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Practices in All Courts—State and Federal.
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Trustee's Notice.

After April 1st, my weekly office days, for the transaction of township business, will be as follows: Tuesdays at my residence, and Saturdays at my office over the Exchange Bank, Culver.

Pennsylvania Lines—Time Card

NORTH BOUND	
No. 46 Daily	8:16 a. m.
" 40 " "	11:28 a. m.
" 42 " Ex. Sun.	6:14 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND	
No. 41 Daily Ex. Sun.	6:06 a. m.
" 43 " " "	11:52 a. m.
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Direct connections for Indianapolis via Colfax and Frankfort; also for St. Louis, Evansville and all points south and west.

James Shugrue, Agent.

Furious Fighting.
"For seven years," writes Geo. W. Hoffman, of Harper, Wash., "I had a bitter battle, with chronic stomach and liver trouble, but at last I won, and cured my diseases, by the use of Electric Bitters. I unhesitatingly recommend them to all, and don't intend in the future to be without them in the house. They are certainly a wonderful medicine, to have cured such a bad case as mine." Sold, under guarantee to do the same for you, by T. E. Slattery druggist, at 50c. a bottle. Try them today.

STATE UNIVERSITY GROWING

Remarkable Increase in Attendance Over Former years.

The present attendance of Indiana University shows an increase of 184 over the corresponding time last year. According to the latest figures, the total enrollment to date for the year 1905-06 is 1,387. Of this number 157 are in the school of law, an increase of 63 over last year. The total for last year in all departments was 1,538. It is believed by the authorities that both the winter and spring terms will see a decided increase in attendance over the corresponding terms of last year. If the increase does continue during these terms in proportion to the increase this fall, the attendance for the year will reach 1,750. There is every reason to believe that the number enrolled by next commencement will be in the neighborhood of 1,800. This will mean an increase of at least five hundred during President Bryan's administration, which began three years ago. Although no special effort is made to get students outside of Indiana, there are about one hundred who come from other states and even from foreign countries. At present every county in Indiana is represented.

Nowhere else can one find so many Indiana men studying law as in the lecture rooms of the Indiana University Law School. They come in from every part of the state. Last year the total enrollment in the Law School reached 187; this year it will fall little, if any, short of 250. The number of law students now on the campus exceeds by fifty the number who were here at this time last year.

The Law School now has a full three-year course. Its faculty numbers eight men, four of whom give all their time to the Law School. There are also some twenty special lecturers, picked from the most prominent members of the bench and bar of Indiana, who come at stated times from Indianapolis and elsewhere, for special topics of interest to all law students. Beside these regular law courses, there are many courses in the College of Liberal Arts, which are open to all law students, and are popular with them. Many of the law students study American government and party machinery, municipal problems, public finance, American history, bookkeeping, etc.

The Law school has been for several years a member of the National American Law School Association, the requirements for admission to which are very high. It is the only law school in Indiana which at present is able to meet these requirements. The Law School, being an integral part of Indiana University, has no tuition fees.

The Indiana University School of Medicine has had a remarkable growth. During the present school year, there has been an increase in attendance of over fifty per cent., and in some departments the enrollment is one hundred per cent. above that of a year ago. This school has received recognition by the Association of American Medical Colleges and by the State Boards of Medical Examination and Registration of Indiana and Illinois. Any student who completes the two years of medicine given in the Indiana University School of Medicine may enter, without a single condition, the junior year of any reputable school of medicine in practically any State and complete his medical course in two more years.

Last summer, courses in anatomy and bacteriology were given, and besides the many students over the State who availed themselves of

this opportunity to pursue the study of medicine, seven men came all the way from Johns Hopkins University to get the work, for which they received credit in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. This shows the high rank which the Indiana University School of Medicine has already been given among the schools of the East. It is also interesting to know, too, that of all the students who have entered Rush Medical College from Indiana during the past three years, and graduated there, all have, through competitive examination, secured places in the Cook county clinic class.

M. E. Sunday-School Exercises.

The Christmas exercises at the M. E. church were of the highest order, consisting of choruses, class exercises and solos. The solo rendered by Miss Susie Shilling was very appropriate and well executed. The duet by Herman Sager and Clarence Medbourn, in point of character and execution, was excellent. The motion song by seven little girls was most impressive and proves what wonders can be accomplished by proper training. The excellent program was selected and under the management of Misses Myrtie Meddoun, Minnie Shilling and Jessie Grove. The church was decorated with two evergreen trees and two shades of tissue festooning draped over the large alcove of the church. The children were remembered with a treat to remind them of the gift of God in his only Son as our Saviour.

Christmas at the Reformed Church

The Christmas exercises by the Reformed Sunday school were appropriate, well attended and highly appreciated by the large audience. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the massive Christmas tree, lighted with varied colored candles and with presents for the infant classes, stood as a magnificent reminder of the Light of the world and the Giver of all things good. The exercises were unusually good and everyone deserves special mention. A few of the more impressive were: "Who Made the Speech" by Grace Hawk, "Annie and Willie's Prayer" by Della Stahl, and solos by Margaret Hayes and Otto Stahl. The school is in a flourishing condition and promises to be even better for the coming year.

At the Evangelical Church.

Christmas exercises at the Evangelical church consisted of a cantata "The Story of the Star" which was very appropriate for the occasion. The church was beautifully decorated and the designs and special settings for the play were most elaborate. The unveiling of the star was a scene never to be forgotten, and directed our thoughts to that other star that illuminated a manger in which lay the Christ child, 2000 years ago. The braiding of the national colors by six girls displayed extraordinary talent. Asia, by Vera Baker, Bessie Easterday, Mary Hinchshaw and Gladys Cromley was one of the exceptionally good parts. "Christmas Customs of Different Nations" by little Vera Zechiel, was one of the best parts of the exercises and all were delighted in the way the little lady acquitted herself.

Kline Reunion.

On Christmas day the Kline brothers with their families met at the home of Frank Kline, at DeLong, and enjoyed a good dinner prepared by all. In the afternoon Santa Claus arrived with jingling bells and distributed gifts to each one present from the lighted Christmas tree.

The home of Charles Hissong was the scene of a merry Christmas. His children all returned home and enjoyed the day together.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Happenings of the Past Week in Culver and Vicinity.

Beef by the quarter at 4½ cents at Walter's market.

Jacob Myers attended the fat stock show at Chicago, last week.

Rev. Geo. Ransom Streeter, of Wheeler, visited his friends here Thursday.

Edward Zechiel who is attending Heidelberg University, is here visiting his parents.

The Reformed Sunday School will buy a new organ which will be placed in the church.

Samuel Crosgrove has moved into the Austin residence, formerly owned by U. S. Burkett.

Urie Mense is putting the finishing touches on his new dwelling and will occupy it by another week.

William Rea is home from the State University for a visit with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. O. A. Rea.

FOR RENT—Five rooms over the printing office. Possession given Jan. 7th. Inquire at the CITIZEN office.

Miss Grace Voreis came home from the South Bend Commercial College Saturday evening, for the holiday vacation.

Miss Edna Hayes, of Canton, Ill., came home Saturday for a few days visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hayes.

FOR SALE—New and second hand sleighs and carriages at most your own price. See them at Hayes & Son's.

Bring your grain to the elevator. We handle economically, and will pay highest market price.—DILLON & MEDBOURN.

Chester Zechiel, who is attending the State Normal at Terre Haute, came home Wednesday to spend his vacation with relatives and friends.

Mrs. B. F. Hinchins, who has been the guest of Mrs. Whitelaw Bish the past few weeks, returned to her home at Colorado Springs, Col., last week.

Chauncey Depew is in no great danger of being molested in the senate. It might be difficult to find a senator with absolutely clean hands to make the accusation.

The democratic district meeting will be held at Plymouth January 4th. James C. Fletcher, of Knox, the present chairman, is said to be a candidate for the congressional nomination.

Services at the M. E. Church as follows: Sunday-school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Koontz left on Saturday for a visit with the latter's parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Barber at Fulton, Mich. Miss Callie Barber, who has been here visiting for several weeks, returned with them.

Howard & Davis have their show window beautifully decorated, and are making a fine display of their home-made candies, which they are offering at the extreme low price of 15 cents a pound. It is home-made and pure.

The Art Annual, published by Rev. Streeter, was delivered to subscribers last week. It is a very attractive souvenir of Lake Maxinkuckee and its surroundings, and will be greatly appreciated. It merits a place in each home.

President Roosevelt is placing himself on record as being favorable to the retention of postmasters who have a good record. It is said that there will be no more scrambling for the office, and that postmasters will be removed only for cause.

U. S. Burkett has moved into the Park Cafe.

Dr. C. S. Wiseman is spending his vacation at Fort Wayne.

John Kollar has been visiting friends here for the past week.

Walter Hand transacted business at South Bend Thursday.

Rev. Klopfenstein has recovered from his illness and is about town again.

Otto Stahl, of Lancaster, Ohio, arrived Saturday for a visit with relatives.

O. A. Gandy and family visited relatives in South Bend over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Watson, of Chicago, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Slattery.

John Kaley, of Winona, was visiting relatives and friends here over Christmas.

William Osborn, who is working at Peoria, Ill., came home Saturday to spend Christmas.

R. C. McFarland and Jas. South transacted business at Mishawaka a few days last week.

Miss Esta Cromley, who is studying music in Fort Wayne, is here for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton Baker and family, of Mishawaka, are guests of relatives in Culver.

Jacob Zechiel is working on the ton county building. Edit to his wife's residence.

Shugrue and son spent Christmas with relatives in Terre Haute.

Miss Minnie Zechiel, who is attending school at Fort Wayne, is here visiting her parents.

Misses, Lucretia Rea and Bessie Medbourn, are home from DePauw University, for the holiday vacation.

For the winter, contract work at South Bend being a little slow.

Mrs. E. N. Cromley, of Indiana Harbor, is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hayes.

Special dedication services at the Culver Christian church at 2 p. m. Sunday. Everybody cordially invited.

Mrs. Maud Hummel and family of Flat Rock, Ohio, are here for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones.

Clyde Spencer, who is working at Mishawaka, came home Thursday evening to visit parents and friends over the holidays.

Buy your hard and soft coal and brick at the Culver elevator. Prices are consistent with first class material.—Dillon & Medbourn.

FOUND—A pocketbook containing some money and other valuables. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice.—J. M. HINSHAW.

The Union township farmers' institute will be held some time during the latter part of February. An interesting and profitable program is being prepared. Exact dates will be announced later.

Mrs. Leah Smith Kempe, who lives in Chicago, is in a hospital. She has been suffering from appendicitis and had an operation performed. She is improving and will soon be restored to her family.

We desire to thank our friends for the kindness shown us and the many good things given us on Christmas. It shows that old age is yet remembered, even during Christmas festivities.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brenner.

An important meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Jacob Zechiel, on Saturday, Jan. 6th. It is earnestly requested that all members be present. On account of the absence of many members, there will be no meeting Dec. 30th as previously announced.

WITH THE COUNTY OFFICIALS

Record of the Past Week's Doings at the Court House.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued since our last report: Harry Porcher and Laura C. Kimmel.

Amasa Edgerton and Ella Hubbard.

Oliver O. Snyder and Carrie M. Conrad.

Thomas A. Lee and Bessie A. Rhodes.

Frank W. Burket and Bertha M. Glass.

Teddy J. Finney and Mary E. Robinson.

Floyd E. Huff and Mabel Heckaman.

Heber Puterbaugh and Bertha E. Roose.

Floyd A. Stilson and Lulu M. Shafer.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

In the case of Wilbur Burnside vs. Victor Mey, to foreclose mechanic's lien, cause was dismissed by the plaintiff.

Peter J. Krayer and Bradley C. Southworth were appointed by the judge as jury commissioners for the year 1906.

Charles S. Brown was granted a divorce from Alice Brown. The plaintiff was given the custody of the child, Elsie Brown.

Two cases against Jesse Lemert, for selling liquor to minors, were dismissed, as were the two cases against Francis Lemert for the same cause.

In the case of William vs. William, a verdict for \$1000 after two minutes of deliberation.

In the case of George McGriff vs. Otto Apple, for money had and received, appealed from Justice Watson's court at Bourbon, cause was tried by jury and resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

In the case of the State of Indiana vs. Anna Wynant, the shop-lifter, for petit larceny, the defendant failed to appear and the \$150 deposited in lieu of bond for her appearance, was declared forfeited to the State of Indiana.

Change of venue was taken by William Zehner on the Jacob Keyser ditch, commonly known as the Yellow River ditch, from the Hon. George W. Holman, special judge, and the same was assigned to the Hon. George Burson, of Winamac, as special judge.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Commissioners' court convenes next Monday.

The term of William O'Keefe, county treasurer, expires January 1st, having served four years. He will be succeeded by Mr. Jones Grant. Edwin Grant, his son, will act as deputy.

The county commissioners met in special session last Thursday for the purpose of awarding contracts for county office supplies for the ensuing year. The successful bidders were: Class 1, Peter Hahn; Class 2 and 4, C. W. Metaker; Class 3, W. G. Hendricks.

Prize Butter Makers.

In the fourth educational butter scoring contest, held under the auspices of the Purdue university experiment station, at the Indianapolis cold storage plant, Earl Martin, of New Carlisle, scored the highest of twelve contestants, with a mark of 97. H. A. Schlosser, of Mishawaka, scored 92; J. M. Holdeman, of Plymouth, 91, and Frank Burns, of Plymouth, 89. The butter was scored by E. J. Burridge, of Cleveland, and the butter as a whole was of high quality and a credit to the makers.

THE CITIZEN—Only \$1.00 a year.

THE CULVER CITIZEN.

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Pubs.
CULVER, INDIANA.

Even disagreeable people serve a good purpose, for they teach us how not to be.

Queen Alexandra has written a book. She won't have to look long for a publisher.

Unfortunately the change in the British cabinet doesn't give England a new poet laureate.

Sir Alfred Charles Harmsworth's peerage entitles him to rank as Lord of Thirty-one Newspapers.

Ever since the pencil sharpener was invented women have felt that they could get along without men.

Any one can muster courage to meet great trials, but it takes a genius of patience to endure the little ones.

The most effective argument a charming woman can use to a man is an appealing "Don't you think so?"

Some men have just "thrown a rock at Con. Shafter." The extraordinary thing about it is that he missed him.

Getting up in the middle of a winter night to run ninety miles might not seem such great sport to some people.

John Bartlett, compiler of the well-known "Familiar Quotations," is dead. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

The Kansas City judge who decided that silk skirts are not a necessary of life should have consulted some married man.

Cato learned Greek at 80, and now a Chicago man 80 years old has secured a marriage license. Another slap at Osler!

How homelike and familiar that closing sentence of Capt. Amundsen's message to Nansen: "Wire me \$500 as soon as possible."

Yes, Gentle Annie, it is safe to marry on \$1,000 a year; that is, it is just as safe as it is to marry on any other amount per annum.

Mr. Ryan acted like a bachelor. A bachelor, you know, is a man who does not have to answer questions he doesn't want to answer.

Personally, we wish Henry Sienkiewicz would devote less attention to Russian politics and hurry up with his Napoleon trilogy instead.

In the studios they are betting that Artist Charles Dana Gibson will come back within two years and resume black and white. Why not?

Girls, when he tells you your eyes are stars in the night in his life, remember that there are estimated to be something like 3,567,822 stars on view.

The rich farmer who is using his automobile "to pump water and run his corn sheller," may not have a poetic soul, but isn't he intensely practical!

