Daughter of George W. Carmack by Tribal Marriage Fights for His Wealth.

St. Louis .- When George Washington Carmack, trapper, packer, prospector and adventurer, discovered the Klondike, Kate Mason, Tagish squaw, known as Mrs. Carmack, was the sharer of his joys and sorrows.

She went trapping with him, packing their belongings on her back. She toiled by his side as a burden bearer. She lived with him in cabin and tent and on the trail. It was pot luck with them. Sometimes they had enough to eat, sometimes not.

The child she bore him for a sharer of their hardships and privations. The day in 1896 when Carmack, prospecting up Rabbit creek and down Bonanza creek, found gold, the woman and child were waiting for him at the mouth of the Klondike.

When fortune made the pathfinder forgetful of the past he put away the Indian mother of his child and espoused a woman of his own race. Carnfack is dead and the Tagish woman is dead. But the child of the white man and squaw is fighting today for the good name of her mother and for a daughter's share in the Klondiker's estate.

Thesquestion which the courts of Washington state are called upon to answer is whether there was a ceremony which made Kate Mason, daughter of a former chief of the Tagish tribe, the wife of the white man. Proof of a ceremony is lacking.

Estate Valued at \$500,000.

There is no lack of proof that the Indian woman, with Carmack's full cognizance, was recognized as his wife, and that he acknowledged himself as the father of her child, but in after years he swore that she had never been anything but his "klootch."

Besides the good name of her mother, Mrs. Graphle Carmack Saftig, the daughter, stands to win all of the estate, valued at one-half million dollars. If the courts decide that Carmack was married to the Indian woman, Mrs. Sattig will be the only heir. Failing to establish a ceremonial marriage, Mrs. Saftig may still win half of the estate.

Carmack, born in California, was

The woman and child joined Carmack on Bonanza and the woman helped him as he gleaned his gold, and helped him carry it to the safe at Healy's trading post.

He "came out" in the fall of 1898 with between \$200,000 and \$300.000 of gold. He brought the woman and child along to Seattle and from Seattle went to Hollister, Cal., where the three lived with his sister, Mrs. Rose Curtis.

In the spring of 1899 Carmack returned to the Klondike, leaving the woman and child at the home of his sister. In June at Dawson ('ity he met Mrs. Marguerite Laimee. She was a large woman, handsome, according to Yukon standards, and was admired by the men who came from the diggings eager to lavish their gold for the refinements of civilization which Dawson City offered. She sold them cigars and tobacco and it 'may well be believed, as she says, that they were lavish in payment, spilling their dust on the counter and not bothering to brush it back into their pouches.

She mentions this detail of her business career at Dawson by way of offsetting the claim that her present affluence was derived altogether from Carmack.

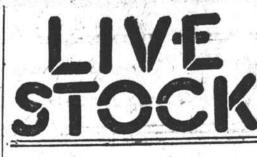
The two came out together in 1900 and went to San Francisco. Carmack wrote to his sister from there that he had lost his affection for Kate and would not have anything more to do with her. Kate sued for divorce, but withdrew the action when she learned that Carmack and Marguerite Laimee had been married at Olympia in October, 1900, and sued for separate mainof this litigation.



Puppet Theater

Antedates History and Was Part the "vayang purva," which in Java can be traced back to the Seventh century, but probably is much older. The word "vayang" means "shadow,"

but has come to include all sorts of drama, as developed from the shadow-



POLK COUNTY NEWS, TRYON, N. C.

BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN

Dorothy Stahl won a section of land,

30 head of steers and \$500 in a beauty

contest at Dallas, Tex., and now she's

taking a trip round the world on the

Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland. Upon

arrival at San Francisco she chal-

lenged any California beauty to equal

Practical Suggestions

for Producers of Beef N. K. Carnes of the animal husbandry division of the University of Minnesota offers several suggestions to producers of beef as to how to improve their position in these times of narrow margins and high taxes. He says beef, producers can get larger returns by:

Producing what the market demands. Marketing through co-operative associations.

Investing the minimum of capital only in buildings and equipment. Keeping good typed animals rather than' scrubs.

Providing good pasture, and

Feeding comparatively inexpensive rations during the winter.

Mr. Carnes lays emphasis on feeding and type. "Good cattle command a premium on our live stock markets," he says. "Good typed animals do not consume less feed than the scrub, but they make more economical use of it." The bureau of animal industry maintains that a steak from a high-class beef animal contains 40 per cent more food value than does a steak from a scrub."

