

Non-Partisan in Politics.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Farmers Supplemental Institute under the auspices of the Purdue University School of Agriculture, will be held at Culver, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 5 and 6, 1904. An excellent program has been arranged which should attract a large attendance of farmers.

Fulton county farmers' institute at Rochester Jan. 18 and 19.

The Marshall county farmers' institute will be held at Plymouth Jan. 13 and 14.

LITERARY COMMENT.

We have at hand a copy of a new book, "Athens," by Rev. George Ransom Streeter, now of Culver. Rev. Streeter's book is exceptional in that it was written, composed and printed by Rev. Streeter himself. It is a neat paper bound volume of 230 pages, and the typographical work is creditable.

The story deals with the life of a college-bred minister and to this extent is hackneyed. Rev. Streeter, however, breaks away from the ordinary course in the display of humor. He writes commonly and well. The expressions of everyday are not barred, and in some places the humorous description is most excellent. Listen to this describing the entrance of the congregation on Sunday morning: "Notice on the front seat, the Hon. John Cassidy. Claims to be a lawyer. Clerical in appearance. The ingrain of his nature is suavity, subtlety and pharisaism." * * * Hon. John gave his mother-in-law his note for a large amount (her entire fortune) and then stole from her the note. Bro. Burger now enters. There is an air of sanctity in every movement. Sweetness and light sits, becoming upon his modest brow. His voice is low and sweet when he speaks out in meeting, words melt in pathos, his thoughts are bright, angelic and his rapt vision of spiritual entities are heavenly indeed. But, poor man, his religious worth seems to be an unknown quantity. The rude, unfeeling, unsentimental, every day citizen remarks, "Old Burger has nine depths of hell under his tough old hide."

Many other passages excel this in causticity.

As for the story proper it is entertaining, although simple. The struggle of the young minister with the lawless elements, a couple of fights nicely handled, a sensational trial and a mysterious will are all elements. The love story woven with the remainder is also creditable.

In general, Rev. Streeter has builded better than he knew, and has given to the church public something that will help, and to the general public an interesting story.—Anderson Morning Herald.

ELI EXPLAINS.

While working on the ice I was taken with a severe pain in the side and making the complaint in the presence of others, someone said that he had something that would stop the pain, and produced a small quantity of morphine, not having anything with which to measure the dose he lumped it out with the result that it almost proved fatal.

ELI SPENCER.

ELDER BROOKS AT

MAXINKUCKEE.

Elder W. H. Brooks, pastor of the Christian church at Maxinkuckee, is extensively billed upon a number of interesting subjects. He proposes to perform the marriage ceremony free, which should be an inducement to those who wish to enter the state of matrimony. His office hours are from 7:30 to 8:15, p. m., and gives a general invitation to the public.

CONCERNING NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION LAWS.

Many readers have from time to time requested information concerning newspaper subscription laws. Eight have been compiled from decisions of the U. S. court.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid and collect for same.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former address they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from office or removing and having them recalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscriber be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such that the newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publishers, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

8. It is not unlawful to advertise debtors' accounts for sale.

It will be seen that many disputed points are disposed of by these decisions, which are certainly only just. If a subscriber doesn't want to renew his subscription let him notify the publisher. The delinquent must pay up if he desires to discontinue his subscription. Otherwise he is held responsible for as long as the paper is being sent to him, whether he takes it from the post office or not.

CHILD BADLY BURNED.

Boulah, the little four years old daughter of John W. Kaley and wife, of Winona, was frightfully burned Jan. 7th, at their home, and Mrs. Kaley was also painfully burned in trying to save the baby. The child was left alone for a few minutes in the store operated by Mr. Kaley, and it is supposed played with the fire in the stove. On Mrs. Kaley's return to the room the baby's clothes were all in a blaze. Before it could be put out the child's face, neck, right arm and one hip were very badly burned. Her condition is considered serious. Mrs. Kaley's hands were deeply burned in smothering the fire in the baby's clothing.

—Starke Co. Democrat.

A Wedding—A Poem.

A Newcastle township Sentinel correspondent sends in a report of a wedding of Miss Mary Week and Mr. Francis Day, of near Tippecanoe, both being residents of Marshall county. With the write-up of this pleasant event came the following bit of original poetry:

A week is lost, a day is gained,
But time should not complain,
There'll soon be little days enough
To make a week again.

—Rochester Sentinel.

Fred Cook visited friends at Mentone last Sunday.

C. M. A. Notes.

A track and skating area of several acres on the lake has been cleared of snow and is affording excellent sport to those cadets who enjoy being on the ice.

An article on the Culver Military Academy, by Ralph D. Paine, will appear in this week's issue of the Illustrated Sporting News, published in New York. This is one of a series of articles on "Famous American Schools." Articles on Exeter, Andover and St. Paul's have already appeared.

Mr. E. B. Gaynor of Chicago, has started his classes in dancing at the Academy. He will give a lesson each Tuesday. This year he will have an advanced class so that cadets he instructed last year may, if they desire, take up the course where they left off without wasting time on a repetition of preliminary lessons.

A cadet literary society was organized last Saturday evening under the direction of Capt. Edwards. It is to be called the Forum. It has already a membership of 65. Culver has long needed an organization of this sort, and it will doubtless prove a very entertaining and valuable way of spending a part of the Saturday evenings. The following is substantially the program to be carried out at each meeting.

Salutation, essay, declamation, story, to be told from memory, may be original with the teller or a story that has been read, debate, two on each side, followed by general debate, extemporaneous discussion of some subject assigned at the beginning of the evening, valedictory, parliamentary drill, critic's report by Capt. Edwards.

The following officers have been elected: Pres., Bays, F.; Vice Pres., Wood, J.; Sec., Doggett; Treas., Jaquith, F.; Sensor, Crumpacker; Chaplain, Mattinson; Sergeants at Arms, Barrett and Meador.

The following promotions and appointments were made in the corps of cadets last week: To be Captain, J. W. Westphal, Vice Patterson resigned, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant, J. F. Younger, Vice Westphal, promoted, to be Second Lieutenant, D. R. Smith, to be Sergeants, J. C. Hastings, G. F. Raymond, C. R. Woods, to be Corporals, S. W. Allender, H. Gruet. No serious attacks of "enlargeensis of the coco" have been reported as a result of these newly acquired honors. The CITIZEN extends its congratulations to all, for an office at Culver stands for good a deal, and especially do we felicitate the Corporals, for there is no satisfaction quite so complete as that of winning this first rung on the ladder of promotion. Cadets G. W. Campbell and M. T. Topping were promoted to the grade of Corporals in the same order that accepted their resignations as cadets. Both had excellent records last fall and they were thus permitted to resign with the rank that would have been the reward for their good work had they returned.

NORTH UNION.

G. F. Castleman Correspondent.

Geo. Osborn and Albert Overmyer were at Knox on business Saturday.

W. P. Castleman and wife were at Plymouth on business Wednesday.

The teachers of North Bend township held institute at the Castleman school house Saturday. All were present except one.

James Shearer purchased a new wagon of Marbaugh Bros. at Monticore Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Hayes and mother, of Culver, were in this vicinity Monday.

County News.

F. E. Janke Correspondent.

Circuit Court will adjourn Jan. 21st.

Pearl Bolinger was granted divorce from George Bolinger.

Abner Vinneedge of La Paz was granted a liquor license by the Board at the January term.

The case of A. B. Martin vs. the Nickel Plate railroad for damages will be tried before a jury Jan. 20.

The republicans of the 13th district met in South Bend Tuesday and selected John L. Moorman as chairman of the 13th congressional district.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week: Grover C. Hartman and Orpha M. Koonz, Charles E. Lewaller and Ida Overstreet.

The case of State of Indiana vs. Chas. E. Welch, charged with being cruel to animals, the jury acquitted him after being out for eighteen hours.

There being no objections raised on the reviewers report on the J. L. Marvin ditch in Center township, the same was approved and established by the Board.

C. W. Metaker vs. William O'Keefe, county Treasurer, for injunction, and order to prohibit the publication of legal county printing in other than the Democrat.

County treasurer, O'Keefe has turned into the county fund the sum of \$1174.32 as interest collected on public money on deposit for the year 1903.

The county council will meet in special session Saturday, Jan. 16, to make additional appropriations for 1903, and to consider other matters that will be presented.

The republican precinct committees of the various townships met at Plymouth Monday, and selected Foster A. Groves, of Union township as chairman of the county central committee.

The delinquent tax list is being prepared by the Auditor and will appear in the Democrat and Tribune for three consecutive weeks, beginning Jan. 21st. Sale to be held on the second Monday in February.

The following cases have been filed since our last report: B. C. Person vs. the Pennsylvania railroad company for damages, on appeal from justice court of Bourbon; Millie Hacker et al vs. John Nixon et al for partition of real estate; Lynia M. Finney vs. John M. Finney for divorce and restraining order to prohibit the sale of furniture.

Contracts for county asylum supplies were awarded as follows: C. E. Allman, groceries, \$110.00; Hogarth & Co., tobacco, 23.87; C. Shadel, drugs, 4.80; L. Fawn, brooms, 5.20; H. E. Buck, hardware, 49.61; Astley & Hess, oils, 32.00; Ball & Co., dry goods, 59.00; M. Lauer & Son, shoes, 34.13; M. Lauer & Son, clothing, 45.48; Linkenhelt Coal Co., seeds, 27.00; H. Schell, 50 cord wood, 162.50.

RUTLAND.

J. W. Falconburg Correspondent.

Mrs. Jessie Ulery is on the sick list.

Frank Ulery visited in Culver over Sunday.

J. R. Vinneedge shipped a carload of hogs Tuesday.

Joseph Brook, of Bass lake, visited I. C. Brook Tuesday.

Chas. Inks' little son, Lester, is very sick with appendicitis.

Miss Myrtle Hunt, of Plymouth, David Aley and wife and Henry Lichtenberger and wife, of Hibbard, visited Robert Frisinger Sunday.

TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Our prosperous town is exposed to the most dangerous element, that of fire. In our helpless condition should fire destroy the town, or a greater portion of it, our town officials would emulate the officials of Chicago in trying to fix the blame on others but the people would convict them, if not in the courts, in public opinion, of gross negligence. The attention of our town council has been called to this matter of fire protection so often, and so forcibly, that no excuse could be offered by them. The public demands that some action be taken in this matter. We have, the same as all other communities, a few chronic grumblers, who would oppose any needed improvement that would require the expenditure of money, but these same grumblers would be loudest in their condemnations should there be any considerable loss by fire, especially if their property were destroyed. Some action should be taken at once.

WERE KILLED IN THE PANIC.

Relatives of a Rochester Family Perish in the Iroquois Theater Fire.

One of the families to receive the intelligence that relatives were in the ill-fated building, was that of John B. Fieser. He received a letter from his brother Harry, which brought the sad news that his wife, her mother and a sister were killed in the panic. The letter stated that the bodies of the three unfortunates were found under a score of others and the only thing that he could recognize his wife by was her skirt and shoes. The remainder of her clothing and body was torn and mutilated beyond recognition. The other two bodies were close by which also helped him to believe that the disfigured body was that of his wife.

The Fiesers are known to some of our people.

STATE LAW ON THEATRES.

Indiana's state law as to theatres, and other public places is summed up by the Indianapolis Sentinel as follows: It provides that proper means of egress sufficient for the use of all persons shall be provided and all such must open outward and windows outward or upward. The proscenium of all theatres must have fire-resisting curtains, of some incombustible material, such curtains shall be operated by a proper mechanism. The penalty is \$5,000 for the life of each person killed or for damages for each person injured. Parties responsible shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than twelve months in the county jail. A state law also provides that all public buildings of three stories or more shall have iron fire escapes.

THE SOUTHWEST LIMITED

The Southwest Limited via the new Short Line of the Chicago & St. Paul Railway, Chicago to Kansas City, has taken its place with The Pioneer Limited, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and The Overland Limited, Chicago to Omaha and San Francisco, among the famous trains of America.

These trains offer excellence of service and equipment not obtainable elsewhere. There are many reasons for this, one of which is the fact that this railway owns and operates its sleeping, dining and library, parlor and other cars, thereby securing an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere. If you are going West it is worth while to write for descriptive folder. E. G. Hayden, T. P. A., C. M. & St. P. Ry., 189 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.

LOCAL ITEMS

A son of Rev. Brown is sick. Dr. Rea is attending him.

A. N. Bogardus transacted business at Indianapolis Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. Wiseman attended the Republican convention at South Bend Tuesday.

Chas. Stahl and Chas. Newman went to Plymouth Wednesday to attend the Farmers' Institute.

Mrs. Love, of Plymouth, with her infant child is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Eli Spencer.

The street lights in front of the churches should be put in service, especially when the nights are dark.

James Shaw and family and Walter Shivers and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stahl.

Amos Osborn went to LaPaz Tuesday and returned to Plymouth Wednesday to attend the Farmers Institute.

A new series of postage stamps will soon appear to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase Exposition next year.

