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Church Directory

The Church of the Holy Comforter.
(Episcopal)
Reverend John Benners Gibble, Rector.
Services:
Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11:00 a. m. Third Sunday, 7:30 a. m.
Holy and Saints' Days, 10:00 a. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
The public is cordially invited. All seats free.

Methodist Church.
(Corner Church and Davis Sts.
Rev. A. B. Kendall, Pastor.
Services:
Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Jno. R. Kelly, Supt.
Christian Endeavor Services Sunday evenings at 6:45.
Mid-week Prayer Service, every Thursday at 7:30 p. m.
Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies on Monday after the first Sunday in each month.
A cordial invitation extended to all.
Parsonage Home for Visitors.

Presbyterian Church.
Davis and Anderson Sts.
Rev. [illegible], Pastor.
Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9:45 a. m.
Preaching every 2nd and 4th Sabbath, 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Mid-week Service every Thursday at 7:30 p. m.
All [illegible] welcome to all.
Parsonage 2nd door east of church.

Episcopal Church.
Rev. Donald McIver, Pastor.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.
Prayer-meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
The public is cordially invited to all services.

Baptist Church.
Rev. Martin W. Buck, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
Sunbeams, second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Church Conference Wednesday before first Sunday in each month
Communion, first Sunday.
Woman's Missionary Society, first Thursday 3:30 p. m.
Ladies' Aid Society, first Monday 3:30 p. m.

The Methodist Protestant Church,
East Davis Street.
Rev. Thomas E. Davis, Pastor
(Parsonage next door to Church)
Services:
Morning, 11:00 Evening, 7.30.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings.
Ladies' Aid and Missionery Societies every Monday afternoon after first Sunday in each month.
Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
J. G. Rogers, Supt.
Excellent Baraca and Philathea Classes. You are invited to attend all services.

Front Street M. E. Church, South
Rev. T. A. Sykes, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday morning and evening.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. W. E. Sharpe, superintendent.
Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7:30.
Epworth League, 7:00 o'clock every Sunday evening.

Macedonia Lutheran Church
Front Street.
Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor.
Residence next door to Church.
Morning Service at 11:00 a. m.
Vespers at 3:30 p. m.
(No services on third Sundays.)
Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prof. J. B. Robertson, Supt.
Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday 3:30 p. m. (Pastor's study.)
Woman's Missionary Society first Thursday in every month at 3:30 p. m.
L. C. E. Society, second Thursday in every month at 3.30 p. m.
Luther League, 2d and 4th Sundays at 3:00 p. m.

Webb Avenue M. E. Church,
Rev. . T. Horley, Pastor.
Preaching every first Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., second Sunday at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 a. m.
John F. Idol, Supt.
Everybody Welcome

Posing as a Man, Denver Girl Wooed, Wed and Lived With Bride

Meeker, Col.—After masquerading for two years as a man, and as such courting and marrying the daughter of a Rio Blanco county ranchman, a comely young woman, who gives the name of Helen Hilsher and says she was formerly a North Denver high school pupil, was arrested and taken to jail, repenting her deception and praying for her early release.

"It's all like a horrible nightmare to me, now that it is over," said Miss Hilsher. "I'm glad to be wearing dresses again like other girls. I would not go through it again for a million dollars."

Miss Hilsher came to Meeker two years ago dressed as a man. Her hair was cut short and her face was tanned from exposure. Her skin was clear, her eyes were bright, and her walk was quite masculine, evidently the result of long practice. She said her name was John Hill, but preferred being known as "Jack" Hill.

"Jack" Hill lost little time in going to work, painting the house of John Davitt, who conducted a saloon and restaurant. From house painter Miss Hilsher graduated to dishwasher in Davitt's restaurant and later was made cook. Davitt and his partner liked the quiet, good-looking and clean-handed cook, who never lost his temper and never used profane language. Later "Jack" was promoted to be porter in Davitt's saloon, and quickly became known as "Davitt's lightweight." The patrons of the place did not take offense at "Jack's" refusal to drink with them, for he minded his own business and apparently never heard them when they used profane language or related risque stories.