"More money is lost on the race tracks of the country in one season than there is in circulation," says a writer of sporting gossip. This is also true of Wall street.

"One can buy a modest little evening hat for \$50," says a fashion writer. Maybe so, but if it's the one who sends her bills to us she is electioneering for a job.—Chicago Journal.

New Jersey comes to the front with a muley cow that barks like a dog. But she will have to do better than that to beat the Massachusetts rabbit that attacked a man and bit off his nose.

After reading that tit bit titled English hunters killed 3,360 pheasants in three days, the American five-pigeon shooter must feel that an apology is due for some of the things said about him.

Boston spends \$6,500,000 yearly for baked beans, and if some statistician will give the amount expended on eyeglasses it will be an easy matter to compute how much is left for luxuries.

Uncle Russell Sage may not be so great a financier as J. Pierpont Morgan, but he would like it noticed that nobody ever sold him an imposing collection of liabilities in the guise of a railroad system.

If English reporters were as enterprising as their American confreres they would have informed the world before now whether the Princess Ena has given any orders to her dressmaker for a wedding gown.

One bold young reporter in New York had the audacity to ask Sarah Bernhardt if it were really true that she is of German birth instead of French. And the goddess was so overcome that M. Meyer had to answer for her.

A New York savings bank is to erect a new \$275,000 building, and furnish homes for its unmarried employees under his own roof. Excuses for not being on hand at the opening of business will be hard to find under this arrangement.

PLAN TO PROBE CANAL AFFAIRS

Senate Reconsiders Confirmation of Members of Panama Commission.

THINK BISHOP IS TOO SMALL

Nomination of Former Press Agent Causes Senators to Express Belief That the Gentleman is Lacking in "Size" and Prestige.

Washington dispatch: There has come a more critical situation regarding the administration course in the Panama canal construction than any of its friends have dreamed possible, in view of President Roosevelt's popularity. Not only did the senate on coming to consider the nomination of Joseph B. Bishop, former "press agent" at \$10,000 a year, to be a canal commissioner at \$7,500, decide to recall the ratification of the other six commissioners and throw them back into the canal committee, but the president was told that congress was so dissatisfied with the drift of affairs that he would better prepare for the fullest investigation of salaries, supplies, contracts and the general conduct of the commission.

Therefore it has been determined that immediately after the holiday recess the "lid" shall be taken off the whole Panama matter and there shall be a real investigation.

Republican senators are careful to disclaim any feeling of antagonism toward President Roosevelt in his determination to have all the facts laid bare. This was made clear to the president when Senator Kittredge informed him that this investigation is deemed necessary. The South Dakota senator, who is recognized as the best-informed man in the senate on Panama canal affairs, through having kept in personal touch with work on the isthmus, and who in all probability will be chairman of the canal committee in the next congress, told the president that this investigation is not only due the senate and the country, but to the president himself.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated his hearty approval of such action.

Plan to Check Extravagance.

It is the intention to go into every phase of the canal situation. Members of the committee consider this necessary in order that they be put in possession of all the facts necessary for them to have in shaping the legislation to govern the canal management in the future. They do not believe there has been any graft in connection with the enterprise, but disclosures during the hearings before the committee on appropriations and debates in the senate lead them to believe there has been a great deal of extravagance, not only in connection with salaries but in the general conduct of the commission's affairs.

Complaints of business men that favoritism has been shown in some of the supply purchases have reached members of the interoceanic canal committee. These come from disappointed bidders, as a rule, but some of them are of a character calling for investigation.

The committee has, in short, determined to lift the lid. If there has been wrong doing of any character, the committee intends to expose it. Members make it clear that there is no animus toward the president in this investigation, but they are going about their work with the intention of disclosing all the facts, no matter how unpleasant this may be for the canal management.

While in theory the president is the head of the enterprise, senators say he cannot be expected to know everything that has been going on, and they feel the recent disclosures indicate some things have been going on which he as well as the senate should know.

It is expected that as the result of its investigation the committee will formulate legislation not only restricting salaries but cutting short the possibility of extravagance in every direction.

Reconsider Nominations.

The appointment of Mr. Bishop in the face of the notoriety given him aroused considerable feeling in the senate. Administration senators who have been consistently loyal to the president and at every turn have tried to defend his actions, feel that this appointment must add materially to their embarrassment, as it may be exceedingly difficult to make the country regard Mr. Bishop as of "commission size."

It is generally understood also that the minority senators desire to gain an opportunity for a protest against Chairman Shonts holding a position on the commission and the presidency of the Clover Leaf railroad at the same time.

When Mr. Bishop's nomination was announced in the secret session of the senate Senator Morgan promptly entered a complaint against what he termed the "railroading" through of the confirmation of the six canal commissioners.

Instructions had not been passed upon by it, and he moved the confirmation be recalled as irregular.

Mr. Morgan declared he had never been "potted" on the nominations and he had found that several other committee members knew as little about the alleged committee action as he did.

Mr. Millard, chairman of the committee on oceanic canals, explained that the conflict doubtless was due to a misunderstanding. Accordingly Senators Spooner and Lodge withdrew their opposition to the motion for a recommendation and the nominations were referred back to the interoceanic canal committee with that of Mr. Bishop.

CAUSE OF BANK TROUBLE.

Congressman Says Lack of Examiners Prevents Proper Supervision.

Washington dispatch: Responsibility for the liquidation of the Chicago National bank and other national banks was attributed by Representative Prince of Illinois, in a speech in the house, to the false economy of congress in not providing a larger appropriation for the employment of national bank examiners. Mr. Prince argued that with the limited force of examiners it was impossible to make as thorough and as frequent examinations of the national banks as was necessary to safeguard the money of the depositors and detect and prevent violations of the laws which ultimately result in failures. With 5,853 national banks to examine, the controller of the currency has a force of only seventy-eight examiners. Mr. Prince stated, a force not sufficient, in his judgment.

Thrust at Leaders.

Washington, D. C., special: Senator Spooner in the debate in the senate Tuesday made what was considered to be a pointed thrust at President Roosevelt and Governor Higgins of New York. Without mentioning any state he said he had read in the morning papers that a governor had determined who should be the next speaker of the house of representatives of his state. Such a course as this, he declared, "is treason to our constitutional system." Dispatches from New York said Gov. Higgins had announced that he favored James W. Wadsworth, Jr., as the next speaker of the state assembly, and that President Roosevelt already had picked Mr. Wadsworth for speaker and as the man to reorganize the republican party in the state, overthrowing Odell.

Check On Hazing.

Washington special: At the conclusion of a meeting of members of the house committee on naval affairs Representative Foss announced that all present were unanimous in their support of Secretary Bonaparte in his efforts to stamp out hazing at Annapolis, and were determined to do all in their power to correct present conditions at the academy. Mr. Foss has introduced a bill which provides "that the secretary of the navy shall have the power and authority, in his discretion, to dismiss at any time from the United States naval academy any midshipman whose continued presence at the academy he shall deem contrary to the best interests of the service."

Insurance Regulation.

Washington dispatch: To regulate and control life insurance companies by exercising the control of the mails is a proposition which Representative Davis of Minnesota has advanced in the form of a bill introduced in the house. He proposes that the insurance companies shall be required to make detailed reports of business to the department of commerce and labor, and upon failure or refusal to make such reports an offending company shall be excluded from the mails. Mr. Davis says he has made an examination of the legality of such a procedure and is convinced that his bill is practical.

To Change Inaugural Date.

Washington dispatch: Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin has introduced a resolution fixing the last Thursday in April as the date for presidential inaugurations. Senator Clark of Wyoming introduced a similar resolution in the senate. The date proposed was decided upon by a committee, composed of governors of the states and chiefs of the District of Columbia, which met here some time ago for the purpose of starting the movement for a new inaugural date.

Bank Robbers Fight Citizens.

Baldwin, Ill., special: Four robbers blew open the safe in the local bank Tuesday, battled desperately with citizens and escaped in a buggy. Nobody was hurt. About \$2,500 in currency was torn into shreds by the explosion and \$1,000 in silver was damaged. It is not known how much the robbers secured. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit.

Fishermen Complain.

Washington dispatch: The state department has received many complaints from owners of fishing vessels that Newfoundland officials interfere with their fishing rights.

MUSSATI IS NOT CONCERNED

Steamship Agent at Spring Valley Not Implicated in Shooting.

Spring Valley, Ill., special: In the account of the shooting affair Saturday night the name of Anton Mussati, the local steamship agent, was mentioned. This was a mistake, as Mr. Mussati did not figure in the affray at all and is not even remotely connected with any of the principals.

RATE MEASURE IN THE SENATE

Senator Dolliver Introduces Bill Indorsed by President Roosevelt.

ROOT SAYS IT IS ALL RIGHT

Based on Interstate Commission Ideas, It Is Planned to Accomplish Its Purpose With the Least Possible Change in Conditions.

Washington dispatch: A bill, which will be known as the administration's railroad rate measure, was introduced in the senate by Mr. Dolliver of Iowa. It was submitted by Senator Dolliver to the president, and was carefully examined by Attorney General Moody and Secretary Root who pronounced it all right. The bill is based on the measure prepared by the interstate commerce commission, but does not go so far. It aims to accomplish governmental control over rates with the least possible change in existing law.

The term "transportation" by this measure is made to cover every agency employed in handling property by railroads, including private cars, refrigerating, icing, elevators, royalty and all other things for which the shipper is taxed. All these charges are brought under the jurisdiction of the commission and it is empowered to find a rate unreasonable and to fix and enforce a rate in place of one declared excessive, unjust or discriminatory, the new rate to go into effect in thirty days. Ten days' notice of an advance in rates is required and three days' notice in case of a reduction, provided, however, that the commission may authorize a reduction on less notice if circumstances warrant.

The provisions relating to the publicity of the affairs of railroads are substantially retained. Action to set aside an order of the commission or to annul or suspend it shall be brought in the district court where the carrier's place of business is located. Records of the commission shall be evidence of the facts.

No elaborate process of appeal from the order of the commission is prescribed, as provisions prescribing court procedure are held to be of uncertain constitutionality, and might invalidate the entire act.

The membership of the commission is increased to seven and salaries to \$10,000 per year. The bill limits the maximum and minimum rates feature of the interstate commerce commission bill.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Negligence and Corruption in Conferring Citizenship by Courts.

Washington dispatch: Evidence which is declared to prove that many courts have been corrupt and many more negligent in conferring citizenship, and that this condition has prevailed ever since the naturalization laws went into effect, is contained in the report of the naturalization commission. The commission, which is composed of Milton D. Purdy, Gaillard Hunt and Richard K. Campbell, makes important recommendations. No one should be admitted, the report says, who does not intend to reside permanently in the United States or who does not know the English language. To prevent naturalization for political purposes it is urged that a fee of at least \$7 be prescribed by law, and that no papers be issued for at least thirty days next preceding a presidential or congressional election. Federal courts should have jurisdiction wherever possible, and it is recommended that a bureau of naturalization be established in the department of commerce and labor.

Lauds Roosevelt.

Washington dispatch: "The president has shown that he possesses the convictions of a Bryan, the firmness of an Andrew Jackson, the popularity of a Witte and the patriotism of the Japanese," declared Representative Watkins of Louisiana, who was making his first speech in the house Tuesday. He excused his rising to speak on the ground that it was the function of a "kid" to "butt in." The reference of the president's message to committees again was the excuse for debate, and Mr. Watkins took the position that there could well be a supervisory control of quarantine, insurance and many other matters with benefit and without interference with state rights.

Illinois Confirmations.

Washington dispatch: Senator Culom has secured the confirmation by the senate of the nomination of Marshal Townsend for the southern district of Illinois. Marshal Hitch for the eastern district, District Attorney Northcott for the southern district and District Attorney Trautman for the eastern district. He also secured the confirmation of Nathan V. Harlan of Chicago to district attorney in Alaska.

Ask Attorney to Quit.

Washington special: By the direction of the President Attorney General Moody has asked for the resignation of Irving W. Baxter, United States district attorney for Nebraska, because of the alleged perfunctory manner in which he conducted the prosecution of Comstock and Richards, convicted of illegal fencing of public lands, but sentenced to only six hours' custody with the United States marshal.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, December 20.

The only notable feature of the open session of the senate to-day was a brief discussion of railroad rate legislation by Messrs. Foraker and Culberson. At 12:57 p. m. the senate went into executive session and adopted a motion calling on the President for the return of the notification of the senate's confirmation of the nominations of the Panama Canal Commissioners, for reconsideration. Adjournment was had at 2:15 p. m. until to-morrow.

The House continued the general debate to-day, and it is understood that the discussion of the President's message, which has been in progress for seven days, has been concluded. A feature of the oratory was a defense of the Agricultural Department by southern members, who indorsed the government cotton statistics. The House agreed to the conference report on the Panama Canal appropriation bill and passed a bill for the relief of the Council City and Solomon River Railway Company of Alaska. Mr. Foraker reported from the ways and means committee the Philippine tariff bill and gave notice that it would be called up for consideration Jan. 1. At 12:36 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Thursday, December 21, 1905.

A controversy over the credentials of John M. Gurnin, the newly elected senator from Oregon, occupied the brief opening of the Senate to-day, the report of the committee on the Oregon case being finally adopted. The bill extending for one year the time allowed the Council City and Solomon River Railway Company of Alaska to complete its line was passed at 12:36 p. m. The Senate adjourned until Jan. 4, 1906.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN

VINDICATED BY COURT

Noted Lawyer Is Restored to His Standing at Cook County Bar by Supreme Bench.

Chicago dispatch: The Illinois supreme court has freed Alexander Sullivan from the charges under which disbarment proceedings have been pending, and restored him to his standing at the Cook county bar.

The petition for the disbarment had alleged that Sullivan had been guilty of conspiracy with James J. Lynch, who was a bailiff of the circuit court of Cook county, to bribe and corrupt jurors and with inducing Lynch, after the latter had been indicted, to forfeit his bond and abscond, in order that Lynch might not be a witness against Sullivan.

The case originally was one in which the West Chicago street railway, which employed Sullivan, was a defendant. After Lynch was indicted in the first place he fled, and remained away from Chicago two years. Then he returned and confessed to the state's attorney, laying the blame on Sullivan and others.

As a result Sullivan was indicted, and sentenced to a fine of \$2,000. This was afterwards reversed in the appellate court, and later the disbarment proceedings were begun, based on the same Lynch charges.

In substantiation of the character of Sullivan the court pointed to a written statement in the record signed by eighteen judges in courts of record in Cook county to the effect that these judges have known the attorney and that his professional career had never before been assailed and that he was never fined, rebuked, or censured by any of the eighteen judges.

DARING SWIMMERS SAVE

LABORERS FROM DEATH

Two Men Imprisoned in Bore Brought to Safety After More Than Forty Hours.

New York dispatch: Three daring swimmers rescued two Italian laborers, who, for more than forty hours, had been imprisoned in the East river tunnel of the Pennsylvania railroad by a cave-in at the Long Island City end of the underwater bore.

Surrounded by water which threatened to engulf them the moment the compressed air should fail to hold it in check, the two entombed men had kept up constant communication with the surface by rapping on the pipes which brought them air. They were almost exhausted when the three men swam up to the platform on which they were huddled.

It was with difficulty that the rescuers induced the frightened men to plunge into the water they had dreaded so long. Finally this was accomplished, however, the two stronger swimmers of the three each taking a man upon his back, while the third swam alongside to lend assistance in case of need.

MAN IS WAYLAIED AND POISONED

New Kind of Assault on Kansas Farmer Causes His Death.