Foster Groves, of Hibbard, represented Union township at the Republican convention at South Bend Tuesday.

The town is in darkness and the way the weather has been and the condition of the side walks makes going dangerous.

Frank McLane is carrying the mail on R. R. No. 14 this week. The regular carrier, David Smith, is on the sick list.

James T. Poulson, of Ilion, candidate for sheriff before the democratic primary convention was in town Wednesday.

Bert Allman is taking an invoice of his stock of clothing and furnishings and his add is offering some special bargains.

Porter & Co., are taking an invoice of their stock of general merchandise this week. They have some bargains to offer you, see their ad.

Several children of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murray have a severe attack of pneumonia, and one child has typhoid fever. Dr. Rea is attending them.

Cook Bros., have a fine sleigh on exhibition in front of their store, and as we are having fine sleighing it should prove quite a temptation to some of our people.

Fred Hollister, formerly of this place is now located at North Bend, Oregon, where he is engaged in the real estate business, and is president of a promoting company.

David Smith has been employed to keep the town clock wound and in running order. Whose duty is it to get some one to look after the street lights that were at one time the pride of Culver.

E. E. Vanschoiack, of Bryant, South Dakota, has returned from a trip through Florida and other southern states. He will visit a few days with relatives and friends, after which he returns home.

Judge Mitchell of Para, who has been spending his summers here at the Lake for more than twenty years was buried last Monday. Hon. John Mitchell, an able member of the Peru Bar and for some time Judge of the common please court, was well known to our people and highly respected for his many noble and manly attributes. He was one of the old land marks here, and with eight or ten others spent much of his time at Lake Maxinkuckee fishing. But few of the old pioneers are left, the men who came here for pleasure and received it.

Mme. Patti will take home \$400,000 profits. If that isn't faring well, what is?

It begins to look as if the Missouri mule may as well be getting ready for a sea voyage.

Japan has millions for war, and it would do well to keep them for locomotives and bric-a-brac.

Turkey has promised to make full reparation, and hopes we will be good enough to let it go at that.

It may be that the Turkish soldier smokes a better brand of coffin nail than the British soldier does.

King Edward swore the other day and now New York is threatened with a shocking wave of profanity.

And yet many more persons have been hurt in railway accidents this year than in flying machine accidents.

Learned ethnologists have discovered that all tribes within the arctic circle are of one race—the blubber race.

There are heavy fogs in Paris this winter, owing no doubt to the sudden good will between that city and London.

All Fools' day appears to have played a part with the bungler who sought by forgery to fasten guilt on Capt. Dreyfus.

When Tom Lawson writes verse instead of prose in dealing with Amalgamated and Heinze, is the worst ever or isn't it?

New York could satisfy a good deal of natural curiosity by revealing where it goes to get the exhibits for its beauty shows.

A man named Solomon is in trouble at Hamilton, Ont., over a little matter of two wives. How the Solomons have degenerated!

From the comments it is inferred that New York considers "Parsifal" superior to Pete Dailley, but not quite so good as Willie Collier.

Sir Thomas Lipton is accused of failing to live up to his financial obligations. Still, that's a common failing for jolly good fellows.

The French soldier who intends to subjugate wild African tribes by phonograph doubtless means to fit all the cylinders with "Iliawatha."

The duke of Roxburghe renews his declaration that he will never come to America again. Nevertheless, we wish you a happy New Year.

This year has added 5,723 miles to the mileage of railroads in this country. Let us see that this does not increase the number of collisions next year.

It is rumored that Mr. Morgan offered \$250,000 for the original manuscript of "Paradise Lost." Wonder what he'd offer for "Paradise Regained?"

What a vast sum that Missouri man with the "scrupulous conscience" must have secured by foul means when he has returned by stealth more than \$2,000.

An Indiana man has written a financial history of the world. But who cares anything about financial matters now? What we want is a treatise on the liver.

Those hand-painted stockings that we learn from the fashion magazines—the girls are wearing now should have been just the thing to hang up Christmas eve.

10 mills make a combine,
10 combines make a trust,
10 trusts make a merger,
10 mergers make a magnate—
And he makes all the money!

Andrew Carnegie has been left a bequest of \$500 by the will of a Philadelphia woman, which of course means simply so much more trouble for him in his task to keep from dying rich.

With riots and murders and hold-ups making life exciting in Chicago, the Chicago police have received strict orders that hereafter—they must keep their trousers nicely creased.

Fancy what a dull place the island of Hayti would be if they didn't have those revolutions. You can't expect people to be satisfied with no other excitement than chicken fights and the breakbone fever.

Long Gee, a Chinese laundryman near New York, has applied to the courts for a divorce from his wife, a Chinese woman, and all their friends and acquaintances feel intensely and thoroughly scandalized at his American conduct.

Bill Nye's grave in North Carolina is said to be unmarked by a stone of any kind and to have suffered such neglect that it may hardly be found among weeds and rubbish. What a funny story Bill could write on the

CHICAGO SHROUDED IN GLOOM

Frightful Loss of Life by the Burning of the Iroquois Theater Has Cast the Whole City Into Mourning—589 Already Dead and Scores Cannot Recover From Their Injuries.

Facts concerning the Iroquois theater disaster at Chicago, so far as they are known:

Total number of dead, 589; of these 584 have been identified and five remain unidentified.

Holocaust was caused by drape curtain blowing against a "flood light."

Asbestos curtain was stopped in its descent by a reflector set in its way. The man whose duty it was to attend to the asbestos curtain was not at his post. Neither was the stage manager nor the head carpenter.

Some of the exits were closed, none was marked and many were hidden from the view of the audience by draperies.

Nearly all of the employees were absent or deserted their posts when the alarm of fire was shouted.

The house was in darkness when the fire started in the wings. The lights were not turned on to aid the panic-stricken people in getting out.

There was no fire alarm box in connection with the theater.

None of the scenery was fireproof. Aisles were said to have been blocked in violation of the ordinance.

There were no separate stairways leading from the top gallery to the street.

The alleged asbestos curtain had a burlap base and no wire netting to strengthen the fabric. It was destroyed by the fire.

There was disregard of city ordinances regarding the protection of electric lamps on the stage.

Bonds for all of the stage hands and members of the Bluebeard extravaganza company, which was giving a performance at the time of the fire, and who are charged with manslaughter, have been accepted. The hearing is set for Jan. 11.

Woman Tells How Fire Started.
Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Dr. F. R. Baldwin of Minneapolis, is the only resident of Minneapolis known to have been in the terrible fire at the Iroquois theater.

"It was too unutterably shocking for one to realize at the time," she said when seen at her residence in Minneapolis. "The horror of the thing has grown upon me ever since. It fills my mind and imagination, so that I can hardly think of anything else. I cannot help feeling almost ashamed to be here, safe and un-

harm, while whole families were burned and crushed to death in that awful place. I cannot say how glad I am to be home and see my babies safe, when so many mothers are crying aloud in Chicago for their children to come back to them.

"At first nobody seemed to realize the awful danger. No water was used to put out the flames on the stage. It was only flimsy, gauzy scenery at first that was burning, and the people on the stage tried to tear it down and stamp it out as it fell. I heard no screams, and the people for many moments kept their seats. I did not hear the cry of 'fire'.

"But all at once a great ball of fire or sheet of flame—I don't know how to express it—shot out and the whole theater above us seemed to be full of fire. Then there was a smothered sound as of a sighing by all in the theater.

"By that time I began to realize that it was time to see what could be done about getting out. It so happened that I could not have chosen a better place from which to get out of the building. We were on the alley side of the building, and only two seats from the wall.

"I did not know that there was an entrance here, but all at once the doors seemed to be opened close to us. We had but to take two or three steps and then were thrown forward out of the doors by the crowd behind us. My mother, who was with me, was unhurt, and I had but a few bruises.

"One of the first things I saw as I got up was a girl lying on one of the fire escape platforms with the flames shooting over her through the window. One man, who jumped from

before a woman who jumped a moment later from a height of about forty feet came right down upon him, killing him upon the spot.

"The sights all about the city have been many times described, but nothing can picture those terrible scenes. In the flat just below my mother's

on doors of the symbols of death to flutter in the soft breeze of a day born for rejoicing; a day of dressing the dead for the grave, and decking coffins with bright flowers.

All was depression. Nowhere in Chicago was the weight of depression lifted. In the homes, at family din-



East Arch at Top of Stairway Leading to Gallery Packed With Mass of Human Bodies—Rescuers at Work.

five out of a family of six perished, leaving but one demented girl.

"Of another family living near us, only the husband and father was left, his wife and four boys and his mother all having been killed in the fire.

As I passed near the theater the next day I saw a man walking up and down in front of the building muttering to himself, and every now and then he would sit upon the curb and look up at the building, breaking out into peals of laughter. He had been through the fire."

Awful Gloom in Chicago.
"Happy New Year" was almost unspoken. Chicago began the new year

ners, among those persons who mourned not for the dead and tried to make merry by entertaining—everywhere was the hand of death dropped so heavily that the weight of grief could not be shaken.

In the cafes and restaurants downtown new year has been kept in mind all day and night amid the revelry and song and the sprightly notes of well-loved tunes sounded by the orchestras, the popping of champagne corks and the fragrance of tobacco smoke.

All of these traditions of years were forgotten in the mourning for the dead.

The entire city seemed akin; women mourned for women they had never seen; mothers wept for the dead children of those whose names they did not even know; fathers and sons joined efforts in identifying dead they had never before heard of. The entire city mourned.

Men Not Ashamed of Tears.
People roamed the streets with a look of utter dejection stamped on their faces. Strong men stood about the morgues and watched the wagons carry away the children, wives and sisters of others—perhaps of neighbors, they did not know—with tears coursing down their cheeks.

There was no laughter among the men and women who hurried to their destinations along the streets; every face seemed to be a reflection of those terror-stricken ones that came fleeing, falling, trampled, screaming from the Iroquois theater on that dread afternoon. The terror of it all seemed engraven on every face. It was a holiday, and people, some of them for the first time, had time to think, and the unprecedented ghastliness of the disaster seemed to impress them more than when the excitement of the tragedy was uppermost.

Only the anguish remains—the mourning, the burying of the dead, the gazing in helplessness at the injured, who, if they die, will swell the list of victims, and if they live will carry their disfigurement to a later grave.

GREAT THEATER DISASTERS OF THE PAST.

Never, in the history of the United States, and only once in the history of the world, has the recent disaster at Chicago been exceeded by a fire panic in a theater. The greatest theater disasters in this and foreign countries are enumerated in the following table:

In the United States.
Richmond, Va., theater, Dec. 26, 1821 71 dead
Brooklyn theater, Dec. 5, 1876 297 dead
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892 6 dead
Front Street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 28, 1895 22 dead
Iroquois theater, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903 589 dead

In Foreign Countries.
Lehman's theater, St. Petersburg, 1836 700 dead
Carlruhe theater, St. Petersburg, 1847 200 dead
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881 875 dead
Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887 200 dead
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888 200 dead
Opera Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887 75 dead

Despite all precautions for providing means of exits, a theater fire always results in a panic, and from this comes the great death toll. Tales of heroism on the part of actors and spectators are always intermingled with the frantic struggles of the cowardly, but strong, to fight their way to safety over the bodies of the weak.

What, up to Dec. 30, was the worst theater disaster in the United States occurred at the Brooklyn theater during the last act of the last scene of "The Two Orphans," of which Kate Claxton was the star. She was the first to discover the flame, but made no sign to alarm the audience. The fire was quickly discerned, however, and the panic began. Miss Claxton and two others, joining hands at the front of the stage, between the spectators and the fire, begged for order, and a leisurely exodus began, but a robust man started the stampede, and the terrible loss of life resulted.

Eddie Foy's vain appeal for order in the Iroquois disaster is a parallel. It was for cowardice, not for heroism, that the Opera Comique fire in Paris was noted. Strong men knocked down and trampled on women and children in the frantic rush for the exits. The official list of dead in this disaster was put at 75, but many missing were never accounted for, and it is possible that scores of bodies were completely charred in the ruins, and

Earliest Green Onions.
The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables, an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner, Mr. Farmer and Gardener!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c, and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow:

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages.
2,000 delicious Carrots.
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery.
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce.
1,000 splendid Onions.
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes.
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. (W. N. U.)

Popular Washington Belle.
Washington's younger set does not claim a more popular young woman than Miss Francis Fuller, the daughter of Chief Justice Melville Fuller.

Moreover, the great jurist's daughter is one of the handsomest girls in her set. Miss Frances is unusual looking. She has what her friends term a "fascinating air of mystery."

At a glance she might be compared to Mme. Calve in the singer's youth. Miss Fuller has dazzling eyes that always are half shut. She is dark in coloring and her thick black hair is in a large pompadour. She goes in for bizarre effects.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY.
Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Young Man's Rapid Rise.
Five years ago William D. Myers of Joplin, Mo., known among his friends at "Billy," got a job as stenographer in the offices of the Mexican Central Railway at Mexico City. He was then 17 years old. By close application he learned Spanish as well as a great deal about the railway business and was rapidly promoted. When the Goulds got control of the Mexican Central he was retained in their employ, and now, at the age of 22 years, he has been made superintendent of freight and transportation of a large division, with headquarters at Monterey.

