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We may be getting into deep water in attempting to give advice on a question which many wiser heads than ours have failed to successfully answer. But knowing that the object of marriage is happiness, we wish to give one piece of advice that will be found useful and valuable. It is to let us furnish your nest for you. Our line of Furniture is one well adapted to this purpose. Just drop in and let us suggest to you an arrangement for your parlor, your dining room, your bed room, or all of them.

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THE FURNITURE DEALERS



We'll Explain the Difference

between the various blends of coffee, tea, etc., if you desire. But people who come here regularly for their groceries have come to rely on us when we say an article is "all right." We don't handle the "near pure" kind of groceries. Try our coffee as a sample of our grocery service.

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STERLING FEED CO.

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Wheat, Oats, Grain, Hay, Mill Feed—Shorts, Bran, Vetch Seed, Chopped Oats, Oil Meal, Grass Seed—all kinds constantly on hand. Poultry Feeds and Supplies.

FLOUR—Hard Wheat Brands: American Beauty, Pure White, Red Cross. Every sack guaranteed.
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FURNITURE

The Different Kind—the Strictly Dependable Kind

Add comfort and distinction to your home by selecting your floor coverings from our carefully selected and rightly-priced lines of

Art Squares

An exceptionally large line of all wool and part wool Ingrains, Brussels, Velvets and Axminsters now on display.

Linoleum

on the kitchen floor would save labor and add much to the pleasure of housekeeping. We offer a large variety of patterns to choose from.

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Phone 6

HOUSE FURNISHERS

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FEWER GERMAN AND IRISH IMMIGRANTS.

Census Bureau Figures Show Increase in Number of Italians and Russians.

Figures given out by E. Dana Durand, director of the census bureau, show a marked increase in the number of natives of Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia and Finland who have come to New York in the decade covered by the last census and a correspondingly heavy decrease in the number of immigrants from Ireland and Germany.

Only 270,200 Germans came to New York in the last decade, a decrease of 44,908 since the census of 1900. The immigration from Ireland showed a decrease of 22,573, a falling off of more than 8 per cent from the number who arrived in New York in the previous ten years. Austria-Hungary has been sending her men and women to New York in constantly increasing numbers. In fact, from that country and from Russia, Italy and Finland has come in recent years by far the largest proportion of all the immigrants to the United States. In 1910 New York's population included 485,000 natives of Russia and Finland, an increase in ten years of 163.7 per cent. The census tables show that natives of Russia, Italy and Austria-Hungary constitute more than one-half the entire foreign born white population of the city.

Since 1900 natives of Great Britain, of which there are in New York at present 105,800, exclusive of Ireland, have increased 17.3 per cent. There also has been a steady increase in the number of residents from Canada and Newfoundland.

The following figures show the number of persons born in foreign countries in New York in 1910 and the changes since 1900:

	1910	Increase over 1900
Austria-Hungary	252,520	147,508
Austria	192,300	101,734
Hungary	73,200	41,784
Germany	278,200	44,908
England	78,100	8,379
Scotland	26,000	6,172
Wales	1,700	14
Ireland	25,500	22,573
Italy	380,400	194,971
Russia and Finland	485,000	301,429
Russia	478,200	297,772
Finland	7,800	3,657
Norway, Sweden, Denmark	60,000	19,623
Norway	22,200	10,813
Sweden	24,900	6,584
Denmark	7,900	2,226
Other European countries	82,500	41,571
France	18,200	3,465
Greece	8,000	4,691
Roumania	22,100	21,601
Switzerland	10,400	2,051
All others	14,800	7,783
Canada and Newfoundland	30,800	5,941
All other countries	22,600	11,754

*Decrease.

\$7.50 CHAIR WORTH \$15,000.

Seat of Louis XIV, Used by Napoleon Bought For a Song.

A chair with a history, a much battered, tarnished chair with the hair protruding from the seat, was sold at Fordsburg, South Africa, recently for \$7.50. Mrs. Harvey of Redruth, who purchased the relic, refused \$5,000 for it when its history became known, and it is said experts appraise its value at \$15,000.

According to the story told of this chair, it belonged to Louis XIV, and with other furniture was bought by the British government and shipped to St. Helena for the house to be occupied by Napoleon while he was a prisoner there. The vessel carrying this furniture altered its course for a reason unexplained and was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope.

The historic chair was rescued from the waves and until its sale to Mrs. Harvey had been kept in a warehouse.