Kingman, Kan., dispatch: Clarence Albright, a farmer living near here, died under circumstances indicating that he had been compelled to take a fatal dose of poison. His wife was away from home and Albright spent the night with his parents, who live near his home. An hour after he left his father's house he telephoned to his parents that he was dying, having been waylaid and forced to take poison. He died in great agony a few minutes after his parents arrived. A coroner's jury was impaneled and a postmortem examination held. In the meantime the contents of the stomach will be analyzed for traces of poison. It is the opinion of the physicians that Albright's death was caused by strychnine poisoning.

DYING VISIONS ARE NONSENSE

Dr. Osler Tells of His Experience at Deathbeds of 500 Persons.

MAN AND BEAST ARE ON A PAR

Agrees With Preacher: "As One Dieth, So Dieth the Other"—Advices Physicians to Associate With Those Who Are Young.

Baltimore, Md., dispatch: Dr. William Osler, the man who wants the aged hustled graveward, is out with a really important and interesting declaration. In his latest book he says:

Deathbed visions, believed in by thousands and of which there are scores of supposed authentic records, are plain nonsense. Moreover, he supports his declaration by 500 deathbed observations of his own, which he thinks prove absolutely that such reported visions are untrue. In all these cases there was suffering, fear, and other emotions, but no thought of the future.

His observations are a startling contribution on a subject which always has keenly interested scientists, clergymen, and physicians, and is certain to provoke a general discussion. Dr. Osler says:

Future Has Little Effect.

"As a rule a man dies as he has lived, uninfluenced practically by the thought of a future life. I have careful records of about 500 deathbeds, studied particularly with reference to the modes of death and the sensations of the dying. Ninety suffered bodily pain and distress of some sort or another; eleven showed mental apprehension; two were in positive terror; one expressed spiritual exaltation, and one better remorse. The great majority gave no sign one way or the other; like their birth, their death was sleep and forgetting. The preacher is right; in this matter man hath no preeminence over the beast—as one dieth, so dieth the other."

Dr. Osler is still camped on the trail of the aged. In his publication, which is entitled "Counsels and Ideals from the Writings of William Osler," he adds to his former observation by advising physicians to seek the companionship of the young.

"When a man has no wax or honey he can bring home, he should," says Dr. Osler, "in the interests of the institution, be dissolved from the hive to give more laborers room. As we travel farther from the east our salvation lies in keeping our faces towards the rising sun, in not letting the fates drag us backward into the cave of oblivion. I would urge the clinical physician, as he travels farther from the east, to look well to his companions and see that they are not of his own age and generation."

"He must walk with the 'boys,' else he will be irrevocably lost. I would not have him a basil plant, to feed on the brains of the bright young men who follow the great wheel up the hill, but to keep his mind receptive, plastic, and impressionable, he must travel with the men who are doing the work of the world—men between the ages of 25 and 40."

MICHIGAN TRACTION LINE SOLD

Mills-Moore-Elliott Syndicate Controls Important Property.

Lansing, Mich., dispatch: The syndicate composed of James R. Elliott of this city and Myron W. Mills and George T. Moore of Port Huron, in New York purchased a controlling interest in the Battle Creek-Kalamazoo interurban trolley line and the Battle Creek and Kalamazoo City electric lines. This gives the Mills-Moore-Elliott syndicate control of 193 miles of city and interurban lines in the interior of the state. The lines now held together with a number of projected extensions are to be reorganized under the name of the Michigan United Railways company and Lansing will be the center of the system.

LAVA IS FLOWING INTO THE SEA

Mount Matatutu in Samoan Island in State of Eruption.

Honolulu cablegram: The steamer Ventura, arriving from Australia, brought a report that the eruption of Mount Matatutu, on the island of Savaii in the Samoan group, had increased to such force that the mountain had been piled up 3,000 feet. The lava has covered thirty square miles and a stream of lava twelve miles wide is flowing into the ocean. The lava is being thrown 1,200 feet high. The natives have deserted the region.

Coal Operators Elect Officers.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch: The annual meeting of the Illinois Coal Operators' association opened in this city with a large attendance. Col. Randolph Smith of Florida was elected president, E. T. Bent of Chicago treasurer, Herbert Just of Springfield commissioner and S. C. Seroggs of Springfield secretary.

Autoists Are Snowed In.

San Francisco special: Perry Margaret of New York and David F. Fassel of Lansing, Mich., who are making a transcontinental trip in an automobile, were rescued from the mountains in Arizona after being snowed in for more than thirty-six hours.

JOAN OF THE SWORD HAND

By S. R. CROCKETT, Author of "The Raiders" Etc.

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CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

Conrad stood a moment mutely wrestling with himself. A larger self seemed to flame and dilate within the young man.

"One thing I can do," he said—"like you, I can obey. She bade me go back and do my duty. I cannot blind my thought; I cannot change my heart; I cannot cast my love out. I have heard that which I have heard, and I cannot forget; but at least with the body I can obey. I will perform my vow; I will keep my charge to the letter, every jot and tittle. And if God condemn me for a hypocrite—well, let him! He, and not I, put this love into my heart. My body may be my priesthood's—I will strive to keep it clean—but my soul is my lady's. For that let him cast both soul and body into hell fire if he will!"

Theresa von Lynar did not smile any more. She held out her hand to Conrad of Courtland, priest and prince.

"Yes," she said, "you do know what love is. In so far as I can I will help you to your heart's desire."

CHAPTER XXVII.

To the Rescue.

It was the hour of the evening meal at Isle Rugen. At the table head sat Theresa von Lynar, her largely molded and beautiful face showing no sign of emotion. On either side of her were Joan and Prince Conrad—not sad, neither avoiding nor seeking the contingency of eye and eye, but yet, in spite of all, so strange a thing is love once declared, happy within their heart of hearts.

It had been growing wilder and wilder without, and the shrill lament of the wind was distinctly heard in the wide chimney top. Now and then in a full, broad splash of rain fell solidly into the red embers with a sound like musket balls "spitting" on a wall.

Then Theresa von Lynar looked up. "Where is Max Ulrich?" she said: "why does he delay?"

"My lady," one of the men of Kornsberg answered, saluting, "he is gone across the Haff in the boat, and has not yet returned."

"I will go and look for him—nay, do not rise, my lord. I would go forth also." Theresa stood upon the inner curve of the Haff at the place where Max Ulrich was wont to pull his boat ashore. She looked long southward under her hand, but for the moment could see nothing.

And though Theresa von Lynar was yet in the prime of her glorious beauty, one could see what she must have been in the days of her girlhood. And as memory caused her eyes to grow misty and the smile of love and trust eternal came upon her lips, twenty years were shorn away, and the woman's face which had looked anxiously across the darkening Haff changed to that of the girl who from the gate of Castle von Lynar had watched for the coming of Duke Henry.

She turned and walked back facing the storm. Her hood had been blown from her head by the furious gusts of wind. But she heeded not. She had forgotten poor Max Ulrich and Joan, and even herself. She had forgotten her son. Her hand was out in the storm now. She did not draw it back, though the water ran from her finger tips. For it was clasped in an unseen grasp and in an ear that surely heard she was whispering her heart's truth. "God give it to me to do one deed—only one before I die—that, worthy and unashamed, I may meet my king."

When Theresa re-entered the hall of the grange the company still sat as she had left them. "There is no sign

fronted her at the tables end where now the chief captain sat.

Thus they were sitting when there came a clamor at the outer door, the noise of voices, then a soldier's challenge and Max Ulrich's weird answer—a sound almost like the howl of a wolf cut off short in his throat by the hand that strangles him.

"There he is at last!" cried all in the dining hall or grange.

They waited the long moment of suspense till the door behind Werner was thrust open and the dumb man came in, drenched and dripping. He was holding one by the arm, a man as tall as himself, grey and gaunt, who fronted the company with eyes banded and hands tied behind his back. Max Ulrich had a sharp knife in his hand with a thin and slightly curved blade, and as he thrust the piteous man before him into the full light of the candles, he made signs that, if his lady wished it, he was prepared to dispatch the prisoner on the spot. His lips moved rapidly and he seemed to be forming words and sentences. His mistress followed these movements with the closest attention.

He says," she began to translate, "that he met this man on the farther side. He said that he had a message for Isle Rugen, and refused to turn back on any condition. So Max Ulrich, bound and gagged him, he being willing to be bound. And now he waits our pleasure."

"Let him be unloosed," said John gazing eagerly at the prisoner, and Theresa made the sign.

Stolidly Ulrich unbound the broad bandage from the man's eyes, and a grey lodger's brush of upright stubble rose slowly above a high narrow brow, like laid corn that dries in the sun.

"Alt Pikker!" said Joan of the Sword Hand, starting to her feet.

And Alt Pikker it surely was.

But the late prisoner did not speak at once, though his captors stood back as though to permit him to explain himself. He was still bound and gagged. Discovering which, Max in a very philosophical and leisurely manner assisted him to relieve himself of a rolled kerchief which had been placed in his mouth.

Even then his throat refused its office till Werner von Orseln handed him a great cup of wine from which he drank deeply.

"Speak!" said Joan. "What disaster has brought you here? Is Kornsberg taken?"

"The Eagles' Nest is harried, my lady, but that is not what hath brought me hither!"

"Have they found out this mystery? Are they coming to capture me?"

"Neither," returned Alt Pikker. "Maurice von Lynar is in the hand of his cruel enemies, and on the day after tomorrow at sunrise he is to be torn to pieces by wild horses."

"Why? Wherefore? In what place?"

"Who would dare?" came from all about the table, but the mother of the young man sat silent as if she had not heard.

"To save Kornsberg from sack by the Muscovites, Maurice von Lynar went to Courtland in the guise of the Lady Joan. At the ford of the Affa we delivered him up!"

"He went for my sake!" moaned Joan. "He is to die for me!"

"Nay," corrected Alt Pikker, "he is to die for wedding the Princess Margaret of Courtland!"

Again they cried out upon him in utmost astonishment—that is, all the men.

"Maurice von Lynar has married the Princess Margaret of Courtland. Impossible!"

"And why should he not?" his mother cried out.

"I expected it from the first!" quoth Joan of the Sword Hand, disdainful of their masculine ignorance.

"Well," put in Alt Pikker, "at all events, he hath married the Princess. Or she has married him, which is the same thing!"

"But why? We knew nothing of this! He told us nothing. We thought he went for our lady's sake to Courtland! Why did he marry her?" cried severally von Orseln and the Plassenburg captains.

"Why?" said Theresa, the mother, with assurance. "Because he loved her doubtless. How? Because he was his father's son!"

And Theresa being calm and stilling the others, Alt Pikker got time to tell his tale. There was silence in the grange of Isle Rugen while it was being told, and even when it was ended for a space none spoke. But Theresa smiled well pleased and said in her heart, "I thank God! My son also shall meet Henry the Lion face to face and not be ashamed!"

After that they made their plans.

"I will go," said Conrad, "for I have influence with my brother—or, if not with him, at least with the folk of Courtland. We will stop this heathenish abomination."

"I will go," said Theresa, "because he is my son. God will show me a way to help him."

"We will all go!" chorused the captains: "that is—all save Werner!"

"All except Boris!"

"All except Jorian!"

"Who will remain here on Isle Rugen with the Duchess Joan?" They looked at each other as they spoke.

"You need not trouble yourselves! I will not remain on Isle Rugen—not an hour," said Joan. "Whoever stays, I go. Think you that I will permit

this man to die in my stead? No, I will go to Courtland. We will tell Prince Louis that I am no duchess, but only the sister of a duke. We will prove to him that my father's bond of hereditary brotherhood is null and void. And then we will see whether he is willing to turn the price down upside down for such a dowryless wife as I!"

"For such a wife!" thought Conrad. "I would turn the universe upside down, though she stood in a beggar's kirtle!"

But being loyally bound by his promise he said nothing.

It was Theresa von Lynar who put the matter practically.

"At a farm on the mainland, hidden among the salt marshes, there are horses those you brought with you and others. They are in waiting for such an emergency. Max will bring them to the landing-place. Three or four of your guard must accompany him. The rest will make ready, and at the first dawn we will set out. There is yet time to save my son!"

She added in her heart, "Or if not, then to avenge him."

Strangely enough, Theresa was the least downcast of the party.

Her heart was proud within her with a great pride.

"He is Henry the Lion's son. He



"Alt Pikker!"

was born a duke. He has married a princess. He has tasted love and known sacrifice. If to dies it will be for the sake of his sister's honor. This no had record for twenty years. These things he will count high above fame and length of days!"

The little company which set out from Isle Rugen to ride to Courtland had no thought or intention of rescuing Maurice von Lynar by force of arms. They knew their own importance for too exactly.

If her renunciation of her dignities were laughed at, as she feared, there was nothing for Joan but to deliver herself to Prince Louis. She had resolved to promise to be his wife and princess in all that it concerned the outer world to see. Their provinces would be united, Kornsberg and Hohenstein delivered into his hand.

On his part, Werner von Orseln was prepared to point out to the Prince of Courtland that with Joan as his wife, and the armies and levies of Hohenstein added to his own under the Sparhawk's leadership, he would be in a position to do without the aid of the Prince of Muscovy altogether. Further, that in case of attack from the north, not only Plassenburg and the Mark, but all the Teutonic Bond must rally to his side.

Conrad, who was intimately acquainted with the character of his brother, and who knew how entirely he was under the domination of Prince Ivan, had resolved to use all powers, ecclesiastical and secular, which his position as titular Prince of the Church put within his reach.

(To be continued.)

HIS BUCKET-SHOP EXPERIENCE.

Uncle Reuben Got Left No Matter How the Market Went.

"Two allus had a curiosity to know what a bucket shop was," said Uncle Reuben as he got back from the city and was waiting for his mail at the postoffice, "and when I got up town to day I asked a policeman to direct me to one."

"'Mister,' says I to a feller when I got inside, 'is this what you call a bucket shop?'"

"'It is,' he replied. 'We keep all kinds of buckets here.'"

"'How much for a dozen?'"

"'Want to buy 'em on spec?'"

"'I reckon.'"

"'All right. You put up \$2 and come in half an hour later.'"

"'I give up my \$2 and took a stroll,' said Uncle Reuben, 'and I was back there within an hour.'"

"'Buckets went down after you left,' says the feller, 'and you've lost your \$2. Better put in two more and see if you can't hit the market.'"

"'I handed over two more and took another stroll. When I got back the feller says to me:'"

"'Buckets went up after you left and you have lost your \$2.'"

"'Duckers went down and I lost, how does a feller ever make anything?'"

"'Oh, you buy a well to go with your bucket,' says he. 'Gimme \$4 and take another walk.'"

"'But you didn't' was asked.

"'Not much! I hunted around and found a place where they was holdin' a markdown sale on hot-water bags and got a dozen for 50 cents apiece. They heat buckets all to smash for carryin' hot water around the house!'"

—Baltimore American.

FARM, ORCHARD & GARDEN



Conducted by M. J. WRAGG

[Mr. Wragg invites contributions of any new ideas that readers of this department may wish to present, and would be pleased to answer correspondents dealing information on subjects discussed. Address M. J. Wragg, Waukegan or Des Moines, Iowa.]

ADVANTAGES OF FARM LIFE.

"I am well aware that farming is not considered a very desirable occupation by many people, but they are those who only look at the surface. They do not realize that one-half the people in cities haven't enough to eat, while the other half are engaged in a constant struggle to outshine their neighbors."

"People who are doing well in the country frequently imagine they will better the condition of themselves and families by moving to town. In nine cases out of ten it proves a bitter and costly mistake. The superior education which the parents imagine the children are acquiring generally amounts to but little, but it invariably gives them a distaste for the farm."