A recent publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Boston), "The Log of a Cowboy," by Andy Adams, are actual experiences "on the hurricane deck of a Texas horse"—a life which now exists only in the memory of veterans of the Western trail. It will be found intensely entertaining to all those interested in the old trail days.

The New York Central Lines have decided to put on fast and luxurious service for the World's Fair and trains of the most approved pattern are now being built for this purpose. The train will be called THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE LIMITED.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Childish Criminals.
In the Hungarian town of Ujpest three girls, aged from 11 to 15, have been convicted of opening the graves of several children and breaking the coffins in search of jewels.

The American sewing machine is making advances in Japan far ahead of all others.

Do Your Clothes Look Yellow?
Then use Defiance Starch. It will keep them white—10 oz. for 10 cents.

"Woman's sphere?" It is this round ball, the earth.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It promises to be a warm winter in Manchuria.

DO YOU COUGH?
DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents

Wisdom Soap
(Granulated)

"Soap that sells to clean, Must clean to sell."

Wisdom does the same work at one-half the cost of any bar soap.

All Grocers



Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."

—Mrs. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMAN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

HAVE YOU A BABY?
If so, you ought to have a

PHOENIX WALKING CHAIR

(PATENTED)

"BETTER THAN A NURSE."

OUR PHOENIX Walking Chair enables the baby to learn to walk, without injury or excessive exercise. It is impossible for the child to fall and injure itself, and it enables it to walk without assistance, thus gaining confidence in itself at once. It is well made, and is provided with a sanitary cloth removable seat; it also has a table attachment which enables the baby to enjoy itself with its toys without further attention. This chair is so constructed that it prevents colds and diseases from drafts or floor germs. It will prevent enough soiled clothes to pay for itself. It is attractively made and is an ornament to any home, and baby will get more strength, comfort and enjoyment out of it than anything else you can get.

"As indispensable as a cradle."

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
PHOENIX CHAIR CO.
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Can only be had of your furniture dealer.

BRUNSWICK'S EASYBRIGHT

Ladies' Friend

USING

BRUNSWICK'S EASYBRIGHT

SAVES LABOR AND HEALTH; MAKES HOUSEWORK EASY. ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

Cleans and polishes Silverware, Gold, Nickel, Tinware and all other metals equal to new. Cleans and polishes Furniture, Pianos and all varnished or painted woodwork and restores the lustre; keeps floors and tables white; cleans all cloth fabrics, carpets, rugs, lace curtains, gloves and wearing apparel. Used in the general washing, it whitens your clothes, removes all stains and makes washing easy. Contains no acid, lye or grit. Harmless; helps everything. Indorsed by the United States Government Navy Department. Used extensively throughout the world. No housewife can afford to be without BRUNSWICK'S EASYBRIGHT. Ask your dealer; they are supplied by jobbers, or send 25 cents for trial can, prepaid.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

GO TO TEXAS—RAISE RICE
and Get Rich.

Will start you on Improved 100 acres, house, irrigating outfit, and everything ready to plant, for \$500, balance 7 years. Send stamp for particulars.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COLONIZATION CO.
826 Reeper Block, CHICAGO.

I Have for Sale SEVERAL CHOICE FARMS,
scripture. A. S. EMERSON, Knoxville, Tennessee.

It's mixed with Thompson's Eye Water

THE GIRL AT THE HALFWAY HOUSE

A STORY OF THE PLAINS
BY E. HOUGH, AUTHOR OF THE STORY OF THE COWBOY
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CHAPTER III—Continued.

In this part of the wood the dead were mingled from both sides of the contest, the faded blue and the faded gray sometimes scarce distinguishable. Then there came a thickening of the gray, and in turn, as the traveler advanced toward the fences and abatis, the Northern dead predominated, though still there were many faces yellow-pale, dark-framed.

Franklin passed over the abatis, over the remaining fences, and into the intrenchments where the final stand had been. The dead lay thick, among them many who were young. Franklin stood looking out over the fields, in the direction of the town. And there he saw a sight fitly to be called the ultimate horror of all these things horrible that he had seen.

Over the fields of Louisburg there came a fearful sound, growing, rising, falling, stopping the singing and the twitter of the birds. Across the land there came a horrible procession, advancing with short, uncertain, broken pauses—a procession which advanced, paused, halted, broke into groups; advanced, paused, stopped, and stooped; a procession which came with wallings and bitter cries, with wringing of hands, with heads now and then laid upon the shoulders of others for support; a procession which stooped uncertainly, horribly. It was the women of Louisburg coming to seek their slain—a sight most monstrous, most terrible, unknown upon any field of civilized war, and unfit to be tolerated even in the thought! It is for men, who sow the fields of battle, to attend also to the reaping.

Franklin stood at the inner edge of the earthworks, half hidden by a little clump of trees. He saw approaching him, slowly but almost in direct line, two figures, an older lady and a girl. They came on, as did the others, always with that slow, searching attitude, the walk broken with pauses and

moved, rode on across the field of Louisburg. The music was no longer the hymn of triumph.

Softly and sadly, sweetly and soothingly, the trumpets sang a melody of other days, an air long loved in the old-time South. And Annie Laurie, weeping, heard and listened, and wept the more, and blessed God for her tears!

BOOK II.

The Day of the Buffalo.

CHAPTER IV.

Battersleigh of the Rile Irish.

Col. Henry Battersleigh sat in his tent engaged in the composition of a document which occasioned him concern. That Col. Battersleigh should be using his tent as office and residence—for that such was the fact even the most casual glance must have determined—was for him a circumstance offering no special or extraordinary features. His life had been spent under canvas. Brought up in the profession of arms, so long as fighting and forage were good it had mattered little to him in what climate he found his home. He had fought with the English in India, carried sabre in the Austrian horse, and on his private account drilled regiments for the Grand Sultan, deep within the interior of a country which knew how to keep its secrets. When the American civil war began he drifted to the newest scene of activity as metal to a magnet. Chance sent him with the Union army, and there he found opportunity for a cavalry command. "A gentleman like Battersleigh of the Rile Irish always rides," he said, and natural horseman as well as trained cavalryman was Battersleigh, tall, lean, flat-backed, and martial even under his sixty admitted years. It was his boast that no horse

The tent in which Col. Battersleigh was now writing was an old one, yellow and patched in places. In size it was similar to that of the bedroom in New York, and its furnishings were much the same. A narrow bunk held a bed over which there was spread a single blanket. It was silent in the tent, save for the scratching of the writer's pen; so that now and then there might easily have been heard a faint rustling of paper. Indeed, this rustling was caused by the small feet of the prairie mice, which now and then ran over the newspaper which lay beneath the blanket. Battersleigh's table was again a rude one, manufactured from a box. The visible seats were also boxes, two or three in number. Upon one of these sat Battersleigh, busy at his writing. Occasionally he gazed out upon a sweet blue sky, unfretted by any cloud. His eye crossed a sea of faintly waving grasses. The liquid call of a mile-high mysterious plover came to him. In the line of vision from the tent door there could be seen no token of a human neighborhood, nor could there be heard any sound of human life. The canvas house stood alone and apart. Battersleigh gazed out of the door as he folded his letter. "It's grand, just grand," he said. And so he turned comfortably to the feeding of his mice, which nibbled at his fingers intimately, as had many mice of many lands with Battersleigh.

CHAPTER V.

The Turning of the Road.

At the close of the war Capt. Edward Franklin returned to a shrunken world. The little Illinois village which had been his home no longer served to bound his ambitions, but offered only a mill-round of duties so petty, a horizon of opportunities so restricted, as to cause in his mind a feeling of distress equivalent at times to absolute abhorrence. The perspective of all things had changed. The men who had once seemed great to him in this little world now appeared in the light of a wider judgment, as they really were—small, boastful, pompous, cowardly, deceitful, pretentious. Franklin was himself now a man, and a man graduated from that severe and exacting school which so quickly matured a generation of American youth. As his hand had fitted naturally a weapon, so his mind turned naturally to larger things than those offered in these long-titled fields of life. He came back from the war disillusioned, irreverent, impatient, and full of that surging fretfulness which fell upon all the land.

To this young man, ardent, energetic, malcontent, there appeared the vision of wide regions of rude, active life, offering full outlet for all the bodily vigor of a man, and appealing not less powerfully to his imagination. This West—no man had come back from it who was not eager to return to it again! For the weak and slothful it might do to remain in the older communities, to reap in the long-titled fields, but for the strong, for the unattached, for the enterprising, this unknown, unexplored, uncertain country offered a scene whose possibilities made irresistible appeal. For two years Franklin did the best he could at reading law in a country office. Every time he looked out of the window he saw a white-topped wagon moving West. Men came back and told him of this West. Men wrote letters from the West to friends who remained in the East. Presently these friends also, seized upon by some vast impulse which they could not control, in turn arranged their affairs and departed for the West.

(To be continued.)

Tried to Pull Her Tongue Out.

Jacob Gittel, of Southington, Conn., is in trouble. As a matter of fact the gentleman has been in trouble for years. His wife is one of these unbearable nuisances which the Puritans used to hold under the town pump—a village gossip. He has tried every argument and used every threat to induce her to cease her chatter and let him sleep at night, but in vain. Driven finally to desperation, he determined to put a stop to good and all to her incessant talk by pulling her tongue out. The cure would have been heroic but effective. But, weakened as he was by his loss of sleep and by the continued strain on his nervous system, the unfortunate husband had not the strength to hold his wife with one hand while he performed the operation with the other. She got away and complained to the authorities. The result is that, while everybody sympathizes with him, the husband is in jail and the woman is still talking.

He Did Not Mote.

The motor cyclist was careering down the remote country hillside at a speed which would have made a Surrey policeman chortle with glee. Suddenly there was a 4.7 report, a Chi-nese-puzzle view of a motor-cyclist and his machine, and then both reposed in a roadside ditch, each considerably the worse for the experience.

"Help!" cried the motor-cyclist; and in response to the cry a farm laborer hurried out from a field near by. For an instant he gazed at the struggling mass in the ditch, particularly focusing his vision upon the still revolving wheels of the cycle, the like of which, as he explained afterwards, he had never seen before. Then he grabbed a big stone.

"Tell me where to hit her," he shouted, "and I'll dash her brains out!"—London Answers.

Utterly Useless.

"Educatin' some men," said Uncle Eben, "is a good deal like givin' a Fiji Islander a check on de national bank. He's got it, but what is he

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CHAPTER V.—Continued.

Franklin looked about him at the squat buildings of the little town, at the black loam of the monotonous and uninviting fields, at the sordid, set and undeveloping lives around him. He looked also at the white wagons moving with the sun. It seemed to him that somewhere out in the vast land beyond the Missouri there beckoned to him a mighty hand, the index finger of some mighty force, imperative, forbidding pause.

The letter of Battersleigh to his friend Captain Franklin fell therefore upon soil already well prepared. He read it again and again in its somewhat formal diction and informal orthography, was as follows:

"To Capt. Edw. Franklin, Bloomsbury, Ill.:

"My Dear Ned—I have the honor to state to you that I am safely arrived and well established at this place, Ellisville, and am fully disposed to remain. I must tell you that this is to be a great market for Western beavers. Great numbers of these cattle are now coming in to this country from the far South, and since the Ry. is yet unable to transport these Animals as they arrive there is good Numbers of them in the country hereabout, as well as many strange persons curiously known as Cowboys or Cow-Punchers, which the same I may call a purely Heathen sort. These for the most part resort at the Cottage Hotel, and there is no peace in the Town at this present writing.

"For myself I have taken entry upon one hundred and sixty Acres Govt. Land, and live a little way out from the Town. Here I have my quarters under tent, following example of all men, for as yet there are scarce a dozen houses within fifty Miles. I have chosen this point because it was the furthest one yet reached by Rail. I have been advised that it is highly desirable to be in at the beginning in this Country if one is to

Quixote, but he never forgets a friend. Buffalo and Indians, railroads and hotels—it must at least be a land of contrasts!"

CHAPTER VI.

Edward Franklin, Lawyer.

Edward Franklin had taken up his law studies in the office of Judge Bradley, the leading lawyer of the little village of Bloomsbury, where Franklin was born, and where he had spent most of his life previous to the time of his enlistment in the army. Judge Bradley was successful, as such matters go in such communities, and it was his open boast that he owed his success to himself and no one else.

Thirty-five years earlier, a raw youth from old Vermont, Hollis N. Bradley had walked into the embryonic settlement of Bloomsbury with a single law book under his arm and naught but down upon his chin. He pleaded his first cause before a judge who rode circuit over a territory now divided into three congressional districts. He won his first case, for his antagonist was even more ignorant than he. As civilization advanced he defended fewer men for stealing hogs and more for murder and adultery. His practice grew with the growth of the population of the country about him. He was elected county attorney, local counsel for the railroad, and judge of the Circuit Court. He was mentioned for gubernatorial honors, and would perhaps have received the party nomination but for the breaking out of the civil war. Not fancying the personal risks of the army, he hired a substitute, and this sealed his political fate, for Illinois at that time did not put in power men who sent substitutes to the war.