FAMOUS KEY HOME TO GO.

House of Author of "The Star Spangled Banner" to Yield to Business.

The old colonial house in George town, Md., in which Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," lived will be torn down next spring to make room for a business building.

In 1907 the Francis Scott Key Memorial association was formed to raise funds with which to purchase the property and to preserve it. The purchase price was \$15,000, but the association failed to raise the money.

Representative Taggart of Kansas has promised the members of the association that he will ask congress to appropriate a fund to remove the old house to Rock Creek park.

EDISON MAKES PREDICTION.

Electrification of Railroads Coming, and Soon, Too, He Says.

"There is one great thing coming," said Thomas A. Edison, "and that is electrification of the railroads. That is coming, and soon too."

He then spoke of his latest inventions.

"Concrete furniture will be a success," he said. "Motors will be improved so that they will be in constant service, and a purchaser will need only one in a lifetime. The talking moving picture is going to put the theaters out of business."

"I am not all in yet and hope to give the world a few more ideas before I go into the hereafter."

World's Biggest Steel Pipe Order.

The largest order for steel pipe ever placed in the world, it is believed, has been let by a Calgary (Alberta) firm, which has ordered from the United States Steel corporation 300 miles of pipe at a cost of about \$3,600,000, to carry natural gas from Row island to Calgary.

CENTENNIAL OF OF 1812

Capture of Washington and Other Spectacular Incidents Recalled.

THE year 1912 marks the lapse of a century since the outbreak of our last war with England. By all odds the most spectacular incident of that conflict was the capture of Washington by the British, which was followed by the burning of the capitol and the White House, the president and his cabinet being driven to ignominious flight.

One hundred years ago, in 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain by a bill which, after passing the senate and house, was formally signed by Mr. Madison.

The struggle which thereupon ensued was marked by some very heroic deeds and many blunders on our side, but the most inexcusable and inglorious happening of all was the taking of Washington, which could easily have been prevented. Truth to tell, the president and his advisers availed themselves of this precious opportunity to behave like a lot of old women, and General Winder, who commanded the American troops in the vicinity of the capital, lost his head entirely and did nothing until it was too late to do anything effectively.

Nevertheless the occasion had its hero and its heroine. The latter was Mistress Dolly Madison, who played her part like a man, holding the fort at the White House until the last possible moment and then retreating in good order with everything in the way of official documents and valuables that could possibly be carried away.

Dolly Madison's Letter.

At the moment of what seemed extreme peril she coolly sat down and wrote to her sister, Mrs. Steptoe Washington:

"Will you believe it, my dear sister, we have had a battle near Bladensburg? And I am still here within sound of the cannon. Mr. Madison comes not. May God protect him. Two messengers covered with dust come to bid me fly, but I wait for him. At this late hour a wagon has been procured. I have had it filled with the plate and most valuable portable articles. Whether it will reach its destination, the Bank of Maryland, or fall into the hands of the British, events must determine. Our kind friend Mr. Carroll has come to hasten my departure and is in a very bad humor with me because I insist on waiting until the large picture of General Washington is secured. It required to be unscrewed from the wall, and this process was found too tedious for these perilous moments, so I have ordered the frame broken and the canvas taken out. It is done and the precious portrait placed in the hands of two gentlemen of New York for safe keeping. And now, my dear sister, I must leave the house or the retreating army will make me a prisoner in it by filling up the road I am to take."

The portrait of Washington was by Stuart and hung in the state dining room. Somebody, at Mrs. Madison's orders, broke with an ax the heavy gold frame that protected the inner one of wood, on which the canvas was stretched, and thus it was removed uninjured. The oft published statement that the picture was cut from the frame by Dolly herself is incorrect.

But to go back a little. The British forces on land and sea had orders to "destroy and lay waste such towns and districts on the coast as might be assailable." The enemy's fleet and transports arrived off the mouth of the Patuxent (fifty miles south of Annapolis) on the 18th day of August, 1814. The troops, under General Robert Ross, were disembarked on the following day and formed into three brigades, numbering 4,500 men. On Aug. 20 the boats of the fleet, led by Rear Admiral Cockburn, started up the Patuxent to capture a bunch of gunboats blockaded there, under the command of Commodore Barney. The soldiers marched abreast of the boats, and Barney, having blown up his vessels to prevent them from falling into the hands of the foe, retreated.