After a while Davitt's bartender resigned and "Jack" Hill was given another promotion. "Jack" soon learned to prepare mixed drinks that won unstinted admiration and praise from Meeker's anti aqua contingent.

Later "Jack" went to work for Oscar Muse, a rancher, for whom he worked five months. While working for Muse, Miss Hilsher met Anna Slifka, daughter of Victor Slifka, a prosperous farmer, and sister of a Meeker shoe merchant. After a short courtship "Jack" Hill and Miss Slifka were married, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Nuckols, pastor of the Meeker Methodist church. Hill and his bride took up a ranch on Flag creek and settled down.

Three months ago a man named Thompson saw "Jack" Hill on the streets of Meeker. He thought he recognized the face and spoke to "him." "You are Helen Hilsher, of Denver, are you not?" asked Thompson.

"I am not," retorted "Jack," who turned abruptly and walked away.

Thompson met Anna Slifka's brother, who began an investigation. The climax came when rumors reached Slifka and he accused "Jack" Hill of being a woman. Another hot denial was quickly forthcoming, but Slifka was angry and made threats. Miss Hilsher became alarmed and began making preparations to go to California. Her arrest followed.

Anna Slifka, the "bride," has been taken to her father's ranch and no one outside the members of her family is allowed to see her. It is said she knew of her "husband's" deception and approved of it, so she and Miss Hilsher could get enough money to attend an eastern college for women.

Miss Hilsher says she "married" Miss Slifka because she was sorry for her and because she wanted to aid her in getting an education.

Miss Hilsher was arraigned before a justice of the peace on the charge of impersonating a man.

On the witness stand the "wife" of the "girl husband" declared that she was "married" to Jack Hill nearly a year ago.

Then Miss Hilsher took the stand in her own defense and swore that Slifka knew before they were married that she was a woman and not hand some "Jack Hill," who had been admired by all the girls in town.

"We decided together that we would get married to save me from being annoyed by young women, also that both of us could later on appear as men and earn more wages than we ever could hope to earn as girls.

"But now I am sure I have had enough of the man business and would give anything to undo what has been done.

Miss Hilsher wore male attire, she continued because she wanted to be able to draw a man's wages. This she did in the capacity of bartender, field hand, house painter and other roles common to mankind.

Miss Hilser appeared in court with her attorney. R. L. Chambers, of Colorado Springs and Dr. M. C. Jones, a woman physician who gave her address as No. 403 South Emerous street, Dever. The latter declared she was fostermother to Miss Hilsher and the young "husband," as soon as trouble came to her she wired Dr. Jones who took the first train for Meeker after obtaining the services of Attorney Chambers who arrived here with Dr. Jones.

District-Attorney J. C. Gentry

Brands Bryan As Dishonest.

Hon. Champ Clark, who was the first choice of many Democrats for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, and who has twice been chosen Speaker by a Democratic House of Representatives, is most severe in condemnation of Cabinet officers or others in Government employ who leave their posts of duty to make money elsewhere. He says:—

I say no word in criticism of other people in like cases, but it seems to me to be dishonest for a person to receive money from the Government for performing his official duties and then to leave his post of duty to make money on the lecture platform.

Though disclaiming any intention to criticise others, he deliberately gives Secretary of State Bryan a solar plexus blow. It is Bryan who is the public official who has been conspicuously and frequently absent from his post in order that he might deliver lectures at $250 per night. His plea was that he needed the money, as the $12,000 per annum paid him by the Government is not sufficient for his support.

Champ Clark declares that such a procedure is dishonest. The Speaker is himself a Chautauque lecturer when Congress is not in session. It is reported that he has lost $10,000 this year because the extra session of Congress prevented him from accepting his usual Chatauqua engagements. He believes that when he is employed by the Government for a specific duty he should give his whole time and energies exclusively to the work for which he is paid and not run off from his post and seek to be paid again for some of the time and energy he has already sold. Bryan holds differently and accepts this double pay, so the Democratic Secretary of State finds himself publicly branded by the Democratic Speaker as "dishonest." Philadelphia Press.