It was an immemorial custom in Bloomsbury for the youth who had aspirations for a legal career to "read law" in Judge Bradley's office. Two of his students had dropped their

street lay in perspective before the window, and along it, out beyond the confines of the town, there reached the flat monotony of the dark prairie soil. A dog crossed the street, pausing midway of the crossing to scratch his ear. The cart of the leading grocer was hitched in front of his store, and an idle citizen or two paused near by to exchange a morning greeting. All the little, uneventful day was beginning, as it had begun so many times before here in this little, uneventful town, where the world was finished, never more to change. Franklin shuddered. Was this, then to be his life?

There came a regular tread upon the stairs, as there had always for years come at this hour of half past seven in the morning, rain or shine. Judge Bradley entered, tall, portly, smooth shaven, his silk hat pushed back upon his brow, as was his fashion. Franklin turned to make the usual morning salutation.

"Good morning, Ned," said the judge, affably.

"Good morning, Judge," said Franklin. "I hope you are well."

"Yes, thank you. Nothing ever the matter with me. How are things coming?"

"Oh, all right, thank you."

This was the stereotyped form of the daily greeting between the two. Judge Bradley turned as usual to his desk, but, catching sight of the letter still held in Franklin's hand, remarked carelessly:

"Got a letter from your girl?"

"Not so lucky," said Franklin. "From a friend."

Silence resulted. Judge Bradley opened his desk, took off his coat and hung it on a nail, after his custom, turned over the papers for a moment and remarked absentmindedly, and more to be polite than because the matter interested him, "Friend, eh?"

"Yes," said Franklin, "friend, out West"; and both relapsed again into silence. Franklin once more fell to gazing out of the window, but at length turned toward the desk and pulled over his chair to a closer speaking distance.

"Judge Bradley," said he, "I shouldn't wonder if I could pass my examination for the bar."

"Well, now," said the judge, "I hope you can. That's nice. Goin' to hang out your shingle, eh?"

"I might, if I got my license."

"Oh, that's easy," replied the other; "it's mostly a matter of form. No trouble about it—not in the least."

"I am clear in my own mind that I don't know much about law," said Franklin, "and I should not think of going up for examination if that ended my studies in the profession. If I were intending to go into practice here, sir, or near by, I should not think of applying for admission for at least another year. But the fact is, I'm thinking of going away."

"Goin' away," and his expression if anything was one of relief. He had his own misgivings about this grave-faced and mature young man should he go into the practice at the Bloomsbury bar. It was well enough to encourage such possibilities to take their test in some other locality. Judge Bradley therefore became more cheerful. "Goin' away, eh?" he said. "Where to?"

"Out West," said Franklin, unconsciously repeating the phrase which was then upon the lips of all the young men of the country.

"Out West, eh?" said the judge, with still greater cheerfulness. "That's right, that's right. That's the place to go to, where you can get a better chance. I came West in my day myself, though it isn't West now; an' that's how I got my start. There's ten chances out there to where there's one here, an' you'll get better pay for what you do. I'd advise it, sir—I'd advise it; yes, indeed."

"I think it will be better," said Franklin calmly.

(To be continued.)

The Diet Fad.

Apropos, the diet craze of the last two or three years may not and does not perform all that it promises for those who listen to the voice of the medical or other faddist, says the London World, but from its extravagances may come ultimate good, and another generation may reap happily where we have sown. The time may come, a great continental doctor believes, when the science of dieting will be so perfected that we shall not merely be able, as we do now, to keep people alive much longer, but we shall likewise keep them in a useful condition. Octogenarians will retain their faculties to the full, senility will be avoided, and if, perhaps, grandfathers and grandmothers do not contrive to preserve their youthful appearance to the end, they will at least, so we are assured, be as clear-brained at 77 as at 27, and thus, with the advantage of ripe experience, they will help on the work of more youthful brains and temper the follies of the rising generation.

A Man's Time to Die.

When a man appeared the other day before Justice Blume, in Chicago, and asked for protection against some neighbors who had threatened to kill him, the justice refused to grant the request. When asked for his reasons he said that when it came a man's time to die he would die, and not before. He announced himself as a fatalist and said belief came from his own experiences. He says he has passed through seven accidents, three hold-ups, one fire, two drownings, 150 falls, pneumonia, a concussion of the brain, and all the dangers of several battles of the civil war. "If all these things won't kill a man," said the justice, "there is a special Providence



"Got a letter from your girl?"

stay in the Hunt, therefore I have come to a Town which has just begun. Believe me, dear Ned, it is the beginning of a World. Such chances are here, I am sure as do not exist in any other Land, for behind this land is all the Richer and older Parts, which are but waiting to pour money and men hither so soon as the Ry. shall be Fully completed. I have heard of many men who have made Fortunes since the War. It is truly a rapid Land.

"I am persuaded, my dear boy, that this is the place for you to come. There are an Hundred ways in which one may earn a Respectable living, and I find here no Class Distinction. It is an extraordinary fact that no man and no profession ranks another here. One man is quite good as another.

"A year from now, as I am told, we shall have 2,000 Persons living here, and in five years this will be a City. Conceive the opportunity meantime. The Cattle business is bound to grow, and I am advised that all this land will ultimately be farmed and prove rich as that through which I Past in coming out. You are welcome, my dear Ned, as I am sure you know, to half my blankets and rations during your stay here, however long same may be, and I most cordially invite you to come out and look over this country, nor do I have the smallest doubt that it will seem to you quite as it does to me, and I shall hope that we make a Citizen of you.

"I am but new here as yet myself, but am fully disposed, as they say in the strange language here, to drive my Stake. I want you, my dear boy, also to drive Yours beside me, and to that Effect I beg to extend you whatever Aid may lie in my Power.

"Hoping that you may receive this communication duly, and make reply to Same, and hoping above all things that I may soon meet again my Companion of the 47th, I beg to subscribe myself, my dear boy, ever your Obedt. & Affect. Friend,

"Battersleigh.

"P. S.—Pray Herild your advent by a letter & bring about 4 lbs. or 5 lbs. of your Favourite Tea, as I am Short of Same."

The letter ended with Battersleigh's best flourish. Franklin turned it over again and again in his hand and read it more than once as he pondered upon the message. "Dear old fellow,"

BLACK - DRAUGHT STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINE

Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1902.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking 20 per cent better.
S. P. BROCKINGTON.

Culver City ..Meat Market..

WALTER & SON, Proprietors.
...Dealers In...
Fresh, and
Smoked Meats,
Sausage Etc.
Cor. Main and Wash. St.

Everybody reads THE CITIZEN.

THE CULVER CITIZEN

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, PUBLISHERS.

CULVER, INDIANA, JAN. 14, 1904.

Happiness must be earned.

Japan is little, but she has spunk.

It is never bad policy to do right.

"Eastern possibilities" are the topic now.

That Chicago fire has burned itself around the world.

"What a fool didn't know" was exemplified at the Chicago holocaust.

Chance is a sweet siren that intoxicates the senses and lures to ruin.

In the feminine world, the bliss of shopping; in the juvenile world, the bliss of breaking; in the masculine world, the bliss of paying the freight.

It ought to be remembered, that a panicky crowd would hurt itself even on a parade ground.

The worse a fellow is the more resolutions he makes the first of the year and the quicker he breaks them.

Strikers who mob the dead are entitled to no sympathy from the living. This is for Chicago's special benefit.

Is it possible Russia and Japan are waiting for the other powers to pull them apart?

It will be an interesting spectacle to see the little mikado pulling the czar's whiskers.

People want their exits as well as their entrances if they are to go to theaters.

The Colombian bootlers continue to harp on their demand for money. All their patriotism calls

for is huddle, and if they can't get their huddle any other way they are willing to fight for it.

Letters a year old will be the custom for a short time, until we get accustomed to writing 1904.

Pull out the beam that is in your own eye before you look for the mote in your opponent's eyes.

Coincident with the meeting of Congress is the week of prayer. But it is only a coincidence.

Prof. Langley still insists that he will be able to fly. He will probably wait for his angelic wings.

Of course, Mayor Harrison was out of town when the theatre fire occurred. Carter thinks that clears his skirts.

General Miles predicts that 1904 will be the bloodiest year in the history of the world. The general retired just a year too early.

Her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh is getting her money's worth. At a recent social function in London she attracted more attention than the king.

Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York, seems to be gathering strength for the democratic nomination for the presidency.

Mark Hanna doesn't seem to be able to convince the people that he does not want the presidency. We have been more fortunate in this respect ourselves.

The Boers are talking of coming to this country. If they do they will be assured of a hearty welcome, as they are of the stuff that makes great republics.

An eastern hunter got lost in a blizzard and saved his own life by kicking himself. This is an excellent example for some people who made New Year resolutions.

A Nova Scotia member of Parliament announces his ability to thrash any citizen of the United States. If he will make it a war of words we will trot out Senator Morgan.

'Tis said France is not contemplating action in the event of a rupture between Japan and Russia. That's more than we can say. We anticipate considerable in the way of furnishing foodstuffs to the belligerents.

HARD ON SOCIAL CLUBS.

The "Social Club" over at Parker, Ind., has run against a snag in the shape of sixty-five indictments against members of it. It pursued the usual method of selling a share of "stock" for a dollar, the purchaser receiving a ticket or checks good for a dollar's worth of booze, cigars etc. Prominent Muncie lawyers had told them that the law could not catch them but when five of those indicted were tried the other day as a test case each of the five—John Conway, T. Patty, Jr., Carl Bond, H. H. Dudley and Edward McCart—was fined \$75 and given thirty days in jail, though later, on a showing by Bond, McCart and Patty that they were only members in an honorary capacity, their jail sentence was taken off, but it stood as to the other two, and all five had to dig up the \$75 apiece. A similar club has lately been organized at Losantville, in the same county but it is said that this verdict will make it go out of business. —Pulaski County Democrat.

BAUR IS MENTAL WRECK.

Charles Baur, formerly manager of the Oliver hotel, is reported to be insane at the Lakeside sanitarium, Lake Geneva, Wis. The first report to the effect that the former hotel man was a mental wreck reached the city last Wednesday and was confirmed on Thursday. When attacked with insanity Baur was in Chicago. At first it was not supposed that the malady was serious but about four weeks ago, it became necessary to place him in charge of the sanitarium doctors. —South Bend Tribune.

Get your sale bills printed at the CITIZEN office.

AN AFTER PANIC.

The man who skulks to the rear in battle is usually the one who does the loudest talking after the battle is over.

This is the position now occupied by the mayor and his appointees and the city council of Chicago.

For years they have debauched the city by flagrant disregard of the law and the rights of the people, but now they are having hourly spasms in a frantic effort to fix the blame for the Iroquois theater horror on anyone but themselves.

They are panic-stricken. Were they in the midst of hell fire or the Iroquois theatre they could not be more so.

She people are looking up the city counsel and the city authorities, and each day shows criminal negligence on the part of those paid to enforce the laws.

This criminal negligence is responsible for the theatre fire.

Those who have been guilty of this criminal negligence are jointly the murderers of six hundred innocent people.

And the panic of the city officials grows hour by hour and day by day. —E.S.

Tree Yields Vegetable Silk.

Paraguay has a tree which yields a kind of vegetable silk. It can be woven into thread, but is used chiefly for stuffing quilts and cushions.

St. Louis World's Fair Bureau.

Every ticket office of the Vandalia line is a free information bureau of the great World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. The bureau address at Culver, Ind., is Vandalia Line Station in charge of J. S. Shugrue. A "Rooms" booklet of St. Louis hotels and boarding houses, their location and rates, compiled by the World's Fair Management, can be obtained from him; also other valuable information.

Attention Farmers.

Why remain in the north and stay in doors six months in the year consuming what you raise during the other six months?

Go south where you can work out doors every month in the year, and where you are producing something the year round. If you are a stock raiser you know your stock are now "cutting their heads off" and, besides, have to be protected from the rigors of winter by expensive shelter.

Economical stock feeding requires the combination of both flesh-forming and fat-forming foods in certain proportions. Alabama and Florida produce in abundance the velvet bean and cassava, the first a flesh producer, and the latter a fat producer, and they are the cheapest and best fattening materials known to the world.

More money can be made and with less labor, in general farming, fruit and berry growing and truck gardening along our road in the south than in any other section of the Union.

If you are interested and desire further information on the subject, address G. A. PARK, Gen'l Immigration and Industrial Agent, Louisville & Nashville, R. R. Co., Louisville, Ky.