Mr. Carnes holds that feeds for wintering the breeding herd need not be expensive. Silage supplemented with dry roughage and some protein concentrate will carry beef animals along economically. If the dry roughage consists of a legume hay the protein concentrate can be omltted from the ration. "Under some conditions," he says, "It might be more economical to sell part of the legume hay and substitute for it the cheaper roughages with some highly concentrated protein feed. Relative prices should determine."

Horse's Ear Adds Much

Expression to His Face The ear of the horse adds more expression to his face than any other feature. Objectively it indicates his state of mind. Curiosity fear, anger, impatience-how clearly a horse shows these by the attitude of his ears; and how much more plainly these emotions are shown by some horses than by others. An experienced horseman watches his horse's ears continually, because they invariably signal him when the horse is about to change his gait. If you know your horse, you will see that he has a perfectly understood code of ear signals which you may watch to advantage in critical places. You will understand by the positions and movements of the ears what is on the horse's mind. Horses surely do think. The size of the ear, its quality, texture and its setting are all very important. Long and well-shaped ears denote intelligence. Many people admire small and pointed ears, carried close together at the tips. They generally indicate nervous dispositions, however. The long, broad ear, characteristic of the Hambletonian line, denotes a gentle, kindly disposition. A medium ear, not too small and not too harge, carried well and used actively, is the one which gives beauty and character to the head.

ORCHARD **GLEANINGS**

Give Strawberries Good

Protection for Winter Protection of the roots against repeated freezing and thawing; preservation of the soil moisture in the spring; the addition of plant food to the soil; the smothering of the weeds in early spring; slowing up of early growth of plants until after danger of late spring frosts is past; protection against dirty fruit at picking timethese are the chief of many advantages gained through winter mulching the strasyberry patch, according to the experts of the New York experiment, station.

Just hastily glance over that long list once more, and see if it doesn't convince you that if the berries are not already under mulch, they ought to be.

There is surely some mulching material right on the place now that you could use to excellent advantage. Perhaps it is the old stack bottom in the meadow. If it is comparatively free of weed seeds you can do a good turn to both meadow and strawberry patch by putting it on the latter. Or perhaps you have some straw, some swale grass, and anyhow, you can get leaves out of the woodlot if necessary.

Right here it should be said that a good mulching material must be economical and efficient. To these ends it should be the sort easily and quickly spread, should give good protection, and it should not be full of weed seeds to fill the patch with weeds. If you can get good coarse strawy horse manure, at a reasonable cost, that will be almost ideal. It not only provides a mulch, but a lot of fertility in addition. Berries? I have seen loads of them when we could get a mulch like that. The writer has used cornstalks and

wheat straw mixed with excellent success. The cornstalks alone might be used if nothing else is at hand. A word of caution must be voiced here. however. Do not use too fine material, material so fine that it is likely to smoother the plants. Sawdust, for example, is not a first-class mulching material.

The depth of mulch will depend on the material. With such first-class materials as straw, swale grass, and strawy manure cover the whole patch. and cover the plants to a depth of an inch or two. A covering of leaves may be more or less shallow, depending on how dry they are and whether they will mat down. A mulch that mats down is not to be desired.

Put the mulch on just as soon as

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRU Take Tablets Without Fear if You

See the Safety "Bayer Cross,"

Warning! Unless you see the man "Bayer" on package or on tablets for are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions an prescribed by physicians for 23 years Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin Imitations may prove dangerous, -Adv

Champion Barber.

The world's most device barber has just retired after working thirty seven years in the same shop in st Pancras, London, England, Once h shaved no fewer than 78 men in a hour and on numerous securitions has shaved people for three hour hands running, at the rate of one even minute.

A Universal Remedy for Pain.

For over 70 years Alleack's Plaster has been a standard external remedy, solding all parts of the civilized world,-Adv.

Deepest Place in Sea. The Philippine deep deepest place yet discovered in the sea, copy swallow up Mount Evenest, the high est mountain in the world, and sig leave 3,000 feet of water over its sum

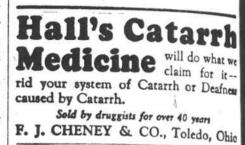
A torpid liver prevents preper food assimila-tion. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. 372 Pearl St. N T Air

mit.

Airy About It.

"Your bill has been running now for nearly a year." "Looks like one those nonstop affairs, chy

About 175 different pieces of mate rial enter into the construction of a first-class watch!





twenty-five years old, when in 1885, he started to the Yukon over the Dyea trail. The following spring he estabilshed the Kealy trading post at Dyea. It was there that he met Kate Mason. She was twenty and pretty. There was no young white woman in all that region to be the wife of the trading post man. So it was quite the natural thing, the mating of George Carmack and Kate Mason.