"That town life is the worst possible training for young people is proven by history. Nearly all of the great men of the world have come from the farm. The reason is quite plain. The country boy, if he is the right kind of a boy, spends his time building himself up mentally and physically. The city boy too often spends his days in idleness and his evenings at saloons or theaters. He is not prepared for the battle of life and is left behind by the country boy."

"Another advantage of farming is that the farmer can be absolutely true to his convictions. The lawyer, doctor or merchant must study the whims of clients, patients or customers. The farmer has no one to please but himself. He is a free man."

"Still another advantage of farming is that the farmer never becomes either very rich or very poor, neither of which is desirable. Extreme poverty degrades and great riches have an equally bad effect in creating extravagant habits and general selfishness."

"Farming is all right as an occupation, but could be made much more pleasant than it is if farmers would take more pride in it themselves. The farmer has as much right as any one to wear a good suit of clothes and adorn and beautify his home. In fact it is his duty to do so. It is also part of his duty to furnish good reading matter for the family. We should strive to so elevate and dignify the business that any man could be proud to say, 'I am a farmer.'—Extract From an Essay.

While oats is, undoubtedly, the leading grain food for horses, there are other grain foods that may be fed to them sometimes with advantage. Especially in cold weather horses will do well on a ration of corn, wheat, bran and timothy hay. The corn and bran may be fed in about equal proportions by weight. If clover hay is used, a much less amount of bran is necessary. If both clover and timothy hay are not on hand, corn fodder may be made to take the place of either, more especially when the grain fed consists of corn and wheat bran.

NOTES ON FROST.

The subject of frost protection as it relates to agricultural products of the country is one of great importance to farmers, fruit growers and gardeners. As a means of furnishing information in relation to methods of protecting crops from frost, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared Farmers' Bulletin No. 104, entitled "Notes on Frost."

This bulletin describes how frost is formed, the seasons of frost, tells when to expect it, discusses methods of protection, and describes devices for preventing rapid radiation of heat, for charging the air with moisture, and for adding moisture to the air.

The bulletin says that experiments and observation seem to establish the following facts: The danger of damage from frost can be materially lessened by placing early and tender plants on high grounds and crests, and hardier plants in low grounds and hollows. When ground can be selected in the lee, or to the south and east of considerable bodies of water, the danger will be further lessened.

In the dry climate of the citrus fruit region of California and in the promising fruit districts of Arizona small and numerous fires, preferably of coal burned in iron baskets, have been found to be the most effective device used for protection against frost; second in point of utility may be placed irrigation; and the practical process which affords the least protection in that respect appears to be smudge fires.

In the orange growing districts of the south irrigation affords the most effective protection against frost, while in sections where this process cannot be employed damp smudge fires properly handled are best adapted to general use.

SAVING OF SEED CORN.

There is nothing of more importance to the farmers throughout the corn belt of the United States than the quality of seed corn. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture states that in the northern part of this area special precautions are always necessary in saving seed which is fully matured. In a season like the present these conditions hold good over a larger area than usual.

Most of the corn is in the field at the present time and, if not immature, it at least contains a large percentage of moisture. If this moist corn is left in its present condition until after cold weather the freezing will kill a large part of the seed and the planting of this poor seed will mean a thin stand next year.

When the seed corn has not already been obtained, it should be selected at once. Pick out only thoroughly matured, take the ripest to be had. Hack and put in a dry, well ventilated place, kept at a temperature of from 75 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and let them remain there until the seed is thoroughly dried and cured. After it has been dried it should be stored where it will remain reasonably dry and cool. It is only when the seed contains a large percentage of moisture that the germination is injured by freezing. If a little trouble is taken now in selecting and caring for next year's seed, the stand and the consequent yield will be greatly increased.

In all cases seed should be tested for germination a short time before planting, and only such seed planted as is found to be in the best condition. Seed tests can be made easily and often more conveniently at home, but the seed laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, so far as its working force will allow, is prepared to make tests for corn growers without charge.

Important points to be observed:

1. Select fully matured seed, or at least the ripest that can be obtained.
2. Bring the corn from the field before freezing weather and keep in a warm, dry place, with ample ventilation, until thoroughly dried.
3. Store in a dry, cool place.
4. Test for germination before planting.

To secure the largest profit the butter maker needs to have as few persons as possible between him and his patrons, for every person handling this product must have a consideration for his work.

POOR LAYERS.

There was an old girl named McDowell, who declared she'd invent a new fowl, so she took from her pen A husky young hen, And mated her up with an owl. The proverb—people all say—From a practical side don't pay: For they cackled all night, Couldn't see by daylight, So when could they find time to lay?

I have in mind a farmer who has several good scrap books which are full of agricultural truths, and yet he has never taken advantage of any of them. He is no better in agriculture now than when he saved his first clipping. He can talk intelligently on agricultural matters, but has gained all he knows by observation and by reading. He likes to read and he does not like to work.

DAIRY NOTES.

The money value of rich food as compared with poor is largely increased when fed to rich cows instead of poor cows. It is a waste of money to use poor food and it does not pay to keep poor cows.

Two things are essential to get the top of the market for butter, one is to make the butter that the consumers want and are willing to pay for and the second is to get as close to them as possible in selling the butter.

An advantage with winter dairying is that the cows are carried through the winter at the season when butter and milk command the highest prices.

From this time on in nearly all cases the cows will do the better with a light ration of ground grains and bran with good hay or fodder given night and morning.

Carelessness in keeping churn clean is often a cause of the butter having a bad flavor. It is as important to thoroughly cleanse the churn as any other vessel used about the milk.

As food is indispensable for the production of rich milk there only remains the necessity of adjusting the ration to the ability of the cow to digest it, and convert it into a profit.

Long milking is essentially a habit of domestication which has reverted from persistent breeding to that end and the natural tendency is to a reversion to an earlier and more natural condition.

To get more cream and butter with the same feed and care first find out which are poorest cows and get rid of them as soon as possible and then give those that are kept a little extra feed and care.

THE CONDITION OF FARM WORK.

The greatest effort should be made to square up farm work before the coming winter. Work generally is in a bad shape, and not of necessity through any fault of the farmer. The season has been so wet in many places that the farmer simply could not keep work even. The harvest time was delayed and the threshing time was put back so as to interfere with the plowing season, and now the plowing has to be done in time that is too cramped for doing it well or, perhaps, for completing it. Every effort, however, should be made to complete it. For grain crops, fall plowing in nearly all the northwest is certainly the best. Therefore, strenuous efforts should be made to plow all this land before frost binds the earth. It may cause close and faithful work on the part of man and team, but it ought to be done.

Usually it is considered good policy to plow the land early, but the necessity for this does not exist the present season. The arguments in favor of early plowings are chiefly that the land may gather more moisture and become more dense in the seed bed. But the amount of moisture is so great in the soil since those great rains, that these arguments do not apply now as they do sometimes.

It is to be hoped that the winter will not come early. No one knows, however, when it will come, and labor should be performed with the expectation that the winter will come as usual. It would be unfortunate, if it could be prevented, to have labor begin next spring with the handicap of being behind.

It would not be easy to name all the lines of work in this connection that need attention at this season. Preparation should be made to protect the live stock in good form, where such protection has not been made. The aim should also be to have all implements in place before winter. All things that require it should be stopped and due preparation made for feeding live stock so that they may be fed without waste.

The farmer's orchard differs, or should differ from the commercial orchard in that, the first and principal consideration, in the former, is to grow a suitable and abundant supply of fruit for the use of the family, and quality will be aimed at, while in the latter the fruit is grown for the general market, and the varieties which sell the best and bring in the most money, although they may not be of the best quality, will predominate.

FLOORS.

At no season of the year should as much care be exercised as to the condition of the floors of poultry houses as in winter. It is during the winter and early spring months that the fowls are more liable to take cold than at any other time of the year. By colds other diseases may come and endanger the flock. It is safe to say that a majority of the diseases which come in winter come from damp floors, whether of dirt or boards. In preparing a floor for the poultry house the first thing to do is to raise it above the level of the ground on the outside so that it cannot become damp from snows. If made from dirt it should be tamped down firmly and covered with several inches of dry sand and a board floor may be covered with sand in the same manner. The sand insures dryness, and in order to have a good warm substance for the chickens to stand on it should be covered with chaff or straw. A floor kept in this manner will be dry all winter. The chaff should be removed as often as once a month in order to keep the house clean. There is a good deal in a dry floor and one ought to have one of this kind.

CLOSED BRIDLES.

There is a divided opinion regarding the advantages to be derived from the use of the closed bridle and probably the majority of farmers use it, though some may have no good reasons for doing so. The advantage claimed for it is mainly that it prevents the horse from seeing objects that might frighten him and forces his attention only to what is before him.

Now we strongly oppose the use of the closed bridles in the majority of cases. From experience we have noticed that many a horse which drives well with the open bridle is constantly shying when driven with the blinders. The reason for this is that he sees some unfamiliar object or something of which he is suspicious and the horse having to pass quite close, shies as soon as the blinder obstructs the view. While the horse can see the object, he is all right, but seems to have doubts regarding what may happen when it is out of sight, though still near by. Of course there are horses which seem to drive better with the blind bridle but they are comparatively few.



For the moment she could see nothing of Max," she said, "perhaps he has waited at the landing place on the mainland till the storm should abate—though that were scarce like him, either."

Joan and Conrad spoke they scarce knew what, all for the pleasure of eye answering eye, and the subtle flattery of voices that altered by the millionth of a tone each time they addressed one another. Theresa answered vaguely but sufficiently and allowed herself to dream, till to her yearning gaze honest sturdy Werner grew misty and his bluff figure resolved itself into that nobler and more kingly which for years had

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance, \$4.00
Six Months, in advance, \$2.50
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ADVERTISING
Rates for home and foreign advertising made known on application.
Legal advertising at the rates fixed by law.

CULVER, INDIANA, DEC. 28, 1905.

COLUMBIA'S COURT.

The President's New Year Reception at the White House.

Washington is never more spectacularly interesting than on the one day in the year that Columbia holds her court. Every New Year's morning, bright and early, men and women belonging to the class that Lincoln used to call "the dear common people" swarm in hundreds before the White House gates. They are there to catch a glimpse of the envoys of the world's nations on their way to pay their respects to the president of the United States, or, as the crowd itself would put it, to see the diplomats go by. It is invariably a good natured crowd, all elbows, nudges and exclamations.

When the various military escorts come to a halt on the street before the gates, it applauds. If a band strikes up, it cheers. The mounted police come in for a fire of audible comment, and the always present wit who breaks out into something clever is rewarded with a spontaneous gush of infectious laughter that only a jolly crowd can achieve. Finally a carriage whirls up and causes a rustle of expectancy. The diplomats have begun to arrive. It takes only an instant for each equipage to flash through the gateway, but the crowd will have caught a burst of bright colors, gold embroideries and gay plumes, and after this fleeting show of miscellaneous gorgeousness is over will resolve itself into "the public" and join the square long procession of citizens in the often disappointed hope of shaking hands with the president later in the day.

Before 2 o'clock thousands of men in every station in life will have had a handshake with the president. The tramp, tramp of soldiery will have died in the distance, the White House grounds will be deserted, and Columbia's court will be ended.—New York Tribune.

THE KILTIES' NEW YEAR.

A Picturesque Custom of King Edward's Highlanders.

A curious New Year's custom is that of King Edward's Highlanders. At five minutes before 12 on New Year's eve the regimental band, preceded by Father Time, the oldest soldier in the ranks, in costume, with hourglass and scythe, plays on the square and out of the barracks gates the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," thus bidding farewell to the old year. At the hour of midnight a knock is heard at the barracks gates, and "Who comes there?" is the challenge, to be followed by answer, "The glad New Year."

"Advance, New Year. All is well," is the reply. The gates are then thrown open, and the New Year, represented by the youngest drummer boy in the regiment dressed in highland costume and preceded by the piper of the band, makes a tour of the quarters, ending with the officers' barracks, where a great feast is spread.—London Globe.

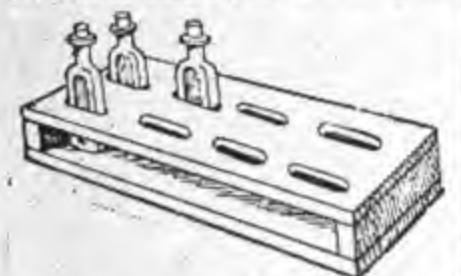
At Frankfort-on-the-Main.

An old German custom is always observed on New Year's eve at Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is a very pretty way of celebrating and means a large family gathering. All the members of a household join together and make merry. Punch, champagne, cakes and candies are served during the evening. Every one contributes all he can to the fun, and so the entertainment is most delightful. When the clocks of the town begin to strike 12 all the windows of the whole city are thrown open and the people drink each other's good health and wish one another and everybody a very happy new year. When the last stroke of the hour has ceased ringing the windows are all closed again, and soon all the inhabitants are soundly sleeping.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A BOTTLE RACK.

It Is Useful Either in the Pantry or Medicine Closet.

You know how it will often happen that if you go to a closet where bottles are closely packed together on a shelf one will get overturned and in falling knock down many others, and likely as not the one whose contents get spilled before you can straighten



BOTTLE RACK FOR THE PANTRY.

matters out will be the very one you wanted to use. Look at this little rack. It is intended particularly for the pantry, being designed to hold bottles of flavoring extracts. It is perfectly easy to make too. This one was constructed of some stuff three-eighths of an inch thick. The slots for the bottles were started with a brace and bit, but even with a knife a clever boy could do this part of the work, and the rest of it will be clear sailing. There will be not the least danger of overturning your bottles where such a rack is used. Try

Her New Year's Eve Surprise

SHE sat with the letter in her hand. It was addressed in her grandfather's handwriting. What could it contain except an affectionate message proposing a reconciliation? She had known the letter would come, though Tom had laughed at her for having such notions.

"Why not look at it in a common sense way?" Tom used to say. "You know that he always detested me, and I don't know that I blame him. I married you against his express orders, and he cast you off."

Nevertheless she had been convinced that he would relent—some day. On New Year's eve her expected and Tom's unexpected had happened.

She went on sitting with the letter in her hand. It was two years—two years and a month—since he had renounced



"OH, TOM," SHE SAID, "IT'S A LETTER FROM HIM!"

her, and though she had written to him often, she had never received a line until now. What could have induced him to change? She could not remember that she had said anything peculiarly calculated to turn his heart in her last letter and wished she had kept a copy of it that she might consult it now. Could he, her grandfather, have seen Katy in the streets and been struck by her young loveliness and childish innocence? She pictured Katy, lying in her perambulator and being wheeled by nurse along Kensington High street, suddenly confronted by the tall, old man with the big eyebrows and the hard face. Perhaps a tear had sprung to his eye. Unbidden tears had do in to his eye. He had (as tears do in novels) and as that asked nurse whose child that was not moved him so strangely. Why had nurse told her?

She half rose to ring for nurse, but sat down again, as it occurred to her after all perhaps it was not Katy who had moved him. Certainly he had always detested babies. Then—how about one of Tom's articles? Suppose he had read one of them and been struck by the rich style and profound insight into literature and life that it betrayed. "Good heavens!" he might have said. "I have been mistaken in this young man after all. This is not, as I supposed and said, rubbishy stuff, but art—genius!" Unfortunately—as she reflected almost immediately—nothing would ever have induced the old man to look into any of the magazines for which Tom wrote. He seldom read anything but the financial column in his daily paper and (occasionally) the law reports.