Vandalia Line Time Table

NORTH.
No. 12 daily.....11:36 a. m.
" 20 " Ex. Sun... 6:24 p. m.
" 26 " " " 9:48 p. m.
SOUTH.
No. 21 daily Ex. Sun... 5:57 a. m.
" 7 " " " 12:02 p. m.
" 19 " Ex. Sun... 6:38 p. m.
Direct connections for Indianapolis via Colfax and Frankfort also for St. Louis, Evansville and all points south and west.
JAMES SHUGRUE, Agt.

THIS WEEK

All 50-cent Caps 35c

All \$1.00 Caps 60c

Two Ladies' Coats left, worth \$10.00 each, at \$4.90

A few Furs still remaining that will go at less than cost.

Wool Shawls and Fascinators at sacrifice prices.

All Underwear to close at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies' Dress Skirts at less than the cost of the cloth.

Gloves, Mittens, etc., go at cut prices.

Call and ask prices.

Eggs, 30 cents per dozen.

Butter, 18 cents per pound.

PORTER & COMPANY

Exchange Bank

Insured against burglary, receives money on deposit, makes loans, buys commercial paper and does a general banking business. Your patronage solicited, courteous and prompt attention to all. Farm loans at lowest rates promptly made. Also agent for the old reliable John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

S. C. SHILLING, Pres.
Culver, Indiana.

Oyster Bay

Opposite Vandalia Depot.

Fresh oysters, wholesale and retail. Wines, liquors and cigars. Lunch counter in connection.

Andy Vorhees, Prop.
Culver, Indiana.

Low Rates West and Northwest Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, every day until Nov. 30, 1903.

\$33, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other Pacific Coast points. \$30, Chicago to Salt Lake City, Ogden, Grand Junction and many other points in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming. Low rates to hundreds of other points.

Through train service, Chicago to San Francisco. Only \$6 for a double berth, tourist sleeper, all the way.

To the northwest via St. Paul or via Omaha. Write today for folder. E. G. Hayden, 217-218 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Kreuzberger's Park

(Lake Maxinkuckee, Culver.)

-- The Best --

Whiskies, Brandies, Cordials, Rhine and Moselle Wines, French Claret, Port and Cherry Ales and Beers, Mineral Waters and a stock of

Domestic and
Key West
...Cigars.

Capt. Ed Morris,
Boat Builder.

Boats rented by day,
week or season.

Minnows for Sale

Bath House In
Connection

J. R. LOSEY
AT PLYMOUTH

Cordially invites all readers of the Citizen to purchase Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware of him. Good goods, reasonable prices. We would like to repair your Watches and Clocks and fit your eyes.

CALL!

J. W. LANDIS,
Experienced Drayman
Culver Transfer Line.

Goods delivered to any part of city or around the lake with neatness and dispatch.

CULVER, INDIANA

INVOICING

WE ARE in the midst of Invoicing, and in glancing over our stock find we have many extra good things in the line of wearing apparel you will need and which we don't need, and we will make the most sweeping reductions for a few days that were ever heard of in this locality. We will make reductions from our former prices of 25 per cent and in many instances from 35 to 40 per cent.

Children's 15-cent Fleece-Lined Hose, heavy—per pair.....	10c
Children's 10-cent and 12-cent Fleece-Lined Hose, any size.....	8c
Women's 15-cent Fleece-Lined Hose, heavy weight—per pair.....	10c
One lot Children's and Misses' Rubbers—per pair.....	11c to 23c
Ladies' 50-cent Golf Gloves—per pair.....	25c
Ladies' 25-cent Golf Gloves—per pair.....	17c
Any 50-cent Men's Shirt in our store—no better on earth—per shirt.....	35c
A big line of Men's and Boys' 50-cent Caps—per cap.....	25c
A big line of Men's and Boys' 25-cent Caps—per cap.....	15c

Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Underwear at prices to surprise you. Wonderful reductions in Shoes for men, boys, women, girls and infants.

The prices we will make you on Suits—well, they will be so low in price that you can't help buying. Remember, we do just as we advertise and are absolutely reliable. Now is the time to buy. "The winter isn't half over yet."—Prof. Hicks.

Be sure to come for some of our bargains. It will be to your interest.

The Big Store

M. ALLMAN, Proprietor : : CULVER, INDIANA

Sleighs! Sleighs!

The right kind at the right price. Come in and see them.

Heating Stoves

At closing out prices, regardless of cost.

\$30.00 heating stoves.....	\$26.00
16.00 " "	14.00
15.00 " "	13.00
14.00 " "	12.00
13.00 " "	11.50
12.00 " "	10.50
11.00 " "	9.50
10.00 " "	8.75
5.00 " "	4.25
4.50 " "	3.75
4.00 " "	3.25
3.50 " "	2.75

Come and make your selections while our assortment lasts.

Yours Very Respectfully,

COOK BROS.,

Culver, Indiana.

Colorado California

Are interesting states to visit at any season of the year. Colorado is not only a summer resort, nor California merely a winter resort. Thro' train service daily from Chicago via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Three trains a day to San Francisco and one to Denver. A handsome book of fifty-six pages descriptive of these states, and the new service there sent to any address for six cents' postage.

E. G. HAYDEN, 217 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
Traveling Passenger Agent. Cleveland, Ohio.

Wakeful?

Sleeplessness Is a Sign of Nerve Trouble and Should Be Looked To.

There are three different manifestations of sleeplessness.

First, hardly to sleep a wink all night, second, to lie awake a long time before falling asleep; third, to fall asleep soon, waking up after several hours and then find it hard to sleep again.

They mean that somewhere in the nerve fibres, somewhere in the brain cells, somewhere in the blood vessels that carry blood to the brain, something is radically wrong, and must be righted, or the end may be worse than death.

To right it, take Dr. Miles' Nerve.

Some other symptoms of nerve trouble are: Dizziness, Headache, Backache, Worry, Irritability, Melancholy, Lack of Ambition.

They indicate diseases which may lead to Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Insanity. Nothing will give such quick and lasting relief as Dr. Miles' Nerve.

"My husband had been sick for weeks, could not sit up to have his bed made. With all the medical help we could get he continued to grow worse. He could neither sleep or eat. Our baby girl was sent away, and all callers barred, because he could not stand a bit of talking. I read of a case of nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. We began giving it to him, and in a few days he was able to be dressed. From that time he steadily improved. Nerve saved his life."—MRS. A. G. HASKIN, Freeville, N. Y.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

LOCAL ITEMS

Bert Allman spent Sunday at Plymouth.

Irwin Swigart returned to Logansport Tuesday.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Mosher on the 11 inst., a ten pound boy.

Services at the M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Claude Mikesell on the 12 inst. an eight pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Shilling were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Dillon Sunday.

Miss Henrietta Polzin, of Knox, was one of the victims of the Iroquois theater fire.

The Judge has again excused the petit jury, this time they are to return the 20th, inst.

Olin Gandy, a printer of 20 years experience, is now installed as foreman in the CITIZEN office.

Mrs. Alice Groff and Mrs. Elvora Smith are visiting relatives on the east side of the Lake this week.

Louis Allman, brother of Bert Allman, was married at South Bend, Tuesday. Bert attended the wedding.

Fulton, in Fulton county, will have a rural route in the near future. There is room for one more route out of Culver.

Rev. Klopfenstein is assisting the minister of the Reformed church at Waterloo, Ind., in conducting a series of meetings this week.

The town is in need of more hitching posts. On Saturday many farmers had difficulty in finding a place to hitch their teams.

Olin Gandy, foreman in the CITIZEN office, has moved his family into the house owned by J. H. Koontz and recently vacated by I. Hessel.

Mrs. Ada Medbourn, who sued for a divorce from her husband, John Medbourn, in the St. Joseph county court failed in establishing her claims to the satisfaction of the jury.

The wave of business depression which passed over this section of the state failed to make any impression here, as all our merchants report a most satisfactory holiday trade.

The Board of County Commissioners, of Starke county, signed bonds to the amount of \$8,169.90 for the construction of the Casper ditch. The bonds for the Zecheil ditch were ordered printed.

An exodus of factories from Chicago has begun, caused by the continuous labor agitations. Would it not be wiser to relocate?

Culver to hang up a switch light, possibly some might be attracted by our many natural advantages.

Ephram Poor and son Earl attended the funeral of Mrs. Poor's sister, Mrs. Hannah Wiser, at La Paz Junction last Monday.

We wish to ask the people of Culver and vicinity to hand in all the news that may come to their knowledge. You can help us materially and in return receive a paper containing more news matter.

About every town in Northern Indiana has suffered a business failure the past few weeks. The winter has been a hard one on country merchants and a number have been forced into bankruptcy. —Kewanna Herald.

Sacking on the lake, near the ice houses where the ice has been scraped, was never better than at this time. Many of our young people are enjoying themselves and at the same time taking the most healthful exercise.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stahl visited Mr. and Mrs. John Kaley, at Winona, Sunday. Mr. Stahl reports that the daughter of Mr. Kaley that was so severely burned is improving and hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

THAT TRUST DEED.

Wabash-Rochester Trolley Co. Tells What Big Loan Means.

The trust deed filed for record here by the Wabash-Rochester Railway Company, and briefly reported in the Sentinel at the time, is indicative of the early construction of the line. By the trust deed or mortgage all the franchises, property rights, concessions, privileges, rights of way, ordinances, easements and so forth held by the Wabash-Rochester Railway company, are bonded to the Cincinnati Trust company for \$900,000. The bonds bear five per cent interest and are made payable January 1, 1934. The bonds from one to 450 are of the denomination of \$500, and those from 451 to 1,125 are of the denomination of \$1,000. They bear interest from January 2, 1904.

The second article of the deed explains the object of the loan and the extent of the company's operations. It reads: Whereas the railway company was created for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railroad from the city of Wabash, Wabash county, in and through said county of Wabash, the county of Miami and the county of Fulton to the town of Rochester in said Fulton county, all in the state of Indiana.

This is the electric line that is to be extended, and will finally reach Chicago. Some work upon the part of Culver might induce the company to come this way. We need direct connections with Chicago, especially during the summer season.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of Barbara Romig, deceased. In the Marshall circuit court, December term, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as executor of the estate of Barbara Romig, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said circuit court on the 15th day of January 1904, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate. Done December 22, 1903. WILLIAM S. EASTERDAY.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said Marshall circuit court, at Plymouth, Indiana, this 22nd day of December, 1903.

K. F. BROOKE, Clerk.

Sam'l Parker, Attorney.

Livery, Feed... and Sale Stable.

McLANE & CO., Proprietors.

Special attention given to Traveling men. Terms reasonable.

The Culver City Drug Store

has just received an immense line of toys of all kinds, also Books, Plush and Celluloid Goods, Albums, Perfumes, Fancy Chinaware and in fact everything to make glad the hearts of young and old alike. These goods will be sold at reasonable prices. Come early while the assortment is complete.

T. E. SLATTERY, Prop.

Posts! Posts! Posts!

Red Cedar Posts at Ferrier's Lumber Yard.

Call and see them, and get prices.

J. O. FERRIER, Culver, Indiana.

Fifty-two Kinds and Styles

OF WIND MILLS, Up-to-date Gasoline Engines,

Tanks and Heaters. A written guarantee for one year given on all goods sold by.....

W. M. GRUBB, Salesman.



Hayes & Son

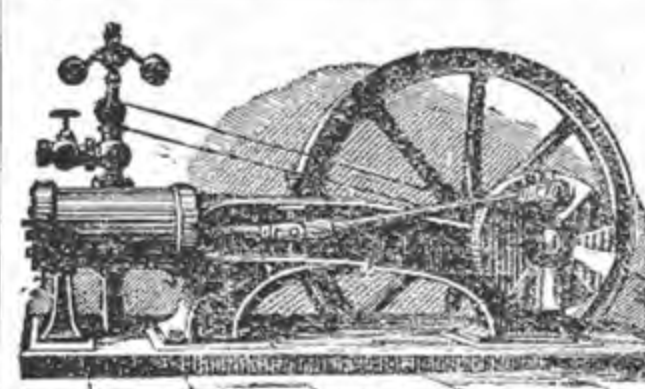
Livery, Feed,

...AND...

Sale Stable.

Long Distance Phone.

Culver, Indiana.



D. B. Young,

Machinist and Boiler Maker. Repairing Boilers and Engines a Specialty...

ALSO AGENT FOR THE

Fairbanks and Morse Gasoline Engines Culver, Indiana.

W. S. Easterday

...Funeral Director...

Undertaking, Furniture, Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Etc.

Day and Night Calls

Promptly attended. Embalmers Certificate No. 106. Independent and Bell Telephones.

MAIN STREET, CULVER, IND.

FRED W. COOK Culver's Leading

BLACKSMITH.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

C. C. DURR, D. D. J. G. F. HITCHCOCK, D. D. J.

DENTIST.

Culver, Indiana,

Friday and Saturday of each week

Office Opposite Postoffice.

E. E. PARKER, Physician and Surgeon

Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. Office over Culver Exchange Bank. Residence 2nd door west of Catholic Church. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. DEEDS, ...Dentist...

Plymouth Indiana

OFFICE: Over Leonard's Furniture Store.

...778 887...