Of the marriage ceremony, if there was one, there is no record, and no living witness has been found.

Discovered the Klondike.

In the fall of 1892 he went to Fort Selkirk. n the dead of winter, January 11, 1893, the child was born.

When Carmack, with Tagish Charley and Skookum Jim, brothers of the woman, as companions, went prospecting, he left the woman and child where they could have shelter and the meager comforts which native village or trading posts afforded.

Carmack spent the early part of the summer of 1893 salmon fishing at the mouth of the Klondike. In August he and Skookum Jim went prospecting up the north bank as far as Dominion river. On Bonanza creek, beside an old birch tree, on the edge of the rim rock, he found a sprinkling of gold. washed there by the running water. And that was the discovery of what cam to be known as "the Klondike."

They staked their claims, one for Carmack, one for Skookum Jim and formances with living actors. one for Tagish Charley.

New York .- At this time, when a renaissance of marionettes has taken place among Western people, it may be of interest to tell about the Eastern island which, many centuries ago, was the cradle of this art. Further back than recorded history this form of drama existed in Java. The "vayang." or theater, of the Javanese includes all other arts as well; they have almost no painting or sculpture, except the carving and painting of their marionette puppets, for the ancient temple-sculpture of Java is of Hindu, and not Javanese, origin, writes Tyra De Kleen in the Christian Science Monitor.

of Early Ritual of Ancestor

Worship.

In architecture the only thing peculiar to Java is the "pendoppo," an open pillared hall with a sloping roof, which may have one or two walls or none at all. Its purpose is for "vayang" performances.

Javanese literature consists mainly of the books from which the subjects of the vayang plays are taken.

Javanese music is the "gamelan," an orchestra of various instruments, which accompanies vayang.

Origin in Shadow Figures. While the Western theater has a naturalistic origin, having started from real life, which it is meant to depict, the Javanese vayang originated with unreal shadow figures, which were, superseded by more humanlike puppets and finally developed into per-

The most ancient form of vayang is

Memorial to Betsy Ross, Flag-Maker



play. "Purva" means "oldest," and "kulit" means "hide." Both names are used for the same kind of vayang, namely, the shadow plays with flat puppets, carved in hide, gilded and painted with very minute ornamentation. These puppets have exaggerated profiles; their bodies are out of proportion, with enormously long, thin arms, which reach nearly to the ground.

To the unaccustomed European eye they look like grotesque caricatures meant to be ridiculous. But except in the figures of clowns and monsters they are not intended to be so.

First a Religious Rite.

In common with the drama of the Hindus, the Greeks and other people. the Javanese theater has been the direct outcome of religious ceremonies. The vayang purva sprang from the primitive ancestor worship when the shadows of ancestors were invoked, in order to give their descendants an opportunity to honor them and pray to them, asking for protection, advice and all sorts of favors.

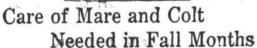
Originally the head of the family invoked the shadows in this way. Later this task was handed over to the priests, or the shamans, From these developed the professional "dalang," the man who manipulates the puppets, while he narrates the story of the play and speaks the roles of the performing figures.

The "dalang" sits cross-legged on a mat in front of a white linen curtain, morning to fill up with cold or frozen which is stretched between two pillars of the pendoppo. Over his head hangs an oil lamp. Between this lamp and never pays to let mares and colts the screen, on which the shadows are projected, the "dalang" moves his puppets from below, using sticks of wood or tortolse shell fastened to their ter. Protect the mares and keep the hands. Behind him the gamelan plays.

Source of Plays. The most ancient legends performed are derived from Malayo-Polynesian myths, interwoven with storles taken from all the Oriental peoples. Later the Hindus came to Java with their religion and Sanskrit Ifterature. From that time the subjects of the plays were taken from the Mahabharata they will not be affected as much as and the Ramayana.

purva at the present time is the one belonging to Pangeran (Prince) Kusumudiuingrat, a brother of the sultan of Surakarta. Through his hospitality and that of his family the writer ofter had the opportunity of witnessing performances in his house, and also of getting valuable information from him. From the shadow play later developed the "vayang klitik" (also called "vayang karucil"), which means "small," "the little people." Here the puppets are carved from soft wood, gilded and painted. They are not flat like the purva figures, nor round like the still later "vayang golek," but something half way between, like a double-sided relief.

In this form of vayang the spectas tors looked at the puppets themselves.