The only possible explanation left was that he had come to desire a reconciliation by natural processes. He had felt his years increasing and looked forward to a lonely old age, contented enough in the first transports of his anger, but as the months went by the prospect of living forever solitary became more painful—became at last intolerable. He had felt that he must look once more upon his nearest and dearest, as she was undoubtedly entitled to consider herself and Katy. If not Tom—and it was to mention this fact that he had written. Probably he would not have confessed it as straightforwardly as that. He would be sure to approach the subject in a roundabout way, not giving in to all appearance, writing in a matter of fact or even cool way, but yielding all the same. The letter would contain a suggestion that she and perhaps Katy (not Tom at first) should call on him. It might even be that he thought of looking in soon—maybe tomorrow. Why, of course, tomorrow. Tomorrow was New Year's day.

She still sat with the letter in her hand, building castles. He would learn to love Katy as soon as Katy had cut her teeth anyhow. He would in course of time even learn to love Tom. Would he ask them all to live with him in Russell square? Would Tom accept if he did? It would be safer on the whole not to. It would be decidedly nicer to be allowed five or six hundred a year and a separate residence. Tom and he were not made to appreciate one another. With five hundred a year in addition to what Tom earned (and she almost wished for the moment that Tom was a beggar—it would be so much more romantic) they would have a week end cottage in Surrey and a parlor maid and perhaps—

"What are you thinking about?" said Tom, who entered at that moment. She quivered with excitement.

"Oh, Tom," she said, "it's a letter—"

"Have you opened it?" asked Tom.

"No."

"Well, I should if I were you. And, my dear," added Tom, who for a literary man was singularly devoid of illusions, "for goodness' sake, don't expect anything from that old curmudgeon."

"But I'm sure that"—She did not finish her sentence for indignation. Inside the envelope were all her letters—her fond letters of the past two years—unopened. Scribbled across the top of the uppermost letter were the words: "Useless to waste stamps like this. You never could write well enough to be read in any case." Not another word. She could have killed him. And Tom would only laugh.—R. E. Vernode in Black and White.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Why It Falls on the 1st of January Instead of March 1 or April 1.

Why is New Year's day Jan. 1? On the face of it the Chinese method of beginning in April, when nature wakes up from the winter, appears more appropriate. The Romans in the earlier days of the republic were of the same opinion and commenced their year on March 1. September, October, November and December were then in actual fact the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth months, as their names would still have them. Nevertheless the present reckoning of the year is of respectable age. The change was first made in the year 153 B. C. simply because the consuls assumed office on Jan. 1, and it was the custom to call each year after the consuls then in power.

The January convention fell into disuse in the time of the Merovingians, who returned to the 1st of March. Under Charlemagne, as had been formerly the case with the Gauls, the year began at Christmas. In England March 25 became New Year's day soon after the Norman conquest and remained so until the Gregorian calendar was adopted in 1582. Indeed the chancellor of the exchequer and those who depend on him still observe the old Chinese year.—Pearson's Weekly.

China's New Year.

China's new year is governed by the changes of the moon and falls in the early days of February. It is called "rounding the year" and is a great feature of both commercial and religious affairs. All debts are religiously paid. It is an important article of his creed that no right minded Chinaman can enjoy the sacred festival if he have debts that any effort can wipe out. Therefore a man will starve his family for weeks to meet his obligations, and, that not sufficing, he will become a thief and a highwayman to accomplish the end. As the old year closes the Chinamen have their great family feasts, with solemn sacrifices to the spirits of their dead ancestors, whom they account their guests. The loyal son in a foreign land will make every effort to reach the paternal roof in time to join in the ancestral worship. This new year feast is to the Chinaman what the Passover is to the orthodox Jew.

Elizabeth's New Year's Gifts.

It was during the reign of Queen Elizabeth that the custom of making New Year's gifts was at its zenith—in fact, the virgin queen depended upon her New Year's presents for the replenishing of her royal wardrobe and jewelry. It is on record that after receiving a pair of silk stockings from a serving woman on New Year's day, 1561, she "never wore cloth hose any more." "Though Elizabeth made returns to the New Year's gifts in plate and other articles," says Brand, "yet she took sufficient care that the balance of profit should be in her own favor." He closes a list of jewels, costly articles of apparel, provisions, etc., with the information that even "Smyth, the royal dwarfman, testified his loyalty by two bolts of cambric."—St. James' Gazette.

Announcing the New Year.

It is estimated that a series of time signals sent out last New Year eve by the naval observatory in Washington was transmitted, within a very few seconds over 300,000 miles of wire, so that the transmitting clock was practically heard from St. Louis to Buenos Ayres and from England to the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. Indeed, had it not been for pressure of traffic on account of the disturbed condition of affairs in the far east, it might have been heard around the world, and with the improvement of extension of the use of wireless telegraphy the time may come when such a signal can be heard in every continent and over every ocean almost instantaneously.

New Year's in Japan.

Japanese children know nothing of Christmas, Santa Claus and all the combined festivities that herald the blissful approach of the holiday season in America. But in recompense for the default they are given at the beginning of every year three gala days in which to make merry and to receive "New Year's presents." Although the Japanese year is full of holidays, yet the feast of the New Year is the most important of all, the real beauty of this festival being that it belongs to all classes, whereas the select feast days are celebrated as they severally occur, either exclusively by males or solely by females.

The Hobo's Wish.

Wearily Willy—Dis is New Year's, an' I wish I was back in me old home. Oh, fur do wings uv a dove!

Tattered Tom—Rats! Oh, fur do wings uv a turkey wid cranberries on de side.

As Good as New.

"How about those good resolutions you made the first of the year?"

"Oh, they are still good."

New Year's Day In Gay Paree

IT is in Paris that New Year's day—the jour de l'an—receives its most complete observance. Christmas has for centuries been the great feast day of the Anglo-Saxon, Christmas with its roast beef and turkey and plum pudding and all the rest of it that everybody knows so well. Paris, too, has Christmas, but a Christmas that plays only second fiddle to the more widely celebrated jour de l'an.

As for the day itself—that is, the day outside, the weather—New Year's day in Paris generally is bleak, muddy, foggy, drizzling. Thousands stand shivering in patent leather shoes and dress suits waiting for the empty cabs that never seem to come. But in the house where one calls there are light, warmth and cordiality.

Calling is the great distinctive feature of the day. Everybody mutually makes calls and receives calls. They run out to leave their cards on somebody and dash back to receive the visit of somebody else.

The president of the French republic and the military governor of Paris receive in great and gorgeous state. Their receptions are formal, ceremonious, impressive and make a sight to see. Outside the Elysee and the Invalides the patient Parisians crowd by the thousands to await the advent of the generals in their uniforms, the diplomats in their regalias, the decorated ones who sport the collars and the ribbons of their orders; the extraordinary municipal council of Paris in their formal dress suits, the deputies and senators and all the functionaries of the military and civil branches.

While this takes place all the official world beneath is even more laboriously occupied. You cannot look out the window in Paris without seeing a government functionary or his wife. The civil service is systematized so minutely that five clerks do the work of one. One voter in every ten is a government



EVERYBODY CALLS ON EVERYBODY.

clerk, and every clerk stands ranged in his own rank, with his superiors, inferiors and equals well marked out, his tenure sure, his duties fixed.

On New Year's day every immediate inferior must call upon his immediate superior. That is, after hurrying to call upon your chief, you must hurry back to receive the call of your assistant. In business houses managers, head bookkeepers, confidential clerks, and so on, leave their first cards on the members of the firm. Then they scatter cards upon each other like a snow-fall.

Where everybody calls on everybody everybody cannot call on the same day. Visits of simple politeness, therefore, begin on the 2d of January and last through the month. Now, as every one detests the drudgery of it, the leaving of one's card in person first came to be looked upon as an acceptable substitute for a real visit. In the hurry it will not be noticed if you send your clerk or valet out distributing. For such cards as may be sent by mail the procedure has become a system.

At the postoffice a special service for the handling of these cards is organized made up of women hired from the middle of December. In the sixth story, underneath the roof of the central Paris postoffice building, a great hall runs its length. Here 300 women sit at counters, classifying the little envelopes all day long. The cards begin to come as early as Dec. 10, and they continue passing through the post as late as Jan. 10.

By that date 9,000,000 cards will have been handled for the capital alone. Some people hire clerks to post their acquaintances' books during the month that the cards are flying. Others have their poor relations come and do the work for them.—Montreal Star.

Each Day a White Page.

The new year is not present with us, only a new day. So it will be continually; we shall see but one day at a time. If each day is lived right, the whole year will be right; if each day is wrong, the year will be wrong. Each day is a white page to be written. Write it beautifully, and the book of the year will be beautiful.—J. H. Bliss.

Where the Cows Eat Mistletoe.

A Worcestershire farmer will take down his mistletoe and give it to the cow that has calved first after the New Year. This, it is said, will bring luck to the entire dairy.

NEW YEAR'S IN ARCTIC.

A Merry Day With the Icebound New England Whalers.

They are making New Year's calls in the Arctic, says the Boston Globe. "They" are the American women, wives of whaling captains, who spend three years out of every four in that region, where the perpetual blizzard is in motion, and where they rise superior to months and days and weeks.

You can imagine how welcome people are who are so scarce as in the friendly little fleet near Point Barrow. When you only have three or four women neighbors you are not going to be snippy and new fashioned and refuse to make the time honored greeting that used to prevail in this enlightened land. Instead you are going to don your best (fur) dress suit and sealskin hood and go and pay your respects to those ladies. And the respects will not be chilly, if the surroundings are, for the spirit of hospitality can overlook a great deal in the matter of climate and canned peach sherbet.

When the 1st of January dawns, with the first peep of the north pole day the men jump into their gunnysack-like garments and begin work. The ships are frozen into the ice floes, and the snow must be swept away from ship to ship to form a path. The men have a feverish anxiety to see the day pass without a jar or jerk in the festivities, and they labor with great enthusiasm to convert this lonely land into something akin to a holiday "in town."

The women meanwhile have been making their preparations for the occasion. The plum pudding has to be steamed and the crackers and nuts put into dishes that will tempt the bashful whalers, and there is a general air of mysterious concoction that delights and confounds the hungry men who admiringly survey the scene. They fetch and carry with eagerness dishes and compliments and what not, and before you could say Jack Robinson there is a table set and an array of toastmasters alongside of it, and "The ladies, God bless 'em!" become sort of brown clad angels with sealskin halos and a corner on popularity.

At about 11 a. m. the real day begins, and then there are such a talking and such a feasting and such a belaying there as never were. When a sailor goes calling in the cold, cold land of six months of winter he is not looking for a frost and consequently doesn't get it.

And the dinner—gorgeous array that it is—one vast table in the inner cabin and one vast amount of temptations in the way of food and drink! They all sit down to the china pot, and the sandwiches, and the bits of cranberry, and the loads of walrus rump, and the beef stew, and the bean soup, and there is a lively time.

Spiced pickles and many jokes fly about, and there is as much jollity as you would expect from a blackberry juice toddy innocent of Kentucky rye. And then, after the dinner is over, there is a session of reminiscence and ease and handmade cigars, and the ladies do fancy work on the patterns of three years ago and chat with the men about anything but "shop." Whales may come and whales may go in the meantime, but the chatter goes on forever, or so the men wish it would as they lounge in the lighted cabin and tell stories of home and think of the women who await them there, and then more talk, and later tea again, and preserved ginger, and jokes not a bit older than those at home. And then they all march home to their icebound ships under the stars of that big night.

An Odd Italian Custom.

A New Year's method employed by the Italian peasant girl to learn what Hymen has in store for her is to stand in the doorway of her home facing the road and kick off one of her slippers with sufficient force to send it backward over her head and back into the room. If the slipper falls on the sole, the toe pointing toward the door in which the girl stands, she takes it as an omen that before the new year dies she shall have walked out of her parental home and entered another house as its mistress and as a bride.

The Wassail Bowl.

The picturesque old "wassail bowl," a relic of the Saxon days, from which each man drank speed ale with a "Wass hall!" or "Here's your health!" to his neighbor, was always a feature in the old time celebration of the closing night of the year. Hence grew the custom among the poor of "going a-wassailing," or carrying a ribbon decked bowl from door to door and asking alms that would enable its bearers to enjoy a libation similar to that of their richer neighbors.

New Year's Rites in Finland.

Many of the New Year's eve rites and ceremonies are similar to those practiced on Halloween. In Finland, for instance, the girls and boys go out backward to the wood pile and from the size and shape of the piece of wood they pick up determine the stature of their sweethearts.

His New Year Alternative.

"Is Gutzler going to swear off on New Year's?"

"No. He's going to marry a snake charmer instead."

A New Year's Dinner.

Consomme.
Baked Fish with Sauce Piquant.
Roast Duck with Oyster or Celery Sauce.
Currant Jelly. Pickled Peaches.
Grape Fruit.
Boiled Turkey or Roast Pig.
Crab Apple Jelly. Mixed Pickle.
Chopped Cabbage Garnished with Fried Oysters.
Asparagus.
Potatoes, Turnips, Onions.
Celery, Apple Salad, Apple Pie.
Mince Pie, Plum Pudding.
Ices and Creams. Fruit, Nuts.
Figs, Raisins, Crackers and Cheese.
Coffee.

A New Year Toast "Here's Hopin'!"

YEAR ain't been the very best—
Party hard by trouble pressed!
But the rough way leads to rest—
Here's hopin'!

Maybe craps was short; the mills
Couldn't turn the silent mills;
But the light's behind the hills—
Here's hopin'!

Where we plant the roses sweet
Thorns come up and prick the feet;
But the old world's hard to beat—
Here's hopin'!



HERE'S HOPIN'!

P'raps the buildin' that we planned
'Gainst the cyclone couldn't stand;
But, thank God, we've got the land—
Here's hopin'!

Maybe flowers we hoped to save
Have been scattered on a grave;
But the heart's still beatin' brave—
Here's hopin'!

That we'll see the mornin' light!
That the very darkest night
Can't hide heaven from our sight—
—Frank L. Here's hopin'!

The American New Year's Abroad.

While New Year's day means a great deal to Americans in their own country, it can hardly carry with it the patriotic glow of feeling that the American sojourner in all civilized countries abroad experiences on the 1st day of January, when he holds it his bounden duty to make a formal call at the house of America's official representative in the city where he resides. The occasion in London and Paris is more brilliant than in other foreign cities, for the reason that there are more of our countrymen in these two capitals. In the American colonies abroad you find all the Americans who have married foreigners calling at the ambassador's or consul's to pay their respects—even those who have forgotten how to talk United States or have lost their keen appreciation of the American humor which their more recently arrived compatriots are disseminating through the drawing rooms.—Washington Post.

The Pursuit of Happiness.

The man who begins on Jan. 1 to seek his own happiness is in a fair way to miss it altogether. Happiness is an elusive spirit. The more she is pursued the swifter she flies. There is doubtless for those who make pleasure their business a sort of gratification in their diversions, though it can scarcely be called happiness. Happiness is not the chief object of our existence. As Beecher once put it, "Man was not made to be everlastingly fiddled on by the fingers of joy." Character is the end of life. Happiness is incidental. Let a man look well to the ordering of life in its relation to other lives, seeking to make them happy, and he will find himself wearing the garland.—Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell.

The Deacon's New Year's Discourse.

"This is the time of year," said Deacon Blimber, "that lots o' folks wait fer, so they kin turn over a new leaf. Maybe they need to, had enough, but what's the use? Them folks that's always turnin' over a new leaf at this time o' year mowt jest as well not do it, 'cause, so fer as I ever knowed, ther ain't none o' 'em but what starts in right away on the new leaf same's they did on the old us. Them that wants to turn over a new leaf an' keep it clean don't wait fer New Year's to come afore they do it."

