"

It is possible to entertain an angel unawares, but you can't entertain a bore that way.

We admire a good talker who knows when to shut up.

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial."

—Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetables Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since."

—Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

PLAYFUL DOG CHOKES ROY

Tragic End for New York Youngster That Came With Tug-of-War Game With Puppy.

Thomas Santerano, five years of age, and his cousin, Angelina, aged seven, were playing in the yard of their home with a cloth dog, sliding him down a cellar door and now and then trying him to clotheslines that dangled from a fire escape.

A real dog, unkempt, lean, and no lineage whatever, entered the yard and the children forgot the cloth dog to play with the stranger.

Thomas, standing on the cellar door, flipped the clothesline, and the dog seized it. He tugged one way and Thomas the other the boy slipping around on the cellar door and laughing. In some way the rope got about his neck. He tugged to free himself and the dog resisted.

The little girl didn't understand why her cousin didn't shout and laugh any more. She ran screaming into the tenement. When the neighbors came they found the boy dead. They drove the dog away and carried the boy to his mother.—New York Sun.

The Extreme.

"This fee business is a nuisance. You have to give one everywhere to get the least service."

"I know it. Even if you want to speak politely to a lady, you have to tip your hat."

Quite So.

"Why are you advising everybody to learn to swim?"
"Oh, for divers reasons."

Some men remain bachelors because they are unable to choose between beauty and intellect.

Even a married man's love is apt to grow cold if his breakfasts are not kept warm.

Comparative Food Values

1 pound of rib roast beef
1 pound of Grape-Nuts food

Comparative Cost per Pound

1 pound of rib roast beef
1 pound of Grape-Nuts food

It would be difficult to find a food that affords the same abundance of true nourishment, at so low a cost, as does the famous wheat and malted barley food—

Grape-Nuts

At three-fifths the cost, a package of Grape-Nuts supplies nearly one-third more nourishment than a pound of rib roast beef. And besides, in buying a roast you pay for about 20% refuse, and there's a shrinkage in cooking.

Grape-Nuts food comes ready cooked and every particle in the FRESH-SEALED package is good to eat. Its rich nutrition includes the 'vital' salts that are necessary for brain, bone and sturdy muscle. Grape-Nuts is delicious—easily digested—economical.

Thinking people everywhere are more and more adopting Grape-Nuts—

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.