A Remarkable Proceeding.

Now comes the remarkable part of the military proceedings. For five days the British troops marched across Maryland in a leisurely way, without encountering the slightest opposition. The country, much of it densely forested and with few roads, was difficult. Under such circumstances a few hundred determined men could have so harassed the advancing column as to make its progress practically impossible. Even the most untutored savages would have had sufficient military knowledge to adopt such an expedient. But General Winder, with a force of 2,500 men, including 1,000 regulars and 500 fighting sailors under Barney, did nothing.

As a result, the enemy was not obliged to fire a shot until it had arrived actually within sight of the capitol. Then at Bladensburg Winder put up some sort of a fight. But it was wholly ineffective, and the Americans soon fled—all of them, that is to say, except the 500 sailors under Barney, who stuck by their guns, and, against overwhelming odds, were pretty nearly wiped out before they sur-

OUR WAR WITH ENGLAND

How Mistress Dolly Madison, Heroine of the Occasion, Played a Man's Part.

rendered, Barney himself being badly wounded and made prisoner.

There is no question of the fact that if Barney, instead of Winder, had been in command of the American forces the foe would never have got anywhere near Washington. He knew his business. But as it was, the British entered the city after nightfall on the 24th and camped a quarter of a mile east of the capitol.

Panic in Washington.

Meanwhile in Washington alarm had turned into panic. The American troops, after the fight at Bladensburg, were in disorderly retreat. Crowds of flying fugitives were passing over the Long bridge across the Potomac, and when the British entered the population had dwindled to a few stragglers and the slaves of absent residents. All private houses were shut up and there were few signs of life.

During the previous twenty-four hours clerks at the president's house had been busy packing and aiding in the removal of valuables. Coarse linen bags, hastily made for the purpose, were hung around the walls to receive portable stuff and particularly documents. Among the latter were the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States and Washington's commission as commander in chief of the American forces. The records of the Continental congress are said to have been carried away by Mrs. Madison in a small red trunk, which is preserved to this day as a historical relic in the department of state.

History relates that General Ross was in favor of attacking Baltimore rather than Washington, because of the larger loot there to be obtained, but Cockburn thought it would be more spectacular to raid the Capital City, and his plan prevailed, one notion of his being that it would be a fine scheme to take the president and his wife and exhibit them as captives in England.

Cockburn had a strong sense of the picturesque, and it is related that on the evening of his arrival in Washington he entered the capitol and, seating himself in the chair of the speaker of the house of representatives, put the question, "Shall this harbor of Yankee democracy be burned?" The mock resolution was carried unanimously, and thereupon the furniture and whatever other combustibles chanced to be at hand were gathered in heaps, the torch being applied. The temporary wooden structure at that time connecting the senate and house wings burned readily, and everything inflammable went up in smoke, including the library of congress, then housed on the second floor at the north end.

Delighted with this exploit, the admiral and General Ross led their men up the avenue to the president's house. After ordering and eating supper at the home of an old lady named Suter, living close by, they proceeded at about 11 p. m. to break into the mansion, the doors of which were found locked. John Slousa, a porter, seems to have been the last person to leave the place. When he had carried Dolly's pet parrot to the house of Colonel Taylor, two blocks away, he returned, locked up and took the keys to Philadelphia.

The Capitol Ransacked.

Having broken open the doors they ransacked the place from top to bottom, and then obtaining fire from a beer shop opposite the treasury collected the furniture together in heaps and set it alight.

Meanwhile the American commander, Tingey, had set fire to the navy yard and the vessels in the neighborhood, and before midnight three conflagrations made the whole country almost as light as day, while from the distant hills of Virginia, beyond the Potomac, the fleeing president and members of his cabinet caught glimpses of the ruin their incompetence caused.

All this while the British were almost in panic themselves. They were afraid of being surprised by a superior force, and were in a hurry to get away. This state of mind was much intensified by a frightful hurricane which struck the city at 1 p. m. on the day after the capitol and White House were burned. It rained as if the bottom of the sky had fallen out, and the wind blew down many buildings which the British had spared. The invading soldiery were nearly drowned, and thirty of them lost their lives, walls falling upon them. A British officer wrote, "Our column was as completely dispersed as if it had experienced total defeat."