A Familiar Superstition.

The familiar superstition that whatever you do on New Year's day you will do throughout the year is of ancient origin. The Roman workmen never failed to work a little on New Year's day, so that patronage would not be wanting throughout the year.

Letting the Old Year Out.

In old times the Saxons used to dance around an apple tree on New Year's eve singing a song. This was supposed to insure a good crop. Also bells were rung to notify the people of the going out of the old and the coming in of the new year.

Allman's Great "Blue Pencil Sale"

Begins Friday, December 29th--Ends Saturday, January 6th

You will find every price ticket will be marked with a blue pencil mark and greatly reduced for this event. Out of a thousand extra special bargains we mention ten of our unparalleled trade winners for this big sale. Visit our great Economy Basement.

300 men's very select Suits and Overcoats, worth up to \$15.....\$8.80	Choice of ladies' or gents' finest \$2.50 Shoes.....\$1.86	50 fine \$1.25 Furs for girls or ladies, each.....57c	Choice of 60c and 75c fancy Dress Goods, per yard.....38c	50 Boys' Overcoats, worth up to \$6. \$3.80
100 fine \$12.50 and \$13.50 Cloaks.....\$8.80	50 boys' pure wool \$1.25 Sweaters.....85c	Boys' 50c heavy Sweaters.....29c	50 Misses' Cloaks, worth up to \$8.....\$4.14	\$1.25 yard wide guaranteed black silk, per yard.....88c

THE POPULAR TRADING CENTER--**ALLMAN'S**--THE BUSY BIG STORE, PLYMOUTH

THE CULVER CITIZEN

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Publishers.

Entered at the postoffice at Culver, Indiana, as second-class mail matter.

CULVER, INDIANA, DEC. 28, 1905.

CULVER MARKETS.

[Corrected December 28.]

Eggs.....	.24
Butter.....	.18
Chickens.....	.07
Roosters.....	.04
Spring chickens, per lb.....	.08
Lard.....	.09
Wheat.....	.80
Oats.....	.26
Corn per bu.....	.35
Rye per bu.....	.58
Clover seed, per bu.....	@6.75
Cattle--Butchers.....	1.75@3.25
Killers.....	2.75@5.00
Hogs.....	4.15@5.50
Sheep.....	3.00@3.50
Lambs.....	5.00@6.00

LOCAL ITEMS

George Fear spent Tuesday with John Wagoner, of Germany.

Harry Julian, of Elwood, was visiting Frank Sparks over Christmas.

Rev. D. E. Zechiel and family, of Fort Wayne, are visiting relatives here.

Ernest Spence, of Chicago, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Ferrier during the holidays.

Charles and Claud Newman attended the corn show at Plymouth Tuesday and Wednesday.

Lost--Mexican blanket some where on east side of lake. Reward for return to this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Hahn, and Mr. Irvin Eslinger, were Bremen visitors during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Rossiter, of Elkhart, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Gandy.

Clyde Wiseman and Miss Jessie Grove, spent several days of this week in South Bend, visiting relatives.

Misses Lola and Mary Hissong just returned from Fort Wayne, to spend the holidays. They were accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Cora Patterson, of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Henry Platt, of Terre Haute formerly of Culver, and Miss Anna May Loomis, of Terre Haute, were married at the Maple Ave., M. E. parsonage, Saturday, Dec. 23rd, by Rev. F. O. Fraley.

Preaching at the Culver Christian church Sunday morning, Dec. 31st, 10 a. m. Special dedication services at 2 p. m. Everybody cordially invited. Services also at 7 p. m. Sunday evening.

Rev. Klofenstein will be engaged in evangelistic services at Delong the next ten days. It is his purpose to begin meetings in Culver Jan. 21st. Rev. J. F. Hawk, of West Unity, Ohio, is expected to assist.

The Henry Speyer Relief Corps and Grand Army Post will have a joint public installation of officers on Jan. 6, 1906, at ten o'clock at the K. of P. Hall in Culver. The exercises of the Relief Corps will occur in the forenoon and those of the Grand Army after the repast of beans and coffee when the halt is made for dinner at the usual time. The exercises will be interspersed with music. All ex-soldiers

Miss Neeta Wagoner spent Sunday with her niece Miss Ionia Fear.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Collier, of Kokomo, visited with Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Shilling over Christmas.

Mr. Walter Smith, of Kewanna, and Miss Maude Showley, of Rochester, were married by Rev. Klofenstein, at the Reformed parsonage, Dec. 20.

Miss Jennie Keen entertained about fifty young people in a very delightful manner, Wednesday evening. Numerous games and contests were enjoyed, prizes being won by Miss Hazel Garn and Mr. Orwin Byrd. Photographs of the lake and surroundings were given as souvenirs of the occasion.

The surveyors that are passing through this section in such a mysterious manner, are supposedly sent out by the Indianapolis and Logansport Traction Co. and will extend a line from Logansport to South Bend to connect with another line that is now being built from South Bend to Chicago. They are now at work near Twin Lakes and will move their quarters to Plymouth at once. The line, as surveyed, would pass through the west part of town and will strike the Vandalia right of way near the Bogardus crossing.

Parents Are to Blame.

Like parent, like child, is an apt illustration of the character of the youth. If parents are loose and shoddy in their habits the child will grow up likewise.

If the child is permitted to loaf around the streets when it should be at home under the watchful eyes of its parents, it will develop into a worthless character, or even a criminal, in most cases. A matron who has charge of the children turned over to the juvenile court, is authority for the statement that of 90 per cent. of the bad boys who come under her care, their crimes are traceable to the parents, who upheld them when accused, and 70 per cent. of the cases have openly winked their eye when their offspring were caught red-handed at stealing.

Many a youth can trace the beginning of his career of crime to the fact that his parents shielded him in his first steal, which was perhaps, only a small article purloined from some of the other scholars at school.

Pay more attention to the conduct of your children, if you want to raise them up honest and respected citizens.

Letter Carriers to Meet.

The Fulton county rural letter carriers' association will hold a district meeting on New Year's day, in Toner's opera house, Kewanna. At this meeting will be representatives from every county adjoining Fulton county, and in fact from all over the State. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. H. H. Windsor, editor of the R. F. D. News, of Chicago; by officials of the State carriers' association, and by other prominent men. A good program has been arranged.

Christmas and New Years Holiday excursion rates via the Nickel Plate Road. Tickets on sale Dec. 23-24-25-30-31, 1905 and Jan. 1, 1906. Good returning Jan. 3. Call on agent for details.

Woman.

An editorial on happiness is logically followed by one on woman and logic is our specialty. according to the Hindoo legend, the Creator of human life, after completing man, found His materials exhausted, and no solid elements left. After profound meditation, He took the rotundity of man, and the curves of creepers and the clinging of tendrils, and the trembling of grass, and the bloom of flowers, and the lightness of leaves, and the glances of deer, and the gayety of sunbeams, and the weeping of clouds, and the fickleness of the winds, and the timidity of the hare, and the vanity of the peacock, and the softness of the parrot's breast, and the hardness of adamant, and the sweetness of honey, and the cruelty of the tiger, and the warm glow of fire, and the coldness of snow, and the chattering of jays, and the cooing of the cuckoo, and the hypocrisy of the crane, and the fidelity of the drake; and compounded all together, He made woman and gave her to man. But after one week man came to Him and said: "Lord, this creature You have given me makes my life miserable. She chatters incessantly and teases me beyond endurance, never leaving me alone, and she requires incessant attention and takes all my time and cries about nothing and so I have come to give her back, as I can not live with her." So the Creator took her back. And after a week man came again and said: "Lord, I find that my life is very lonely since I gave You back that creature. She used to play with me and cling to me, her laughter was music and she was beautiful to look upon and soft to touch." So the Creator gave her back, but in only three days man returned, saying that after all she was more of a trouble than a pleasure; but this time the Creator refused, and man said, "what is to be done? For I can not live either with her or without her." And the translator notes that that Roman martial had said likewise and we all know that many of us and our friends and acquaintances, have said likewise; but what would women say, if they wrote philosophic legends and gave in words their views of man?

Are Japanese the Lost Tribes?

Are the Japanese the ten lost tribes of Israel? The Jewish World revises this theory, remarking that they should be sought in the Japanese in view of the fact that the museums of Japan contain numerous engravings purporting to show the landing of the Jews in Nippon. One of the pictures cited is said to show a procession in which the ark is discernible and in which the priests wear hats of biblical pattern. Another depicts Solomon in the act of receiving gifts from the queen of Sheba, while (and this is regarded as the most conclusive of all) the founder of Japan's dynasty of 126 emperors bore the same name (Osea) as the last king of Israel (Hoshea) his contemporary.

Wabash one way second class colonists rates to points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia at half fare plus \$2.00.

The Panama Canal.

M. De Lessep with a French company in 1881 began operations for a sea-level canal. It was estimated that it would take eight years and cost \$166,000,000 to complete it. After expending \$260,000,000 with less than two fifths of the work completed, the project was finally abandoned in 1891.

The United States Government pays \$40,000,000, for rights and title to the canal property, including the Panama Railroad and \$10,000,000 to the Republic of Panama for a perpetual lease to a strip of land ten miles wide from ocean to ocean. It is estimated that it will take nine years to finish the canal, the cost which will be about \$125,000,000.

The canal will be 46 miles long, varying from 250 to 500 feet wide at the bottom. It is stated that two large twin locks will be necessary for the successful operation of the canal. These locks would be built of concrete masonry, each one 738 feet long and 82 feet wide, with a lifting capacity of 30 to 32 feet. Between these locks there would be constructed an artificial lake (Lake Bohio) covering 31 square miles, with a depth of from 55 to 65 feet. The motive power for operating the locks and for lighting the canal at night will be furnished by regulating the waters of Lake Atajuela, by means of a giant dam, which will be constructed of masonry, it will cost \$3,500,000 and take about five years to complete it. This lake, situated about two miles from the canal, directly opposite the town of Obispo, will be artificially enlarged to approximately 5,900 acres, and will be 165 feet deep.

To control the waters of the Chagres River requires the combined skill of the world's most eminent engineers.

At times the Panama Railroad, at the nearest point to the river, is 40 feet under water. G. W. G.

Sees Trouble On the Horizon.

Walter Wellman quotes one of the leading Republican members of congress with saying: "I believe I can see about what is going to happen to the Republicans. We will fool along on the rate question, permit the railroads and senators who are in combination with them to force the president into a compromise on the railroad rate bill, do nothing on the tariff, fail to do anything effective with the insurance question, and next fall the people will rise up and shove us out of the house, much as they repudiated the McKinley law in 1890. And then, when it is too late, when the horse is gone and the Democratic donkey is in his place in the capitol barn, President Roosevelt and all the other Republican leaders will get a move on themselves, and exclaim with one accord: 'For heaven's sake let's revise the tariff before the next presidential campaign.'"

33.00 to the Pacific Coast.

\$33.00 Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and many other points on the Pacific Coast. Every day until October 31. Double berth in tourist sleeper, \$7. Descriptive folder free. Choice of routes via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

A Narrow Escape.

Jacob Richard, of Green township, was driving a bull on the road, Wednesday, when John Stayton, of the same township, came up behind him, on his way to Plymouth. It was only two or three rods to where Mr. Richard would turn on another road and he called to Mr. Stayton to wait until he turned out and then drive straight ahead. Mr. Stayton, thinking he said drive straight ahead, attempted to pass Jake and the bull, but the bull made a lunge for the horse, broke both shafts and both tugs, throwing Mr. Stayton out of the buggy. Jake Hartman who was a few rods ahead of them caught the horse and neither Mr. Stayton nor the horse were much hurt.

Senator Mitchell's Case.

The United States Senate refused to take action upon the death of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, which is without precedent. The senator was a highly respected citizen of the state that sent him to the senate and had probably led an honest and upright life. He made a mistake, was prosecuted and convicted for dealing in government lands unlawfully. He felt his disgrace so keenly that it is said, it contributed largely to his death. The senate refused to pass the customary resolutions upon his death. Senator Mitchell has paid the full penalty for his error. Now may the senate turn its attention to Chauncey Depew and "Me too" Platt and mete out justice to them, for they are guilty of crimes equal to or greater than those committed by Mitchell.

A Fearful Fate.

It is a fearful fate to have to endure the terrible torture of Piles. "I can truthfully say" writes Harry Colson, of Masonville, Ia., "that for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, is the best cure made." Also best for cuts, burns and injuries. 25c. at T. E. Slattery, druggist.

Winter tourist rates via the Wabash. Very low rates to points in Mississippi, Georgia, New Mexico, Texas, Florida, Alabama and North Carolina, also to Denver, Colorado, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado and to points in Mexico, Cuba and Panama. Tickets on sale daily to April 30th. Fianl limit June 1st. For further information call on or address Thos. Follen, P. & T. A., Lafayette, Ind.

New Route to Los Angeles.

Daily tourist cars via the Salt Lake route. Through tourist sleeper to Los Angeles leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago 5:15 p. m., every day. Route--Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. Rate for double berth, Chicago to Los Angeles, \$7. E. G. HAYDEN, T. P. A., 189 Superior St., Cleveland, O.

Vandalia Cheap Excursions.

Home seekers and second class colonists rates to southern and southeastern territory, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Sunday excursion tickets are on sale to all points on the Vandalia line where the one way is not over \$3.50. For rates and times, call on agent.

Periodic Pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a most remarkable remedy for the relief of periodic pains, backache, nervous or sick headache, or any of the distressing aches and pains that cause women so much suffering.

As pain is weakening, and leaves the system in an exhausted condition, it is wrong to suffer a moment longer than necessary, and you should take the Anti-Pain Pills on first indication of an attack.

If taken as directed you may have entire confidence in their effectiveness, as well as in the fact that they will leave no disagreeable after-effects.

They contain no morphine, opium, chloral, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

"For a long time I have suffered greatly with spells of backache, that seem almost more than I can endure. These attacks come on every month, and last two or three days. I have never been able to get anything that would give me much relief until I began the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they always relieve me in a short time. My sister, who suffers the same way, has used them with the same results." MRS. PARK, 721 S. Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Philadelphia's New Year's Parade.

While New Orleans has her Mardi Gras and St. Louis the Feast of the Prophet, which are held at other seasons of the year, Philadelphia, in the heart of winter, amidst snow and ice, when indoor entertainments would seem more in keeping, defies the cold and welcomes the new year with a glittering, gorgeous street pageant of fantastically garbed mummers--a parade that from end to end, and it is usually four or five miles long, is full of life and color. This New Year's parade is entirely a Philadelphia institution and had its origin in the dim and dusty past; but, unlike many old customs, instead of dying out it is constantly growing in popularity. Philadelphia Press.

New Year's Calls in Olden Days.

An American New Year's celebration fifty years or even a few decades ago was a much more enthusiastic affair than it is today. The great feature of the day was the "calling," then a well nigh universal feature in both city and country. Neighbors and friends inside it a custom to break the ice of a year's isolation by crossing each other's threshold. Every one's sideboard was prepared with wine and the lighter edibles, and those who did considerable calling usually felt like rising late on the following day. Nowadays the calling is principally left to the young people and is not made a feature at all of the higher grades of social life in the larger cities. New York Post.

When He Swore Off.

He swore that he would smoke his last cigar on New Year's day. No circumstance should tempt him from his stern resolve to stray.

His fellows, straightway they began That earnest man to josh. They knew from long experience That swearing off is foolish.