Harness - Shop FOR HANDMADE HARNESS, Culver, Indiana.

Robert C. O'Brien,

Attorney at Law

And Notary Public, also Deputy Prosecutor, Office in the Pickeral Block.....

Argos, Indiana.

Dr. O. A. REA,

Physician and Surgeon

Office opposite Post Office,

...Main Street.

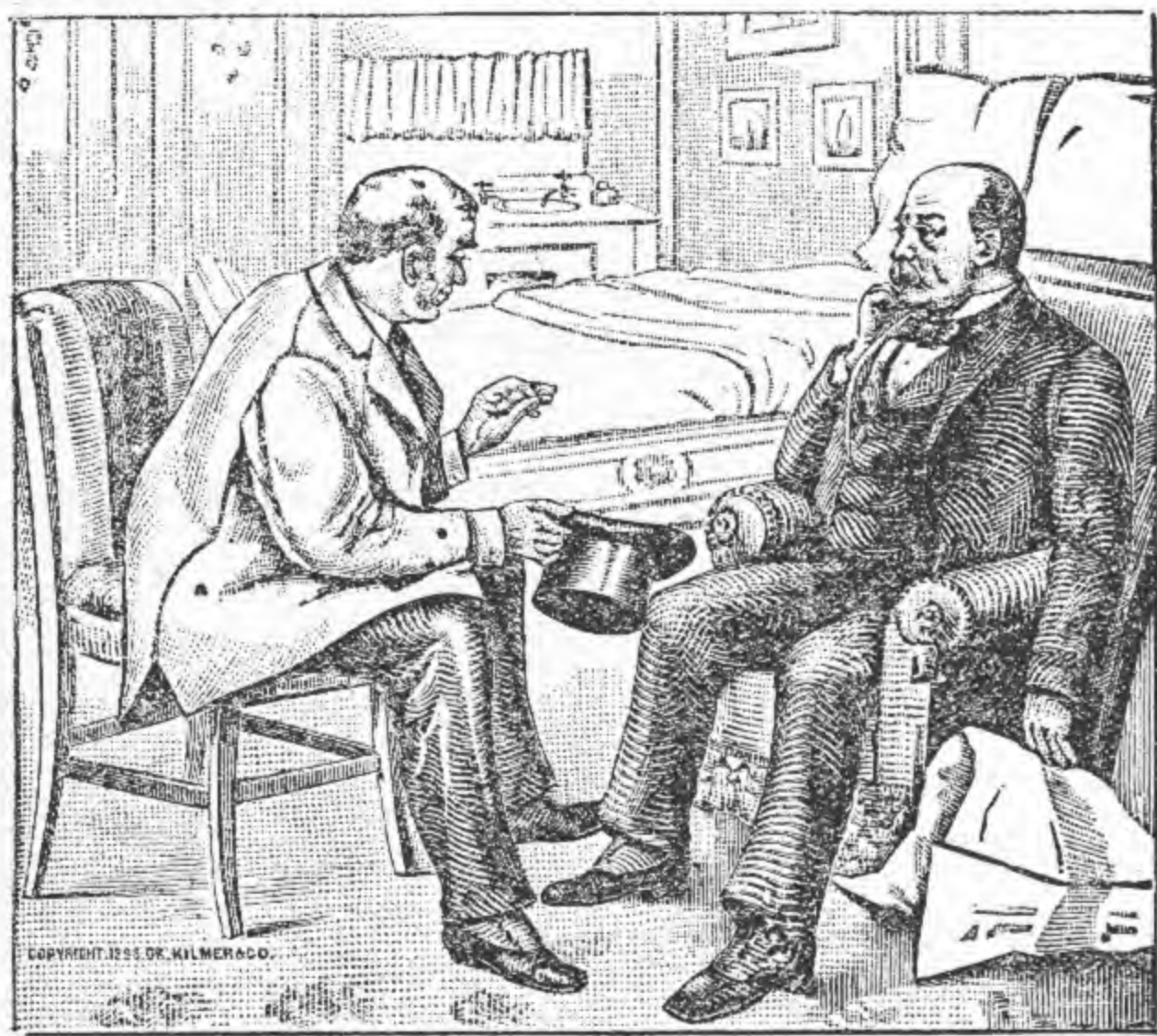
Morris & Son,

Notaries Public and Collectors.

B. W. S. Wiseman, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon....

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of this paper May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 EAST 124th St., NEW YORK CITY.

DEAR SIR: Oct. 15th, 1902.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,

ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in this paper.

Ancient Statue Found.

In a field near Patestrina, in the Roman province, the continuous rains brought to light an ancient headless statue, much resembling some of those found in the eighteenth century in the same locality and now preserved in the Vatican museum.

An inscription at the base of the statue bears the name of "Publius Ellus Apollinaris," who is supposed to be the personage represented by the ancient sculpture.

Tibet Monasteries.

Monasteries of the lamas in Tibet are always perched on the top or steep sides of a hill. They are built in stages connected by abrupt passages and stairs guarded by Tibetan mastiffs. These dogs are almost as high as a donkey and are so fierce that it goes hard with a stranger who attempts to enter without an attendant lama.

Crocker Changes Name of Estate.

Richard Crocker has changed the old name of his English estate from Moat house to Antwick manor. First intimation of the change was received when some of Crocker's friends in New York received Christmas cards from the former Tammany leader, the cards being addressed from "Antwick Manor, Wantage, England."

Expel Foreigners from France.

Four thousand foreigners were expelled by the police from France last year. Fifteen hundred of these were Spaniards, 1,300 Belgians and 500 Germans.

When You Buy Starch.

Buy Defiance and get the best, 16 oz. for 10 cents. Once used, always used.

Good roads advocates want New York state to spend \$6,000,000 on highways.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Santo Domingo's weekly revolution arrived on scheduled time.

Economy is the road to wealth. PUTNAM FADELESS DYE is the road to economy.

UPHOLDS ACTION ON THE ISTHMUS

President Sends Message to Congress Defending His Course in the Panama Revolution—Urges That Construction of the Canal Be at Once Proceeded With—That Now the Whole Question.

The President's message, read to the Senate and the House of Representatives Jan. 4, was wholly devoted to a defense of the administration's action in recognizing the independence of the Republic of Panama.

The President's argument may be summarized as follows:

Colombia's refusal to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty was part of a scheme to confiscate the property of the French canal company and so to obtain the \$40,000,000 authorized by the act of Congress of 1902 to be paid for the property of that company, in addition to the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of completing the canal. This was not only contrary to the interests of the United States, but it would have involved Colombia with France, a friendly nation, against whose interference we should have been compelled by the treaty of 1846 to interpose, thus inviting a serious war. As Colombia was thus acting in bad faith with us, we were no longer bound to act in good faith with her.

As a matter of fact, however, we did keep our faith with Colombia as long as it was possible to do so. Under the treaty of 1846 our sole duty was to guarantee the neutrality of the isthmus and to keep interoceanic traffic free and uninterrupted, and in landing troops on the isthmus during the revolution that is all we did. As between the Colombians and the revolutionists our troops maintained a strict neutrality.

The general rule is sound that a new state should not be recognized as independent until it has shown its ability to maintain its independence. But there are exceptions, and this was one of them. Our departure from the rule was justified by three reasons—viz., our treaty rights, our national interests and safety, and the interests of collective civilization.

After discussing these reasons in elaborate detail, the President says: "In my opinion no disinterested and fair-minded observer acquainted with the circumstances of the case could fail to find that Panama had the amplest justification for separation from Colombia under the conditions existing, and moreover that its action was in the highest degree beneficial to the interests of the entire civilized world by securing the immediate opportunity for the building of the interoceanic canal."

But, says the message in effect, whatever may be thought of the action taken by the administration, whatever was done has been done and can not be undone. Meanwhile, the only question now before us is the ratification of the treaty. "The question, and the only question," says the President, "is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal."

The Message in Detail.
The message begins by recalling the act of Congress "to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902. This act provided that the President should obtain the property of the Panama Canal company and the perpetual control of a strip six miles wide across the isthmus of Panama. "This control," says the message, "has now been obtained, the provision of the act has been complied with." Then are quoted again the words of Secretary Lewis Cass in 1858, quoted in the last annual message, to the effect that the local government of the isthmus has no right to "close the arteries of international commerce on the great highways of the world."

By the pretension that these arteries of trade and travel belong to them," Quotation is also made of the senate resolution, passed in 1859, when it was proposed that France should guarantee the bonds of the canal company, "that the government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare."

Treaty Was Too Generous.
"Under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," the message continues, "it was explicitly provided that the United States should control, police, and protect the canal which was to be built, keeping it open for the vessels of all nations on equal terms. The United States thus assumed the position of guarantor of the canal and of its peaceful use by all the world. The guaranty included as a matter of course the building of the canal."

Then follows an elaborate defense of the Hay-Herran treaty, showing that it erred on the side of overgenerosity to Colombia, and that it was, indeed, so fine a thing for Colombia that "after having rejected the treaty in spite of our protests and warnings when it was in her power to accept it, Colombia has since shown the utmost eagerness to accept the same treaty if only the status quo could be restored." Then follows a significant sentence: "I pass by the question as to what assurance we have that they would now keep their pledge and not again refuse to ratify the treaty if they had the power, for, of course, if they had the power, they would not have rejected it."

Anticipating the Revolution.

Now the message shows that it is no longer possible, under existing legislation, to consider constructing the canal on the Nicaragua route. It must be Panama or nothing. Such being the case, when it became apparent that Colombia was not going to ratify the treaty, the President intended "to consult the Congress as to whether or not it would not be proper to announce that the canal was to be dug forthwith; that we would give the terms that we had offered and no others; and that if such terms were not agreed to we would enter into an arrangement with Panama direct, or take what other steps were necessary in order to begin the enterprise."

The revolution in Panama, of course, made this unnecessary, but the point is that, revolution or no revolution, the

Mark Twain's Audiences.

It was on the train somewhere between New York and the West, Mark Twain was traveling between towns on a lecture tour, and a friend had been drawing the humorist out on the subject of his experiences.

"What sort of audience," he asked, "do you like best? Who, in your opinion, make the most responsive and sympathetic listeners?"

President was prepared to take such action. This fact, as the President hints, is proof presumptive that the administration had no hand in bringing the revolution about. He says that, of course, the government had knowledge of the state of feeling in Panama, but that of the plans for a revolution it had no information that was not procured by the newspapers and was, therefore, a matter of common notoriety. Here comes numerous citations of newspaper dispatches, published in August, September and October, all announcing that revolution was at hand. On Oct. 16 the President interviewed two American army officers who had just returned from Panama, and their recital confirmed the newspaper reports.

Now the President quotes instructions sent to our naval officers in the vicinity to "maintain free and uninterrupted transit." Before any step had been taken by our troops to restore order after the uprising had actually occurred, "the commander of the newly landed Colombian troops had indulged in wanton and violent threats against American citizens, which created serious apprehension." These threats came from Col. Torres, and they were to the effect that he would open fire on the city of Colon and "kill every American citizen in that place." Nothing happened, however, and a little later Col. Torres "expressed himself as most friendly to Americans, claiming that the whole affair was a misapprehension." This sudden change of front, which was probably due to the fact that the Nashville was patrolling the water front, ready to shell the town, did not, however, atone for the "grossness of this outrage and the insult to our dignity," as Commander Hubbard expressed it in his report.

All this, says the message, shows further that "instead of there having been too much provision for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property on the isthmus, the orders for the movement of the American warships had been too long delayed; so long, in fact, that there were but forty-two machines and soldiers available to land and protect the lives of American men and women. It was only the coolness and gallantry with which this little band of men wearing the American uniform faced ten times their number of armed foes, bent on carrying out the atrocious threat of the Colombian commander, that prevented a murderous catastrophe. At Panama, when the revolution broke out, there was no American man-of-war and no American troops or sailors. At Colon, Commander Hubbard acted with entire impartiality toward both sides."

In short, our presence in Panama prevented bloodshed and loss of life. "We, in effect, policed the isthmus in the interest of its inhabitants and of our own national needs, and this for the good of the entire civilized world."

As to the "injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama," the President says:

Did Not Foment Revolution.
"They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning them is the fear lest unthinking persons might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere self-respect. I think proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this government had any part in preparing, inciting, or encouraging the late revolution on the isthmus of Panama, and save from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who read the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs."

"By the unanimous action of its people, with but hardly a dissenting voice, the people of Panama declared themselves an independent republic. Their recognition by this government was based upon a state of facts in no way dependent for its justification upon our action in ordinary cases. I have not denied, nor do I wish to deny, either the validity or the propriety of the general rule that a new state should not be recognized as independent until it has shown its ability to maintain its independence. The rule is derived from the principle of nonintervention, and as a corollary of that principle has generally been observed by the United States. But, like the principle from which it is deduced, the rule is subject to exceptions; and there are in my opinion clear and imperative reasons why a departure from it was justified and even required in the present instance. These reasons embrace, first, our treaty rights; second, our national interests and safety; and, third, the interests of collective civilization."