The Overruling Providence.

A good man came from a remote rural district to a great city. As he stood upon a corner where several of the great arteries of traffic converged, he was astonished and bewildered at the ceaseless coming and going of endless lines of street cars.

To him it all looked a hopeless jumble.

At last, turning to his city host, he asked incredulously:

"Do you suppose they are all agoin' where they say they be"?

To him it was inconceivable that there could be system and order and definiteness where apparently so much was a matter of speed and switches and skillful manunlation.

Jean Ingelow tells a beautifully story of a little midshipman, who, leaving his ship with his pay jingling in his pockets, started joyfully for home. Here he narrowly missed the hand of a greedy assassin by following a fluttering little white owl through a forest path; there he missed death by drowning in a brackish pool by stumping his toe and falling heavily. Again and again a turn to the right or left, a little delay or extra speed saved him from disaster, and yet when he reached home and his mother asked him what had befallen him by the way, he said: "Oh, nothing; that is nothing much!"

In the routine of the average life, we do not always realize that an overruling Power surrounds us at all times, and that we daily have escapes at which even the angels wonder. Sometimes we are fortunate enough to stub a toe, and we are brought to a standstill to save us from a greater danger.

Then, too, the threads which often look so at cross purposes and in such a hopeless tangle in our own lives or the lives of those about us really do go somewhere definitely after all, and more often perhaps than we realize weave patterns which are symetrical and beautiful.

If all lives ran along on straight tracks, then indeed would we miss the greatest of our opportunities for service for loving and doing and learning.

The order of the cruel Pharoh forced the anguished mother to place her babe in the ark of bulrushes and God, over-ruling the evil command for good, caused it to be the means of the Hebrew child being trained and educated in the arts and sciences of the Egyptians as well as in their statesmanship, so that when the the time was ripe he might lead his own people toward freedom and the promised land.

Unusual experiences test our souls and give us an opportunity to do our best and wait, remembering that God's overruling power is today as it has always been and always shall be: that in his own good time he will show us why and lead us into the sunlight.

With all the waiting and hoping it is sometimes well to remember that our means of communication is unbroken, for prayer is like a great endless belt connecting us with the storehouse of God's great love.

Today's hard lesson may be a preparation for some great testing time. Today's leisure may be a test as to how we would spend more abundant leisure for God eventually overrules all for good rather than for idle or selfish individual gratification.

Each has a part to live and as we live and strive so shall our just rewards be.

Senator Borah To Aid Stokes.

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho is planning to enter the political arena in New Jersey in the interests of ex-Governor Stokes' candidacy for Governor. The Senator is expected to begin making speeches the latter part of this month.

Senator Borah and Mr. Stokes are old friends. But Senator Borah's espousal of the Republican candidate's principles in the New Jersey fight is not the result of friendship alone, but is based upon a conviction that the vote given Mr. Stokes at the primary election indicates clearly a desire for the union of the Progressive and Republican forces under the Republican banner.

Senator Borah will visit the centers of population. He probably will devote considerable attention to the northern parts of the State, because of ex-State Senator Colby's supposed strength in the upper counties.

While Senator Borah no doubt will spend most of his time in an automobile, he will still be the guest of his old college friend, Mr. J. E. Curry of Cranburg, Middlesex County.

Barn And 79 Cows Burned; $40,000 Loss.

West Chester, Pa., Oct. 17.—A large barn on the 500-acre farm of John F. Lewis, at Morstein, near Frazer, was destroyed by fire today with all its contents. The loss is estimated at more than $40,000. Seventy-nine cows perished each one valued at $100.

The origin of the fire is said to have been spontaneous combusion in the alfalfa mows. Mr. Lewis is president of the Academy of the Fine Arts of Philadelphia.

Stripes.

The Tiger's spring was, as usual, straight and true to the mark, and Sulzer is finished. With a dreadful irony the beast, having struck out the life, refuses to mangle the body—Sulzer is not disqualified from holding office.