The storm saved the war department and the postoffice, which the enemy had meant to burn. They left the city twenty-nine hours after they had entered it. When Mrs. Madison returned she found the Long bridge burned and was ferried across the river in her carriage on a raft. Her home being in ruins, she was received by her sister, Mrs. Cutts. Later the president resided at Colonel Taylor's mansion, known as the Octagon House (which still stands), on the corner of New York avenue and Eighteenth street, where he and Dolly passed the following winter. The treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed.

PEACE CENTENARY WILL BE WIDELY OBSERVED

Celebration Planned For 1915 In All English Speaking Countries.

Mayor Gaynor, at the request of the national committee for the celebration in 1914-1915 of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples, named a committee to arrange for the celebration in New York city. The list comprises 136 New York citizens.

The national committee has been organized in conjunction with similar movements in Great Britain, Canada and other parts of the English speaking world. The committee plans to commemorate the peace anniversary by the erection of permanent memorials rather than by street pageantry. For this reason it has been necessary to organize far in advance of the celebration, which will extend from Feb. 17, 1915, until some time in the summer, coming to a close with ceremonial exercises in San Francisco.

Senator Elihu Root has suggested to the committee that for a given five minutes on Feb. 17, 1915, the anniversary of the ratification by the American and British governments of the treaty signed at Ghent, all human activities, so far as possible, shall absolutely cease and that the 150,000,000 English speaking people throughout the world shall engage in silent prayer and contemplation.

A number of suggestions have been made regarding the nature of the permanent memorials. One proposes a monument in the form of a water gate to be erected on the Canadian and American sides of the Detroit river at Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., and another that an arch be placed on the Canadian frontier over the New York to Montreal highway, now being built. Still another is that boundary monuments of artistic design be erected at local points along the American-Canadian frontier.

It has been advocated also that a building be erected at New York to be dedicated to the cause of peaceful progress, in which international congresses and public meetings can be held.

IN FAVOR OF ROWING.

Oarsmen Are Said to Live Longer Than Other Athletes.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard's famous physical director, says that of all athletes those who take up crew work live longer, marry younger and have more children, and that 55 per cent pursue some course of athletics after leaving college. Football and basket ball, said Dr. Sargent, are much more injurious to the heart than rowing, and the ratio of deaths among track athletes is larger only because more men come out for that branch of sport.

Dr. William G. Anderson of Yale, who is to be connected with the Harvard Medical school during the winter, said that athletes live longer than their nonathletic brothers and that insurance companies accept the athlete as a better risk.

"I would much rather see 22,000 students," he said, "playing football and 200 spectators than 22,000 spectators and twenty-two players."

"We at Yale hope to bring about a condition whereby sports will be enjoyed by the masses and not by a comparative few."

100 POINTS TO PERFECT BABY

Boston Clergyman Sets Up Standard For Judging Infants.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Van Ness, a Boston pastor, has drawn up a standard by which to judge a baby. Here is his 100 point scale:

Sense of smell... 10 Appearance... 10
Sense of touch... 10 Hair... 10
Sense of taste... 10 Teeth... 10
Sense of sight... 10 Physique... 10
Sense of hearing... 10
Condition... 10 Total... 100
Health... 10

Dr. Van Ness says:

"A perfect baby must be good looking. It must show signs of a good disposition. It must have a ready smile. It must have good hair, and its teeth must come through fairly early. It must be well nourished, and that, indeed, is the secret of perfection, for unless a baby assimilates its food properly it can't be expected to vie with other babies that do."

PAYS 20-YEAR-OLD DEBTS.

Minnesota Miller, Now Rich, Remembers Men He Owed in 1890.

E. A. Bean, a miller of New Prague, Minn., is distributing large amounts among men whom he owed when he failed twenty years ago, when he was fifty-one years old. He is paying interest at 6 per cent on \$100,000 which he then owed.

When he failed he was the head of the Polar Star Milling company of Faribault. This was in 1890. He went to New Prague, leased an idle mill and rebuilt his fortune at the age of seventy-one.

GOOD SLEIGHING ON MARS

New Fall of Snow Reported by Professor Percival Lowell.

A telegram received by John Ritchie, Jr., former Harvard astronomer, from Professor Percival Lowell, brother of Harvard's head, states that the snow on Mars has disappeared and new layer has fallen.

As Mr. Lowell has said that Mars is inhabited by a race approaching our own in intelligence, they are supposed to like sleighing.

The new cap of snow is in latitude 70 degrees.

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MANY MATTERS PASSING

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