The Canal Must Be Built.
Here the message discusses the treaty of 1846, showing that under its provisions the United States was in duty bound to maintain free and uninterrupted transit across the isthmus, but "he disclaimed any duty to defend the Colombian government against domestic insurrection or against the erection of an independent government on the isthmus of Panama."

"Long before the conclusion of the Hay-Herran treaty," says the President, "the course of events had shown that a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans must be built by the United States or not at all. Experience had demonstrated that private enterprise was utterly inadequate for the purpose; and a fixed policy, declared by the United States on many memorable occasions, and supported by the practically unanimous voice of American opinion, had rendered it morally impossible that the work should be undertaken by European powers, either singly or in combination."

But Colombia had refused to allow the work to be undertaken by us, and had in consequence lost sovereignty over the isthmus. "It was under these circumstances," says the message, "that the United States, instead of using its forces to destroy those who sought to make engagements of the treaty a reality, recognized them as the proper custodians of the sovereignty of the isthmus."

Nothing Else So Important.

"This recognition," the President con-

tinues, "was, in the second place, further justified by the highest considerations of our national interests and safety. In all the range of our international relations, I do not hesitate to affirm that there is nothing of greater or more pressing importance than the construction of an interoceanic canal. Long acknowledged to be essential to our commercial development, it has become, as the result of the recent extension of our territorial dominion, more than ever essential to our national self-defense. * * * In the light of our present situation, the establishment of easy and speedy communication by sea between the Atlantic and the Pacific presents itself not simply as something to be desired, but as an object to be positively and promptly attained. Reasons of convenience have been superseded by reasons of vital necessity, which do not admit of indefinite delays."

But Colombia was going to prevent this in order to confiscate the property of the canal company, when the concession should have expired next year, and then claim the \$40,000,000 voted by the United States to pay for the canal company's property as well as the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of completing the canal. This might have involved us in war with France, now a friendly nation, and we were justified in employing all proper means to avoid it.

Interests of Collective Civilization.

"In the third place," says the President, "I confidently maintain that the recognition of the Republic of Panama was an act justified by the interests of collective civilization. If ever a government could be said to have received a mandate from civilization to effect an object the accomplishment of which would be in the interest of mankind, the United States holds that position with regard to the interoceanic canal. Since our purpose to build the canal was definitely announced, there have come from all quarters assurances of approval and encouragement, in which even Colombia herself at one time participated; and to general assurances were added specific acts and declarations. In order that no obstacle might stand in our way, Great Britain renounced important rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and agreed to its abrogation, receiving in return nothing but our honorable pledge to build the canal and protect it as an open highway."

Our position as the "mandatory of civilization" is further shown by the prompt recognition by many powers of the independence of Panama.

As In Cuba, So In Panama.

The President cannot see how he can be charged with "a general approval of the principle of revolution." In his opinion, "no disinterested and fair-minded observer acquainted with the circumstances can fail to feel that Panama had the amplest justification for separation from Colombia under the conditions existing, and, moreover, that its action was in the highest degree beneficial to the interest of the entire civilized world by securing the immediate opportunity for the building of the interoceanic canal." Then the President cites the beneficial results of our interference in Cuba, and predicts that similar results will follow like action in Panama. "The people of the isthmus, and as I firmly believe of the adjacent parts of Central and South America, will be greatly benefited by the building of the canal and the guarantee of peace and order along its line; and hand in hand with the benefit to them will go the benefit to us and to mankind. By our prompt and decisive action, not only have we interests and those of the world at large been conserved, but we have forestalled complications which were likely to be fruitful in loss to ourselves and in bloodshed and suffering to the people of the isthmus."

"Instead of using our forces, as we were invited by Colombia to do, for the twofold purpose of defeating our own rights and interests and the interests of the civilized world, and of compelling the submission of the people of the isthmus to those whom they regarded as oppressors, we shall, as in duty bound, keep the transit open and prevent its invasion."

"Meanwhile," adds the President, with immense significance, "the only question now before us is that of the ratification of the treaty. For it is to be remembered that a failure to ratify the treaty will not undo what has been done, will not restore Panama to Colombia, and will not alter our obligation to keep the transit open across the isthmus, and to prevent any outside power from menacing this transit."

Then, after quoting John Quincy Adams in support of his position, the President closes as follows:

"In conclusion let me repeat that the question actually before this government is not that of the recognition of Panama as an independent republic. That is already an accomplished fact. The question, and the only question, is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal."

The Age of Discretion.

Senator Quay and a friend were recently discussing the doings of a rather gay youth living in Harrisburg, with whose family both Mr. Quay and his friend are well acquainted.

The friend was disposed to be severe in his criticism of the youngster's conduct, but the senator smilingly remarked that, as the boy was all right at heart, it would be well to reserve judgment and give him a chance, and he added that he thought the lad "would pull up when he reached the age of discretion."

"True," rejoined Mr. Quay's friend, "but what would you call the age of discretion?"

"As a rule," answered the senator, "I should say that a young fellow has reached the age of discretion when he removes from his walls the pictures of actresses and substitutes therefor a portrait of his wealthy bachelor uncle."—New York Times.

Designs for McKinley Monument.

Two more plaster model designs for the McKinley monument—one weighing half a ton and the other 300 pounds—have been received at the Canton office of the National McKinley Memorial association. It is said that no meeting of the trustees of the McKinley Memorial association will be held until the committee on designs, which was appointed at the last session in Washington, reports.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of back-ache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my back-ache. I have never had a pain or twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Army Service in India.

In view of the fact that European residents in India have to make sports in order to compel themselves to take exercise, it has been suggested that for all the British, if not for all Europeans, Liere, military conscription should be adopted.

Teosinta and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre.

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. (W. N. U.)

Mexican Theater Fees.

In attending a Mexican theater the admission is charged one act at a time; thus the rates are according to the number of acts in the play.

Many who formerly smoked 100 cigars, now smoke Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 50 cigar. The best combination of the best tobaccos. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Panama ranks fifth in population and seventh in area among the states of the Colombian republic.

The Best Results in Starching

can be obtained only by using Defiance Starch, besides getting 4 oz. more for same money—no cooking required.

In London, at the Billingsgate market, 12,000 to 14,000 tons of fish are handled every month.

In 1880 the average New Yorker took 182 rides in street cars; last year he took 415.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

HIS DIAGNOSIS WAS RIGHT.

Aged Colored Man Pleased Over Big Words and Free Medicine.

An old woolly headed dandy appeared at the dispensary of one of the hospitals the other morning.

"Well, uncle, what is it?" inquired the young medico in charge.

"Ah've got de mishny pow'ful bad, bos," said the aged dandy.

"Where have you got the misery?"

"Ah dun got it evuhwhere."

"Well," inquired the doctor, "what do you think ails you?"

"Ah think," solemnly answered the old black, "dat Ah've dun got somethin' de matuh wif mah vermfuge dependix."

"What makes you think that's your trouble?" inquired the doctor, smothering the chuckle that rose in his throat.

"Well, suh, Ah had de nose bleed pow'ful bad las' night, an' Ah hain't no ap'ite 'tall fo' wathumillions dis yeah."

"Well, it's your vermfuge dependix that's bothering you all right, uncle," said the young doctor, "but I'll fix you out quick enough. Take one of these before each meal."

He handed the old dandy a little box of bread pills, and the old woolly head departed with a broad grin of happiness, no less because he had got free medicine than because his own diagnosis had been so promptly accepted. —Washington Post.

GIVES "GO"

Food That Carries One Along.

It's nice to know of food that not only tastes delicious but that puts the snap and go into one and supplies staying power for the day.

A woman says: "I have taken enough medicine in my time to furnish a drug store, but in later and wiser years I have taken none but have depended, for the health I now enjoy, on suitable and sustaining food of which I keep on hand a tested variety, plain but nourishing."

"Of these my main dependence is Grape-Nuts, especially if I have before me a day of unusual effort either mental or physical. In this case I fortify myself the first thing in the morning with about 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts moistened with cream and not much else for breakfast and the amount of work I can then carry through successfully without fatigue or exhaustion is a wonder to those about me and even to myself."

"Grape-Nuts food is certainly a wonderful strengthener and is not a stimulant, for there is no reaction afterwards, but it is sustaining and strengthening, as I have proved by long experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream will add more strength and carry one further than a plateful of coarse heavy food that is nearly all waste. Grape-Nuts food is condensed, pre-digested and delicious. It contains the parts of the Wheat and Barley grains that supply the rebuilding parts for Brain and Nerve Centers.

LATEST COUNTY NEWS

Interesting Events Chronicled by The Citizen's Correspondents

HIBBARD.

Mrs. E. J. Reed Correspondent.

The saw mill still saws.
Mrs. Livinghouse is convalescing.
Ova Livinghouse has been on the sick list for a few days.

Mrs. Rachel Vorles entertained James Vorles and wife Sunday.

Miss Mabel Lowery visited her sister, Mrs. M. Clifton, Monday.

Mrs. H. Clifton and Mrs. Wylie called on Mrs. Rachel Vorles last Sunday.

H. Lichtenberger, wife and mother visited Rutland friends Sunday.

Isidore Goldberg, of Chicago, is visiting friends at this place for a few days.

It is reported that Mr. Hine, living near Twin Lakes, is dangerously ill with small pox.

WASHINGTON.

Olle Jones Correspondent.

Henry Pontius lost a valuable horse last week.

Wm. Kline made a business trip to Plymouth Friday.

Miss Dollie Kline was the guest of Rosa Curtis Sunday.

B. A. Curtis and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Clifton.

The small child of Chas. Nicholson has been ill the past week.

L. Lockwood and wife spent Sunday with Leonard Wilson and family.

Ed Flagg and wife were the guests of Jordan Jones and family Sunday.

Mrs. S. Jones and nephew, Arley Jones, visited N. J. Fairchild and family, Friday.

Mrs. Alice Golf, of Chicago, and Mrs. Jonas Smith are visiting H. Pontius and family.

Mrs. Victoria Avilson visited with her parents and other relatives here last week.

Delbert Avilson, who has been visiting relatives in South Bend, returned home Friday.

DELONG.

Miss Sarah Shadel Correspondent.

The little son of Joe Miller is quite sick.

Simon Lahman's little boy is quite sick with lung fever.

Lee Robinson was a caller of Lloyd Robinson yesterday.

Miss Amanda Hiatt, of Aldine, was a guest of Miss Ina Monger last week.

Mrs. Bunnell's sister and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell last Sunday.

Grover Kline left Tuesday of last week for Tiffin, Ohio, where he will attend college.

MAXINKUCKEE.

Miss Golda Thompson Correspondent.

Preaching services will continue this week.

Mrs. H. Spangler is reported better at this writing.

Blanche Freshour is working at the Spangler residence.

Will Hunt, of Plymouth, visited a few days of last week, with his uncle, Willis Hunt.

Fred Thompson and family, Bertha Hissong, Fred Thomas and Edna Peoples were guests of Geo. Packer and family Sunday.

The following officers were elected at the Christian church Sunday: Supt., Mrs. Ida Clifton; Asst. Geo. Packer; Sec., Mary Bigley; Asst. Sec., Tony South; Treas., Blanche Packer; Organist, Golda Thompson.

A. N. Kelsey, of Bristol, Ind., Deputy Great Commander, for the Knights of Maccabees of this district, was the guest of Fred Thompson and Maxinkuckee tent last week. While here he added 3 members to the tent and complemented the knights of this place for their loyalty and the splendid showing made the past year notwithstanding the losses sustained by death and fire, during the term.

NORTH BEND.

Miss Elizabeth Castleman Correspondent.

Henry Romig went to Winona Tuesday.

The little son of John Chaney is very sick.

Will Demont attended the party near Ober Saturday night.

Joe Castleman and family visited Glen Cox and wife Sunday.

S. E. Smart, of Knox, was visiting friends in this locality Sunday.

Mrs. W. Cobler spent Sunday with her parents, S. Cox and wife, of Ober.

Wm. Good is seriously ill at the home of his son-in-law, John Kaley, at Winona.

Henry Flagg and family of Mich. are visiting Mrs. Flagg's parents, J. G. Leopold's.

Howard Weynant, teacher of the Horner school, attended Sunday School and church at Zion Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Peele, of Knox, came up Sunday to spend a few days with her parents and help care for her sick sister, Delia Chapman.

MT. HOPE.

Miss Della Edgington Correspondent.

Miss Nora Fry is on the sick list. Chas. Shater was a South Bend visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Crabb Sunday with Jacob Hartle and family.

Preaching at this place next Thursday evening by Rev. Whittaker.

Clarence Richard, of North Manchester, is visiting his parents for a few days.

Ellsworth Edgington and Clarence Kaley attended church at Zion last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Listenberger attended the funeral of the latter's brother-in-law, at Bremen, Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Goodwin, of Chicago, came last Sunday to be at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Hay.

Mrs. Lizzie Sturgeon and children, of Maxinkuckee, visited her father, Noah Wagoner, last Saturday and Sunday.