But Stripes, that destroyed Sulzer, first made him, and he was broken only because he was unsuited to the purpose for which he was created. Sulzer is destroyed to make room for a more tractable man. By Tammany's will Martin H. Glynn is made governor of New York. The liar, thief and perjurer Sulzer was too good for the Tiger, therefore Mr. Glynn shall succeed him. May he have joy in his elevation!

Yet many believe that when November comes along thousands of presumably respectable citizens of New York will turn out to elect to office still another creature of the Tiger, in spite of the appalling record just read. Who, then, really wears the Stripes, the Beast of Prey, or those whom he has by some strange spell shackled mind and body to his service—worse than felons in that their imprisonment is of their own volition, and bids fair never to end?

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE VITAL STATISTICS LAW

Everybody should know the A B C's about the new vital statistics law. Why? Because you and I will have to comply with it once when we die, and all North Carolinians born after October 1st this year will have to comply with it twice. It is at least worth something to know about a law that touches us at both ends of life, but this law will do more. Indirectly it will keep in touch with us all our life. It will be ten times more valuable in five or six years than it is now and, like a few other well known things, it improves with age.

The law itself contains more printed matter than two whole pages of this newspaper and is "curst hard reading" at that. For the reader's benefit we give the gist of how the law operates, what it requires and briefly the benefits we may expect from it.

Operation of the Law.

The law provides, first of all, that the matter of its enforcement shall be in the hands of the State Board of Health. This, as we shall see later, is because it was recognized that primarily it is a health measure. As passed originally, the law was to go into effect July 1st this year, but another section gave 90 days for the local authorities to get the local machinery into operation. This made it Oct. 1st before any births or deaths could be registered under the new law.

For purposes of enforcement the mayors of incorporated towns appoint a local registrar of births and deaths in each town, and the chairmen of the boards of county commissioners appoint a local registrar in each township of the county. This will make in all about 1,390 local registrars in the State, all reporting and directly responsible to the State Board of Heatlh.

Briefly, it is the duty of each local registrar to send in to the State Board of Health, between the first and the tenth day of each month, complete and properly filled out certificates for every birth and death that has occurred within his jurisdiction during the preceding month. On the certificate of death is contained such information in regard to the deceased as the name, residence, age, sex, color, etc., date and medical cause of death. On the birth certificate will be given the full name of the child, the place of birth, sex, and date of birth, as well as the name, residence, age, and other information in regard to the father and mother. In making out a death certificate, the undertaker secures all the information relative to the deceased from friends and learns the medical cause of death from the doctor. When there has been no doctor in attendance, the local health officer makes out the medical cause of death; or where there is no health officer the local registrar makes out the cause of death. Whenever there is any reason to suspect foul play the local registrar may refer the case to the coroner.

In the case of births it is the duty of the physician, midwife or person acting as such to file a certificate of birth with the local registrar. In case there is no physician, midwife or person acting as midwife it shall be the duty of the father or of the mother of the child, the householder or owner of the premises, or manager of the institution in which the birth occurred, to report to the local registrar the facts regarding the birth.

Furthermore, to make sure that the records of all births and deaths are complete, not only will the local registrar continue to use due diligence to see that every birth and death in his territory is reported, but there will be state inspectors making investigations at irregular intervals.

Value of the Law.

It is not contemplated that there will be any very serious difficulty in securing complete registration of all births and deaths when the people once appreciate the value of such a law. It will take perhaps five minutes to fill out a birth certificate and another five minutes to fill out a death certificate and that insures that full official record will be made, and filed in the state capitol for all time, of the vital events in the lives of all our citizens.

From a public health point of view the tabulation of vital statistics shows where death rates are high and where health work is needed. In a few years the effect of health work can be shown and the value of a health officer can be shown in his ability to reduce the death rate. Such records also prove legitimacy, the right to attend school, to work in factories, to marry, to vote, to pay taxes, to hold office, to obtain life insurance, to enter into partnership, to fix responsibility for crimes, etc. By means of such records we can obtain indisputable proof of death for fixing insurance claims, pension rights, etc. Statistics obtained from such records also have educational value. In fact, when a vital statistics law has been in effect for some time, the uses to which it is put are legion. The only reason we don't appreciate their value now is because we have never had such a law.