He kept his word. Those knowing men They simply lost their bet. Since New Year's day he has not smoked A thing but cigarettes. Washington Post.

NEW BARBER SHOP IN CULVER

FRED MURRAY, Barber

Do you believe in neat appearance? If so, get a good, artistic hair-cut.

My experience and high grade tools enable me to give you a stylish hair-cut, delightful shave, invigorating shampoo or massage. I try to please every customer. The best of drugs used. Shears ground.

Rejoice! It is New Year's Day!

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY GEORGE SEYMOUR



—New York Press.

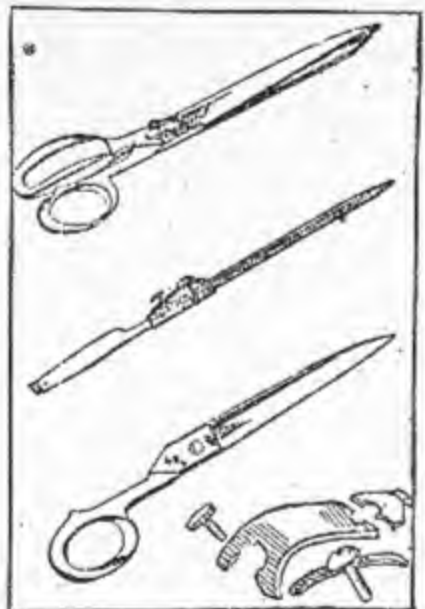
SHOWING THE WORLD'S PROGRESS

Light Emitted by Crystals.

The light flashed from crystals is the light that has dawned upon the mind of Herr Teubner. Of 400 crystalline substances examined by him 121 were found to emit light, the alkaloids as a class being particularly active, but only six out of 116 inorganic bodies showed the phenomenon. The colors of the light varied with the different substances and its intensity could be classified according to an arbitrary scale in which uranium nitrate was taken as typical of the first class, tartaric acid of the second, and ammonium oxalate of the third. The minute crystalline octahedra that may be formed by the ordinary white arsenic of commerce by dissolving it in boiling hydrochloric acid, when cooled and shaken in the dark emit a succession of brilliant flashes. The property is by no means fugitive, and the dry crystals will yield sparks months afterward if rubbed with a glass rod. And, contrary to text books, the light is emitted just as readily from the crystals will yield sparks months afterward if rubbed with a glass rod. It is well known that the blades of scissors or shears must always be kept firmly together. When they become separated they will not cut evenly, and when such is the case their value is nil. The device shown here is so constructed that the tension of

Adjust the Shears.

An Ohio inventor has patented a tension device which can be attached to scissors or shears, whereby the cutting edges of the blades are held firmly against each other to insure at all times an even and uniform cutting. It is well known that the blades of scissors or shears must always be kept firmly together. When they become separated they will not cut evenly, and when such is the case their value is nil. The device shown here is so constructed that the tension of



Tightens the Blades.

The blades can be regulated and adjusted to insure a perfect cut. A pivotal screw connects the upper with the lower blade, the opening in the upper blade not being threaded as is the case in other scissors, but is slightly larger than the body of the pivotal screw, in order to permit the free passage of the latter. A curved plate bears upon the upper blade at one end and rests upon the pivotal screw at the other. When it is desired to increase the tension of the scissors a set screw on the curved plate is turned down, forcing the plate against the under side of the head of the pivotal screw. This forces the edges of the blades together, the tension being regulated to suit the uses of the operator.

Aluminum Paper Keeps Food.

Instead of tin foil Germany begins to use aluminum paper. It is not the so-called leaf aluminum, but real paper coated with powdered aluminum, and is said to possess favorable qualities for preserving articles of food for which it is used as a covering. Chemical analysis proves that this paper contains but few foreign substances and never any arsenic or other poisonous metals. A sort of artificial parchment is obtained through the action of sulphuric acid upon ordinary paper. The sheets are spread out and covered upon one side with a thin coating of a solution of resin in alcohol or ether. Evaporation is precipitated through a current of air and the paper is then warmed until the resin has again become soft. Then powdered aluminum is sprinkled upon it and the paper subjected to strong pressure to fasten the powder thereon. The metallic covering thus obtained is not affected by the air nor by fatty materials. The aluminum paper is far cheaper than tin foil.

Electrified Vegetables' Growth.

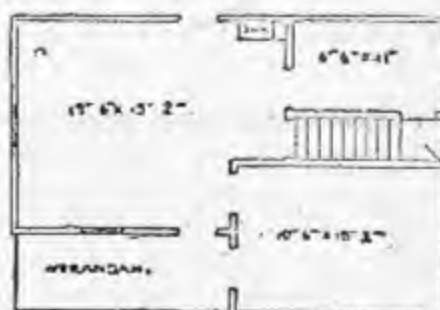
Consider the cucumbers and cabbages, how they grow by electricity; tomatoes, also broad beans and strawberries. Experiments made in Bristol, England, on the effect of electricity on plant growth, show 17 per cent increase in cucumbers, from 36 to 50 per cent in strawberries, an acceleration of five days in broad beans, and an acceleration of ten days with cabbages. The cabbages were cut from the electrified plots from a week to a fortnight before the non-electrified. The increase in strawberries was remarkable, and a far greater number of runners were produced from the electrified plots. These plots were also freer from disease than the non-electrified, and there are indications that electricity operates against tomato pests.

Four-Roomed House.



Front Elevation.

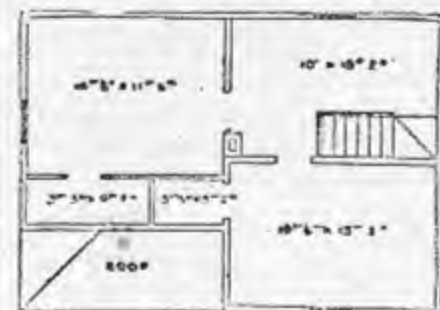
Would you publish plan for a four-room house—two rooms to be on the ground floor? I want the rooms large, as the kitchen will be used for dining room as well. Show best position for



First Floor.

clothes closet, pantry, chimney and windows.

The accompanying plan is for a one and a half story house, 16 feet by 22 feet, and a kitchen 16 by 16 feet. It is intended to meet the requirements



Second Floor.

asked for, but can be adapted to suit localities or fancy of individuals. The cost of such a building would be about \$1,000.

Moving a House.

I would like to move my house, and it will have to be done by local carpenters. Would you give information how best to proceed and how much it would cost. The main building is 28x22, one and a half story, all sealed with plaster. A wing 16x16 is to be detached and the two moved separately. The distance for moving is about three-quarters of a mile.

The services of an expert should be obtained, as rollers will require to be used. A house could not be moved three-quarters of a mile without them. The charge is about \$5 per day for one man and the rollers. Besides this it would require eight men for four days. With proper handling there would be little injury to the building.

Hog Killing Not Appreciated.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, in his recently published memoirs, tells how, while in the United States he was taken to see an unnamed "pork-curing establishment, where, during the season, they kill 1,000 hogs a day." "The animals," he writes, "walk up an inclined pathway of their own accord, in a continuous procession and at the top are caught up one after another by a chain round their hind legs and swung on to the men who kill, scald, scrape and cut them up; all the separate parts going through the several stages of cleaning and curing till the result is bacon, ham barrels of pork, black puddings, sausages, brissoles. The ingenuity of the whole process is undeniable; but to go through it all along narrow planks and ladders slippery with blood and water and in the warm, close, reeking atmosphere was utterly disgusting. My friend was, however, quite amazed at my feeling anything but admiration for the whole establishment, which was considered one of the sights and glories of the city!"

Stoves for China.

The British consul at Nanchang writes that the Chinese are beginning to take to foreign stoves for heating their houses and that their use is likely to extend, in which case there might be a big market for these goods, as the winter in Manchuria is long and very cold. For the past year or two a native has been making small stoves of a foreign pattern, weighing about fifty and seventy pounds and costing \$5 and \$7, respectively. It is reported that the annual sales of this local manufacturer amounted to about \$1,000. This year the demand has greatly increased, owing partly to the needs of the large number of Japanese who have come in, and the native manufacturer recently had in hand orders amounting to \$5,000 and was obliged to refuse many orders which he could not execute. The material used is old iron from abroad.

Durability of Posts.

Posts decay where there is a combination of air and water. In taking up fence posts, it may be noted that they have decayed most at the surface of the ground. The alternate soaking and drying has been the cause. Posts set in water will last indefinitely; so will posts kept dry; but when set in a loose, open soil frequently moistened, they will decay rapidly. Hence, speaking theoretically, it is not to be expected that posts will last as long in loose, open soil in the humid regions as if set in a heavy clay soil under the same amount of rainfall. It is usually a mistake to put a green post in the soil.

COMING ALTOGETHER TOO SLOW

Plunkett's Method of Retirement a Trial of Patience.

The Hon. William B. Plunkett of Adams, Mass., when a young man used to accompany his father to Boston and New York to learn the correct way of doing business. The first time he went alone the hotel in one place was crowded, and young Plunkett found he would have to share his bed with some one else. Making the acquaintance of a gentleman in the hotel office, they decided to room together.

Plunkett's room-mate, being tired, retired early. Plunkett, wanting to see the papers, said he would follow in an hour or so. He did so, and, thinking his room-mate asleep, tried to get into bed without awakening him. Getting considerably over six feet in height, he found this no easy task. He got in at the head, and kept working his way down, a few inches at a time, until his knees went past his bed-mate's feet, when the other, lying very still, but very much awake, said: "For God's sake, Plunkett, when are you going to stop coming?"

He Doesn't Curse Now.

Washington, Kans., Dec. 25 (Special)—Jesse E. Mitchell is a telephone lineman, and also a well known resident here. Everybody acquainted with Mr. Mitchell knows that he was a man who held very positive views about Patent Medicine. Hear what he says now:—

"I used to curse all kinds of Patent Medicines, for they never did me any good, but Dodd's Kidney Pills have caused me to change my mind. For twelve years I suffered from Kidney Trouble. There was a hurting across my back that made it positive agony to stoop, and as I am in a stooping position nearly all day, you can imagine how I suffered. After a day's work that any man would think nothing of, I would be tired and worn out. In fact, I was always tired. I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills and after taking four boxes I feel like a new man. I am as fresh at night as when I begin work in the morning. I have no pain in my back now, and I am stronger than ever."

Wanted to See the Beauty.

A few years ago the school in the little red schoolhouse between Nashua, N. H., and Pepperell had for its teacher a young woman noted for her beauty. As a well known man named Williams and a young man were riding past the school, Williams, who had heard of the teacher's beauty, determined to see her. Alighting from his carriage, he rapped at the door, which she opened, when he asked if any of her pupils had lost a book. She inquired if any one missed a book but no loss was reported. She then said to Williams: "Why, have you found one?" "No," he answered, "but I didn't know but I might."

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in 4-ounce packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

After Christmas.

The Mouse—It was very kind of you to remember me with that ton of hay. I enjoyed it immensely. The Elephant—Don't mention it. I must thank you for that bit of cheese you sent me. It was just what I wanted.—"Woman's Home Companion" for January.

The Millinery She Longed For.

"Well, after all," said Mrs. Nagget, finally, "there's just one little bit of millinery that I desire most—" "And, I tell you, I won't buy it for you," snapped Mr. Nagget. "No, dear, you won't be here to pay for it. It's a widow's bonnet."

In the Black Hills.

Hold-Up Pete—Shoot me for a catamount, but them tenderfoots in that coach have nerve. They don't seem a bit skeered of guns. Bad Bill—They ain't skeered of nothing. That's a bunch on their way to the divorce colony.—Puck.

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, and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Lefroy, N.Y.

Pa's Wild Guess.

"Say, pa, this paper says that a Boston minister wants to have District Attorney Jerome canonized. What does that mean, pa?" "Canonized? It means blown from a cannon, my boy."

Why It Is the Best

Is because made by an entirely different process. Defiance Starch is unlike any other, better and one-third more for 10 cents.

The Pennsylvania woman who squeezed a deer to death must be a terror at the bargain counter.

A woman never forgets her first love—nor forgives herself if she marries him.

Thousands of Centuries Re-Echo in the Blowing of Horns To-Day

Blowing of horns on occasions of joy and festivity has grown to be an established institution in the United States. Whether the custom as practiced is strictly in musical accord with the harmonious feelings of a people who in one voice indulge a celebration which affects all alike is another matter.

While the custom of horn blowing is growing, few of the old heads stop to think of its origin, and the youthful celebrant little dreams that it is all tradition; that in those reveling sounds which escape neither nook nor corner, loft nor cellar, are the echoes re-echoed from thousands of centuries ago—that momentous period in the world's spiritual and material history when the blasts from the ram's horn (shophar) proclaimed from Mount Sinai the giving of the Ten Commandments to the end of time.

The first mention of it is in the Old Testament at the giving of the law:

And all the people saw the thunderings, and the lightnings, and the noise of the trumpet, (Exodus, xx:18).

As the sound of the horn signaled the giving of the law which was to lead mankind and stand for life's moral and spiritual obligations along the ages, the multitude bowed with feelings of awe and humility.

The sounds were new to the ears of the people who listened to their echoes along the mountain, wondering at the distant tone repetitions.

And when the people saw it, they removed, and stood afar off. And they said unto Moses, "Speak thou with us, and we will hear; but let not God speak with us, lest we die."

The fear then in the hearts of the multitude was significant. They realized the import of the occasion, which had been signaled by the blasts of the horn. So, from the very first introduction of the instrument its sounds have generally had a significant meaning and purpose.

How well one can picture the scene at Mount Sinai when the people trembled and stood afar off when Moses bade them to fear not; that God had come to prove them and that his fear might be before their faces that they sin not.

The sounding of the horn on an occasion so prolific with divinely potential incidents naturally brought the instrument into use and prominence during special spiritual exercises and celebrations, but later its brazen notes were heard in time of war.

They were also heard in times of extreme jubilation and in the temples of the Jews on their days of rejoicing and on the day of atonement.

In Leviticus, xxv: 9, is found the following:

Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land.

And even in this age of "advanced thought," the Jew, following commandment and the voice of tradition assembled in his temple to hear the sound from the shophar.

What effect must such tones issuing from a holy place have upon the hearer? They are not musical sounds, for their loud, piercing notes, with no range or compass, have never been found adaptable to concerted music.

But is this description not exactly and strangely in accord with the tones from the modern horn, the horn with which the jubilant man and youth, woman and girl, of this period give vent to their joy at the birth of the Christian new year?

Try as you will, you can get nothing but a piercing, shrill or inharmonious tone from the tin instrument and like the ancient shophar, its tones are unmusical, having neither range or compass. If needed for such a purpose, however, its blasts from the summit of Twin Peaks would summon a multitude that would comport itself according to the import of the occasion.

In Numbers, chapter xxxix: 1, we find an injunction as to the use of the trumpet.

Thereto the people are commanded on the first day of the seventh month to hold "an holy convocation," to do no servile work, it being "a day of blowing of trumpets unto you"—a feast of the trumpets.

Here is demonstrated the giving up of all labor and indulging the tones of the shophar as heard in the synagogues to this day on a like festival.

The skeptic may say that to-day's outpourings of joy lack thought, are indulged without the slightest religious sentiment, have no relationship with the very same movements and same trumpetings that characterized the day when the law was given from Mount Sinai, those periods when joy and victory and holy festival influenced the early peoples of the earth.

Who will say that there is no feeling of thankfulness in the hearts of the nation when, with horn-blowing and flag waving, it gives vent to its joy over victory or any great national event?