LEITER'S FORD.

Mrs. Dillon, of Culver, was the guest of Mrs. Charles Anderson last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sales have moved into their new home in the north part of town.

Mrs. Wilson Brugh returned home from a few days visit with her son Oscar in Chicago.

Miss Edna Anderson, of Rochester, visited a few days last week with her brother Charles of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Rolston have gone to housekeeping in their new home in the north part of town.

L. Luckenbill made a business trip to Denver, Ind., the first part of the week. Mr. Leroy Meyers conducted business for him during his absence.

The Sunday School Board of the M. E. church elected the officers for the ensuing year as follows: Mrs. W. H. Smith, Supt.; Charles Anderson, Asst.; Miss Nellie Shadel, Sec.; Lillian O'Blennis, Asst. Sec.; W. H. Smith, Treas.; Mrs. Pink Campbell, Organist; and Miss Grace Rash, Librarian.

The Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah will give a public installation on next Saturday evening Jan. 16. The following officers to be installed: Those of Subordinate are: Albert Rickard, N. G.; Albert Yelton, V. G.; Wm. Cook, Rec. Sec.; Levi Leiter, Fin. Sec.; Joseph Ball, Treas. Those of the Rebekah are: Mrs. Myrtle Luckenbill, N. G.; Laura Beerwart, V. G.; Cora Polley, Rec. Sec.; Eva Bailey, Fin. Sec.; Rosa Yelton, Treas.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE'S FINANCIAL REPORT TO THE ADVISORY BOARD.

Union township, Marshall county, Indiana. A. N. Rogardus, Trustee. Dated January 5, 1904.

RECEIPTS.	
County Treasurer, common school fund	763.18
same local tuition fund	51.10
same township fund	1,199.88
same special school fund	1,387.01
same road fund	1,077.63
same common school	2,740.73
M. H. Bates, old furnace	86.00
County Auditor	15.85
J. Jones, old school house	1.00
County Treasurer	1,007.33
same	1,185.10
same	1,333.90
same	136.00
same	48.67
DISBURSEMENTS.	
A. N. South, filling ditch	37.00
W. S. Easterday, brick case	7.28
Chas. Grover, work on bridge	1.50
Joe Green, gravel	10.00
Wm. G. Zechel, shoveling gravel	1.25
John C. Zechel, gravel	1.25
Arthur Zechel, hauling gravel	4.75
J. Saine & Son, road order cashed	31.62
Larry Nafener, ditching road	8.95
W. R. Crossland, scraping on road	2.48
M. T. Leaton, supervisor	26.70
A. E. Romig, hauling gravel	2.40
Home Ins. Co. New York insurance	46.78
Philip Sickman, labor and mds.	1.00
A. V. Vire, gravel	7.38
Oliver G. Soile, inst. on notes	48.00
John Osborne, brooms	47.00
A. N. Rogardus, trustee's services	112.50
School Supply Co. Chicago, 3 sch. chris	40.82
S. E. McElvorn, hauling gravel	40.00
Alta Benedict, teaching	10.00
Blanche Wickizer, teaching	28.00
William York, bridge lumber	24.06
Chas. Overmeyer, work on road	10.56
Platt Dickson, gravel	1.25
David Benson, hauling gravel	10.00
E. Smith, teach. ng	7.50
L. C. Dillon, hauling gravel	12.50
Wm. B. ner, hauling gravel	18.22
Laura May, teaching	18.22
David Alcock, gravel	75.00
Rochester Bridge Co., bridge	18.00
W. F. Wilhelm, shoveling	11.50
Byron C. Smith, shoveling	11.50
Wm. Benner, shoveling gravel	3.75
W. W. H. m, mds. for school	6.22
Ursula Manser, transfers to Culver	488.75
Harry Johnson, clearing school house	5.00
A. on Burns, supervisor	22.50
S. D. Kiser, library books	232.00
Platt Dickson, supervisor	31.50
Wm. York, bridge plank	12.50
J. Vande wrele, shoveling gravel	5.62
Ira M. T. ix, work on road	35.83
J. Shugrue, road work	12.00
Ma. tin, a. e. Stevens, arty fees	20.00
H. G. Flayger & Co., sewer tile	124.86
G. O. E. Neerhaus, printing	2.00
G. O. Vire, slating blackboard	1.00
Ursula Manser, office rent	24.00
J. F. G. n, work on school house	11.20
A. J. Hibbard, supervisor	11.00
Geo. York, work on road	2.25
L. O. Porter, lumber for school house	1.00
Oliver Clemans, shoveling snow	1.00
A. J. Kiser, gravel	10.74
same inst. on notes	12.50
C. W. Bros, mds.	24.75
same road order cashed	87.15
Aaron Bros, supervisor	9.00
Harry Barber, teaching	5.00
Blanche Wickizer, "	10.00
Alta Benedict, "	14.00
Wm. Norris, "	70.00
H. E. Smith, "	10.00
Amos O. borne, laying tile	5.94
Moses Neuser, ditching	25.00
J. D. Adams & Co., chalk and eraser	15.75
Laura May, teaching	30.00
Chas. W. Metaker, printing	4.00
Henry Stock, work on bridge	8.25
Fred Joseph, "	5.17
Peter L. Leuburger, gravel	10.35
John A. Sou'ier, "	12.64
Heardricks & Co., printing	4.00
C. F. Shadel, disinfecting trap	1.10
Wm. Shugrue, slat set on trap	15.50
Clara Newman, teaching	25.00
J. F. Behmer, "	40.00
Nash Bickel, 2 cords wood	21.80
Peter & Co., mds.	5.85
Fred J. ph, wood	24.90
G. O. A. Neerhaus, printing	3.50
Laura May, teaching	35.00
Edwinia McFarland, teaching	35.00
Frank Z. ak, wood	88.00
Aaron Burns, supervisor	9.00
Irene B. gardus, teaching	35.00
Laura May, teaching	3.12
Moses Neuser, hauling gravel	10.00
Laura May, teaching	19.00
L. C. Leaton, supervisor	13.00
G. O. E. Neerhaus, printing	1.50
Laura May, teaching	5.00
John Kline, wood	31.50
Charles W. Metaker, printing	6.30
Martin Lowry, repair on ditch	5.00
Franklin Hawk, hauling gravel	15.00
F. M. Parker, work on road	10.16
John Kline, work on school	2.00
D. W. Marks, hauling sewer tile	2.00
Laura May, teaching	35.00
Alta Benedict, "	15.00
J. F. Behmer, "	1.35
same mds.	1.35
Blanche Wickizer, teaching	53.00
Edwinia McFarland, "	10.00
S. Shugrue, teaching	18.75
J. Nathan Neidinger, wood	31.00
Alta Benedict, teaching	14.20
J. F. Behmer, "	89.20
Harry Barber, "	236.46
same attending institute	25.70
Platt Dickson, gravel	9.06
J. E. Thomas, work on road	2.75
Edwinia McFarland, teaching	16.00
M. T. Leaton, supervisor	15.00
Cook Bros, wood and mds.	13.80
same road work	8.00
Clara Newman, teaching	7.50
L. C. rock wood	143.00
J. Shugrue, freight and express	38.58
H. E. Smith, work on road	2.10
J. A. G. n, o. e. interest	120.00
C. D. Andrews, work on road	1.18
Aaron Burns, supervisor	10.00
John Kline, work on road	1.25
Platt Dickson, supervisor	10.00
M. T. Leaton, "	25.00
Zina Dandieson, "	20.00
J. W. F. alder, mds.	1.00
I. S. Hahn, expen e commencement	4.40
J. F. Cromley, work on school yard	8.43
S. Shugrue, gravel	9.73
same, road tax receipt	2,367.00
Peter Spangler, moving school house	14.00
Alta Benedict, attending institute	27.35
J. E. Thomas, work on road	23.00
D. W. Wolf, attending institute	23.00
same teaching	123.64
Henry Koomtz, printing	5.60
Grace Zechel, attending institute	26.76
same teaching	10.00
Laura May, attending institute	26.40
Porter & Co., shoveling gravel	6.25
Henry Pontius, wood	15.00
W. Newman, wood, 20 cords	20.00
Oliver G. Soile, borrowed money	500.00
S. Stevens, transfers to Plymouth	18.00
Chas. Turner, 2 cars sewer tile	251.50
same road and lead	31.44
P. D. Berlin, freight on coal	10.00
Abraham Kimmel, unloading coal	7.00
Blanche Wickizer, work on road	25.00
Baker & Thornton Co., school supplies	10.00
same supervr	22.00
same books & statuary	7.00
J. F. Behmer, attending institute	27.35
S. C. Schilling, borrowed money	153.00
same	153.00
R. C. McFarland, repair on well	4.00
Jacob Vandewerke, hauling gravel	10.00
O. H. P. Voreis, work on road	2.50
Blanche Wickizer, teaching	108.00
same attending institute	24.10
Clara Newman, "	21.41
J. E. G. n, freight and express	5.41
same	5.44
Ira Matix, work on road	4.50
O. H. P. Voreis, "	1.50
Wm. Kline, wood for Dist	42.25
same hauling stone for sch. h's	15.84
Edna Stahl, attending institute	16.75
H. E. Smith, attending institute	24.75
same attending institute	25.08
G. E. Kimmel, bridge plank	10.00
C. D. Andrews, "	13.52
C. W. Metaker, printing	11.00
J. F. Behmer, gravel	7.26
J. O. Houghton, work on road	9.00
Wm. Schuchman, borrowed money	1,150.00
same being in con price	24.78
Edwinia McFarland, attending inst'te	4.50
G. W. Thornburg, clearing ditch	1.25
Andrew Kresner, "	15.00
Wm. Eberly, road tools	23.00
H. E. Buck, oil and lead	5.25
Adam Subler, ditching	294.00
Kills and Jacobs Co., wheelbarrows	36.00
John W. Kaley, transfers to Starke co.	17.50
Philip Sickman, gravel	75.00
Irene B. gardus, teaching	2.90
J. Shugrue, freight and express	13.00
L. L. Hoby, ditching	8.00
Wm. York, bridge plank	15.00
Joe L. M. n, hauling gravel	17.75
Wm. York, bridge plank	41.95
O. N. Kline, repairing sch. ol h. use	11.75
D. A. trass, bridge plank	28.12
O. E. prior, lumber for school house	9.00
same tile	8.00
Eliaz Dickson, work on bridge	8.00

THE SURPRISE

CULVER'S BIG DOUBLE STORE

Big Inventory Sale



Price-Cutting

We are cutting prices on our entire stock before inventory. It is easier to count money than it is to measure and roll Dry Goods

YOU SAVE US THE LABOR WE'LL SAVE YOU MONEY

Men's finest Dress Shoes, worth \$3.50; now \$2.85
Men's fine Dress Shoes, worth \$2.75 and \$2.50; now \$2.15
Odd and ends in Men's Shoes, at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.45
Ladies' \$3.50 Shoes go now at \$2.90
Ladies' \$3.00 Shoes go now at \$2.25
Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes go now at \$1.90
10c quality Tennis Flannels, at \$1.75
10c printed and fleeced Flannelettes, at \$1.50
65c all-wool Dress Goods, per yard, \$1.45
Nice broadened Black Dress Goods, in double width, per yard, \$1.25 and 30c
3000 yards ready trimmed Cambric Embroidery, worth 8c per yard, \$1.50
Embroidery, well worth 12c and 10c; per yard, \$1.85
Splendid Overcoats for the boys can be bought at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00

Everything at greatly reduced prices to reduce stock. Bring us your Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Onions, Lard, Chickens, Apples and Stove-wood - it is just as good as money and we allow you the highest market price.

Announcements.

James H. Castleman, of Union township, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Marshall county, subject to the Democratic Convention to be held during the summer of 1904. Your support is respectfully solicited.

JAMES H. CASTLEMAN.

James T. Poulson, of Tippecanoe township, who was a candidate for Sheriff two years ago, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Marshall county subject to the Democratic Primary, to be held this coming spring, 1904. Your support respectfully solicited.

JAMES T. POULSON.

PUBLIC SALE.

A. J. Hibbard, living one mile east of Maxinkuckee, will have a public sale Feb. 3. All of this stock, farm implements and farm products will be sold. See bills.

Culver Markets.

(Covered Jan. 15.)

Hogs	4.00@4.25
Sheep	2.25@3.00
Lambs	4.75@5.25
Beef cattle	2.50@4.50
Wheat	.84
Oats	.32
Rye	.50
Eggs	.30
Butter	.18
Chickens	.08
Roosters	.14
Turkeys	.12
Ducks	.08
Clover seed	5.00
Corn (dry)	.35
Lard	.10

The democrats of Marshall county will meet in mass convention in their respective precinct voting places on Saturday, Jan. 30, to elect one member of county central committee, said committeemen will meet in Plymouth Saturday, 2 p. m. Feb. 12, to organize.

STAHL BROTHERS

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN OSBORN)

FOR GROCERIES

FRESH AND SALT MEATS BREAD AND COOKIES
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.