STATE COLLEGE SETS PACE IN HEALTH WORK

HOW A. AND M. COLLEGE IS HANDLING TYPHOID.

First College in State to Adopt Anti-typhoid Vaccination Free.

A. and M. College at Raleigh is wide awake on health matters. It has that any case of typhoid fever was that any cases of typhoid fever was too much typhoid for a college. When, two years ago, three cases occurred during the summer vacation, an examination of the premises was made by the college authorities, but no local cause was found. This summer a few cases occurred just as the College closed. Not many colleges would have paid any attention to a few scattered cases of typhoid. Not so with A. and M. They insisted upon a thorough examination by an expert, and as the State Board of Health has no epidemiologist, it secured such an expert from the Government for this investigation. After three weeks of diligent search no direct cause for any more typhoid could be found around the College than exists generally throughout the State.

But the college authorities were not content to stop there. Immediately upon the beginning of the school term a few weeks ago, the President, Dr. Hill, and Dr. Tucker, the college physician, began making arrangements to get anti-typhoid vaccine, free of charge, for all the students who would avail themselves of it. Since the vaccine was offered, fully four-fifths of the students have presented themselves for vaccination.

This is indeed a very commendable act, both on the part of the college authorities and the students, and it is to be hoped that practically every student will avail himself of this free anti-typhoid vaccination before the year is over. It is not to be expected that a single case of typhoid will occur among any of the vaccinated students this year.

Value of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine.

The best figures obtainable in regard to the value of anti-typhoid vaccine are from the U. S. Army. Since our heavy losses from typhoid in the Spanish War, our army began giving anti-typhoid vaccination in 1909. Only about 830 men out of 57,000 were vaccinated that year. The next year, however, over one-fourth of the army was vaccinated against typhoid, and typhoid began to decrease. In March, 1911, anti-typhoid vaccination was made compulsory in the army and navy, and the real results of this action are plainly shown in the figures for last year and part of the present year. The average case rate per 100,000 soldiers for 9 years, from 1901 to 1909 inclusive, was 536. After partial vaccination in 1910 it decreased to 232, and with compulsory vaccination in March, 1911, the rate decreased to 80 for that year, and to 26 for last year. For the first 5 months of this year no cases have been reported. Likewise the death rate from typhoid decreased from an average of 37 per 100,000 for 9 years, from 1901 to 1909, to 16 per 100,000 in 1910, to 11 in 1911, and to 3 in 1912, with no deaths during the first 5 months of this year. From these records there can be no doubt as to the efficiency of anti-typhoid vaccination.

Length of Immunity.

About the only question left is the matter of the length of immunity conferred. Unfortunately, our experience with anti-typhoid vaccine has not been long enough to prove the general length of the immunity conferred. In the army, a very conservative practice has been formed of vaccinating against typhoid and smallpox every 4 years. There are no grounds for setting these arbitrary standards, but it is thought to be much better to be on the safe side. In all probability, immunity from typhoid is much like immunity from smallpox. In some cases it may last for only 4 or 5 years, and in other cases it may last a lifetime. As yet, however, it is not conceded that typhoid vaccination is quite as effective or as lasting as smallpox vaccination.

Another singular coincidence has been that in over 200,000 vaccinations against typhoid in the army, not a single death has resulted from the vaccination itself. This, of course, is due very largely to proper care in administering the vaccine.

Within a short time it is to be hoped that not only the other colleges and schools of the State will follow the example of A. and M., but that anti-typhoid vaccine will become quite general among the public at large. Persons that travel or camp or are exposed to typhoid infection should by all means avail themselves of this precaution.

About the middle of October the State Laboratory of Hygiene will be making its own anti-typhoid vaccine. This vaccine will be supplied at only a fraction of the price now charged by manufacturers, and it is to be hoped that by this means our present high death rate from typhoid will show a reduction.