It is an old saying that animals going to winter quarters in good condition are half wintered. It is particularly true of brood mares and colts. The bleak winds and cold rains of the fall months, together with the chilly nights, take more out of animals than months of feeding will restore. This is particularly true of brood mares that are low in condition and of the young colts. They should be stabled every night from now on, and should be fed a small feed before being turned out in the grass, which is very liable to chill and even stop the work of digestion. It stand around shivering during the cold autumn nights and then attempt to make up by extra feed during the wincolt growing, if results are wanted.

Before Weaning Pigs It

Is Proper to Inoculate Before weaning it is advisable to inoculate the pigs for cholera. The advantages are it is cheaper, the pigs can be handled with more ease, and large hogs. Sanitary quarters and Probably the most beautiful vayang simultaneous inoculation for cholera are best assurance one can get for a disease free herd. While it is possible for some farmers to treat their hogs, it is illegal in some states and is to be frowned upon. Farmers' Ealletin 830 "Hog Cholera," may be obtained by writing to United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Stock Enjoy Good Bed.

All classes of live stock thoroughly enjoy a good bed. If well bedded they will rest better and make more efficient use of their feed. Careful attention to such details will often result in profit, while neglect of the same will niean a loss.

Cremate the Insects Produce Strong Pigs. Have you a crematory for insects A mature brood sow that receives on your farm? If not, make arrangene pound of corn per day per 100 ments for one. Pile all the prunings. nounds live weight and all the alfalfa from your berry patch, the orchard. ay she will eat out of a rack will prothe shrubs, and trees and burn them. duce a strong litter of pigs.

early;

the ground is frozen for the first time in the fall. If you have delayed too long now, just put the mulch on the next time the ground is frozen. Better late than never, you know.

Now a word for next spring. those strawberry plants start growing go over the patch with a pitchfork and shake up the mulch, pulling it to the space between the rows so your plants will not be smothered. Will mulching pay? Try it once and you'll say it does.

Fruit Quality Improved

by Applying Right Food Fruit trees require a liberal supply of nitrogen, phosphates, petash and lime, but in what form each of these should be given depends to a large extent on the character of the soil, and also on whether the land is cultivated between the fruit trees or grazed. Nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonla should be used in the spring. Sulphate of potash is considered good, and basic slag is generally preferable to superphosphates. Quicklime, if used with caution, slaked lime or chalk are all suitable. The lime, phosphoric acid and potash can be applied in the fall, winter or early spring. Nitrogen and potash help the trees to make new growth, whilst phosphates and lime greatly improve the quality of the fruit. It is well to remember that the roots of trees spread over a very wide area and, therefore, the manure must not be applied locally, but well distributed. Stock, if turned in to graze, supply

Safe Practice to Prune Grapevines During Winter Grapevines may be pruned any time after the wood has ripened in the fall and before the sap starts flowing in the spring. It should not be done, however, when the canes are frozen, because then they are brittle and break easily in the handling. In sections where grapes winter over without danger from freezing

considerable quantities of nitrogen.

when left unprotected, the pruning is done on mild days in February and early March. Wounds made at this time have a chance to dry before the sap rises. If the cuts are made late in spring or in early summer the sap flows freely from the wounds causing excessive "bleeding." Whether "bleeding" is injurious or not is still disputed, but it is a safe practice to prune

Site for Gooseberries. Gooseberries require a cool situation

with plenty of air and moisture and should be partially shaded. This plant will not thrive well in an exposed situation or where it gets very hot sun. It is one of the first plants to leaf out in the spring.



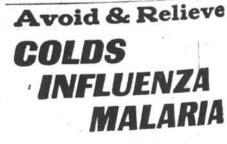
Stops Eczema Relieves the inflammation. Itching and irritation; soothes and softens the skin and leaves it smooth and spotless.



Cuticura Soap is the favorite forsafety razor shaving.



louses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 150, by mail or at Drug gists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y



BY TAKING



refinish polish and to new year right by relin If dealer unal months send postpaid on rece the refinish polish, and Few live agen

WACO POLISH CO.

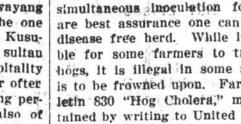


world's best aute pollsh. For a \$1. C. S. Hyde, 622 E. Warth



treatment of ITCH. ECCother RINGWORM, TETTER or other price

itching skin diseases. Price 75c at druggists. or direct from A E Elebarda Medicine Co. Sherman Ta.



A memorial to Betsy Ross, maker of the first American flag, was dedicated and the shadows were abandoned. The in Philadelphia with fitting ceremonies. Photograph shows Mrs. Blanche Belidea of the figures representing anlak, star war mother, placing a flag on the grave in Mt. Moriah cemetery cestors disappeared, and the plays bewhere the memorial was put up. cume secular in character