The ancient New Year's service, observed in the synagogues even at this period, is considered one of the most impressive in the Jewish liturgy. It is composed of three parts, which refer, respectively, to the sovereignty, justice and mercy of God, and as each part is concluded the shophar is sounded from the pulpit.

The first part, "Machloeth," proclaims God the universal king.

The second part, "Zichronoth," emphasizes that God remembers the work of the world and visits all creatures and that "nothing remains concealed from his eyes."

The last part, "Shopheroth," speaks of the scriptural shophar, and especially as it is connected with the giving of the law on Mount Sinai, when its tones were first heard, and also with reference to the time when the "great trumpet" will be sounded "to declare the universal triumph of liberty and religion."

In a poem sermon founded on passages from the Talmud, by the Rev. Isidore Myers, D. D., in Montreal in 1897 (5577 Jewish year), the following occurs:

What solemn thoughts each blast commends! At every sound our bosom swells: Our soul is stirred by every note That issues from the shophar's throat.

The first, which "Machloeth" is named, in which God's sovereignty is proclaimed, Commemorates a fact sublime: Recalls to mind creation's prime,

When God, creating out of naught, This world into existence brought— And framed by His Almighty hand— Whose order, beauty, harmony, We everywhere can plainly see: Whose every part, below, above, The impress bears of gracious love. The shophar's voice does first record The coronation of the Lord.

Thus, from its first mention up to the present period, has the shophar been given the most profound and grave consideration.

Besides the sounding of the horn in the hour of religious and joyous festival it was brought into use in time of war to summon and assemble the army, and in this respect it is first mentioned in Judges, iii:27:

And it came to pass, when he was come, that he blew a trumpet in the mountain of Ephraim; and the children of Israel went down with him from the mount, and he before them.

Subsequent verses relate the defeat of 10,000 lusty men and the downfall of Moab, much resembling the bloody conflicts of later centuries, sans machinery of modern warfare.

And here we find the horn brought into military use, which is a long step from its initial requirements, when it served to bring the people together to hear the law read amid the thundering and lightning and darkness which after prevailed and filled the assembled multitude with awe and fear.

After all, in comparing the past with the present there seems but the difference in the manufacture, design and manipulation of material and the advantages in these times of having more powerful and more scientific implements with which to annihilate a foe. Indeed, it is doubtful whether anything could be more effective on a modern battlefield than the blowing of 10,000 valiant men, as was done by the Israelites who answered the shophar's call to arms.

The shophar has been utilized in other than times of law-giving and war, for it is told in Isaiah xxvii:13:

And it shall come to pass in that day, that the great trumpet shall be blown, and they shall come which were ready to perish in the land of Assyria, and the outcasts in the land of Egypt, and shall worship the Lord in the holy mount at Jerusalem.

The prophet foretold that the shophar should announce the recall of the people from exile. Therefore it is seen how, stride by stride, the shophar, the horn or trumpet grew in use and favor and need in the world's earliest period.

Its sounds were welcomed by those to whom the law was handed down, its notes were and are maintained by one denomination to voice the anniversary of God's coronation.

By that same people its sound is resorted to as an alarm or warning of the approach of the day of atonement and that they should review the actions of the past year and prepare to become reconciled to God by means of confession to him of their sins and promise of amendment.

One other reason for the blowing of the shophar, even at this period, is to emphasize to the Jewish community the conviction that the time will come when the shophar will announce, according to the word of the prophet, a universal freedom when all oppression and tyranny shall vanish and the reign of absolute liberty will be manifested throughout the world.

THE COUPON BELOW IS GOOD FOR \$1.00 IF SENT AT ONCE.

It is Wrong for You to Neglect Your Duty to Yourself—Constipation, Bowel and Stomach Troubles Grow More Dangerous Daily.

There is now a remedy called Mull's Grape Tonic that cures these troubles absolutely. A full sized bottle is furnished you free to prove it—see coupon below. Have you noticed the large number of cases of Typhoid Fever lately? Typhoid Fever, Malarial Fever, Appendicitis, Impure Blood, Pimples, Skin Diseases, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Piles, Female Troubles, etc., are the result of Constipation. Don't allow it to run on without proper treatment. Mull's Grape Tonic cures Constipation, Bowel and Stomach trouble in a new way, different from any other, and it is permanent.

Alcoholic, opium and morphine preparations are injurious and dangerous. They destroy the digestive organs, and literally tear the system to pieces. Mull's Grape Tonic strengthens and builds them up. It cleanses the system of impurities, incites the digestive system to natural action, and cures the disease in a short time. To prove it to you, we will give you a bottle free if you have never used it. Good for ailing children and nursing mothers. A free bottle to all who have never used it because we know it will cure you.

Coupon.

100 GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR 1250-5
Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and address, to pay postage and we will send you a sample free. If you have never used Mull's Grape Tonic, and will also send you a certificate good for \$1.00 toward the purchase of more Tonic from your druggist.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 143 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.
50 cent, 100 cent and 100 bottles at all druggists. The 100 bottle bottle contains about six times as much as the 50 cent bottle and about three times as much as the 25 cent bottle. There is a great saving in buying the 100 size.

The genuine has a date and number stamped on the label—take no other from your druggist.

Left to Inference.

"Well, good-by for three years," said the criminal lawyer to his client, who had just been sentenced.

"Oh, no, not that long," answered the prisoner.

"Expect a pardon?"

"No."

"Going to break out?"

"No."

A thoughtful expression was observed to settle upon the countenance of the criminal lawyer.

Among the 50 or more articles in the December number of "The Business Man's Magazine," Detroit, Mich., are "The Small Dealer vs. the Department Store," "Collecting Information for Retail Credits," "Cash or Credit," "Credit Information," several articles on accounting, and a short story. The magazine claims an addition of 2,183 names to its subscription list in one day recently.

The secret of many a man's success is an affable manner, which makes everybody feel easy in his presence, dispels fear and timidity, and calls out the finest qualities in one's nature.—Magazine.

Israel Zangwill, writer, lecturer, dramatist and supporter of Zionism, has written for the January "Century" a short story of New York East-side safe life, called "The Yiddish Hamlet."

Acquiring Knowledge.

Miss Jenkins—My son writes that he is at the head of his class at college.

Mrs. Jones—O, the freshman class, isn't it?

Mrs. Jenkins—No, he calls it the "welter-weight."

Climax.

Knicker—Does your wife do the cooking when Bridget leaves?

Bocker—Yes; I merely jump out of the frying pan into the chafing dish.

A Heavy Load to Carry.

Along with dyspepsia comes nervousness and general ill-health. Why? Because a disordered stomach does not permit the food to be properly digested, and its products assimilated by the system. The blood is charged with poisons which come from this disordered digestion, and in turn the nerves are not fed on good, red blood, and we see symptoms of nervousness, sleeplessness and general breakdown. It is not head work, nor over physical exertion that does it, but poor stomach work. With poor, thin blood the body is not protected against the attack of germs of grip, bronchitis and consumption. Fortify the body at once with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—a rare combination of native medicinal roots without a particle of alcohol or dangerous habit-forming drugs.

A little book of extracts of prominent medical authorities extolling every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will be mailed free to any address on request by postal card or letter. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Many years of active practice convinced Dr. Pierce of the value of many native roots as medicinal agents and he went to great expense, both in time and in money, to perfect his own peculiar processes for rendering them both efficient and safe for tonic, alterative and rebuilding agents.

The enormous popularity of "Golden Medical Discovery" is due both to its scientific compounding and to the actual medicinal value of its ingredients. The publication of the names of the ingredients on the wrapper of every bottle sold, gives full assurance of its non-alcoholic character and removes all objection to the use of an unknown or secret remedy. It is not a patent medicine nor a secret one either. This fact puts it in a class all by itself, hearing as it does upon every bottle wrapper the Badge of Honesty, in the full list of its ingredients.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures, weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver and biliousness, ulceration of stomach and bowels and all catarrhal affections no matter what parts or organs may be affected with it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills, first put out 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels. Much imitated but never equaled. Sugar-coated and easy to take as candy. One to three a dose.

PISIO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.
In time. Sold by druggists.

LABOR BEGINS WAR ON RUSSIA

General Strike Is Ordered by Authority of Highest Leaders.

PLAN TO TIE UP RAILROADS

St. Petersburg to Be Cut Off From the Outer World Because of Arrests of Members of the Peasant Congress.

St. Petersburg cable: A general political strike throughout the whole of Russia, to begin on Thursday at noon, was ordered late Tuesday night.

The order has the authority of the Union of Unions, the Union of Peasants, the General Railway union, and the councils of workmen of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The general strike is already in effect in Moscow. The central committee of the workmen's organization ordered all the unions under its control to stop work at midnight.

The leaders of the new strike movement have declared that they will tie up every railroad in Russia.

It is believed that by midnight Thursday St. Petersburg will be again cut off from communication with the outside world both by rail and telegraph.

Evidence of this was given when railroad telegraphers held up telegrams to Moscow ordering the arrest of members of the railway union and workmen's council who signed the strike order. The telegrams were sent by Minister of the Interior Durnovo, following the issuance of the general strike order, which renders every member of the unions signing it liable to arrest and punishment.

Accuses Government.
The League of Leagues, in expressing its approval of an immediate and general strike, has issued a manifesto to accusing the government of the perpetration of fresh crimes in arresting members of the peasants' congress, of the postal and telegraph union, and of the council of workmen's delegates, in suspending progressive newspapers, in promulgating laws destroying the bases of civil liberty, and in menacing the rights of the people which were obtained after a long struggle and which have been affirmed by the emperor's manifesto.

The manifesto issued by the League of Leagues concludes:

"The government thus drives the revolutionary movement further along its fatal path. Its continuance in power is a danger to the country, entailing innumerable calamities and bloodshed."

Infantry in Revolt.
Warsaw cablegram: It is reported from Nicolaieff, in the government of Kherson, that two infantry regiments revolted Wednesday and that a sanguinary fight ensued. Details are lacking.

Employees of the fire department have struck. They demand an increase in salary and refuse to take out the engines unless it is granted.

The Polish national party has ordered the shopkeepers to remove their Russian signs in order to Polishize the city.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that the railroad men of the capital will strike. It is believed that the men on the Warsaw roads will join the strike.

Shoot Red Flag Away.

Kovno cable: The revolutionists Wednesday hoisted a red flag over a factory here and the police were unable to remove it. A machine gun battery was therefore brought into action and shot away the flagstaff. The incident was followed by a bold attack by the crowd on passing troops, whereupon the latter fired, killing or wounding a number of the rioters.

Estate Is Laid Waste.

Bogorodsk cable: Count Bobrinsky's estate has been laid waste by the peasants, who plundered and then burned the mansion and other buildings, killed 100 horses, drove off the cattle, and carried away the grain. When the Cossacks appeared the disturbance was all over.

Landlords Make Appeal.

Saratoff cablegram: Eight hundred land owners of this vicinity have telegraphed to Premier Witte appealing for the immediate convocation of the national assembly in order to satisfy the land hunger of the peasants as the only hope of ending the agrarian uprising. The landlords also demanded additional troops to prevent the sacking of the remainder of the estates in the Volga region.

BANK HAS CLOSED ITS DOORS

Citizens of Wabash, Ind., Goes Out of Unprofitable Business.

Wabash, Ind., dispatch: The Citizens' bank of this city, owned by Jas. McCrea, passed out of existence Tuesday. The bank was organized thirty-seven years ago and at one time had deposits of \$200,000. The deposits had declined to about \$80,000, and business became unprofitable. The illness of Mr. McCrea brought about the decision to liquidate. The assets are good and depositors are being paid in full on demand. The bank for years paid from 8 to 12 per cent dividends.

What Dr. Carter First Sought.

The eminent lecturer, Dr. L. Carter, self-made, and not wholly unconscious of the fact, was addressing the Somerville Y. M. C. A.

"My dear young people," he began, "let me refer briefly to the humble auspices under which my start in life was made. Without a dollar in my pocket, and with no worldly possessions of consequence, my indomitable nature and an inborn determination to utilize to the fullest advantage my abilities constituted my entire assets. But, even with this modest beginning what, do you suppose, was the first thing I first sought—that which at the very outset of my career, I strove most earnestly to attain?"

For one second did an awe-stricken silence reign over the audience, as the speaker paused to allow the significance of these impressive words to permeate the youthful understanding. Then, in a spontaneous outburst of juvenile enthusiasm, came the answer, as of one voice: "Milk!"

UNSIGHTLY BALD SPOT.

Caused by Sores on Neck—Merciless Itching for Two Years Made Him Wild—Another Cure by Cuticura.

"For two years my neck was covered with sores, the humor spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the sores, inflammation and merciless itching made me wild. Friends advised Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after a few applications the torment subsided, to my great joy. The sores soon disappeared, and my hair grew again, as thick and healthy as ever. I shall always recommend Cuticura. (Signed) H. J. Spalding, 104 W. 104th St., New York City."

Encouraging Him.

"Branscomb is a mighty generous fellow, isn't he?"

"Yes. He ought to be encouraged in his good deeds."

"So he had. What's his latest helpful move?"

"Haven't you heard? He's going to build a free sanitarium on the street just behind your home."

"What! Just behind my home! Confound the fellow! He's a meddling hypocrite. I'll see my lawyer at once and have the idiot enjoined!"

Didn't Mean Immigrants.

Dr. Fairfax Irwin, the government's cholera expert, was conversing with an old family servant, an aged colored man.

"Calhoun," said Dr. Irwin, "it would be a bad thing for all of us if the cholera should come to this country."

"Hit would dat, sah, fo' a fact," Calhoun answered. "Dey's pow'ful shifless people, hain't dey, sah?"

The Peru-na Almanac in 8,000,000 Homes.

The Peru-na Lucky Day Almanac has become a fixture in over eight million homes. It can be obtained from all druggists free. Be sure to inquire early. The 1906 Almanac is already published, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Do not put it off. Get one today.

Just Enough for One.

George—Are you ready to live on my income, dear?

Maud—Certainly, dearest, if—if—

George—If what?

Maud—If you can get another one for yourself.

George—Another?

Maud—Yes, another income.—Stray Stories.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDO L. KIRBY & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Nerve of a Rabbit.

"Look at those rabbits! What timid little creatures they are," remarked Garley.

"Well," replied Henpeck, "we had a pretty nerry one at our house the other day."

"A nerry rabbit?"

"Yes; it was in a stew and it had the nerve to disagree with my wife."

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.

"Tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now."—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J. Sold by all Druggists, 35c.

A Mark of Degeneracy.

Mitchell—"Young McSeedy, who went through the fortune his parents left him, was arrested to-day for stealing a dollar."

Gause—"What degeneracy! His father never thought of taking less than a million."—Smart Set.

An average club woman's family includes 5-10 persons. The three-fourths of a person, of course, is the husband.—Chicago News.

Defiance Starch.

should be in every household, none so good, besides 4 oz. more for 10 cents than any other brand of cold water starch.

An actress has quit a New York play because of the profanity in it. Now will she also quit New York?

Lewis' Single Binder—the famous "Hart" 50 pages, always best quality. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Any man who waits for something to turn up will have a lifetime job.

Because She Couldn't.

"What is your special claim to enter?" asked St. Peter of the female soul who had been knocking at the gate.

"I never talked about my neighbors," she answered.

"That is too rare a virtue to go unrewarded," said the stern guardian.

"Pass right in."

"Hold on there!" called the recording angel.

"Has she not told the truth?" demanded St. Peter.

"Oh, she didn't talk about her neighbors, all right, but it was because she was born deaf and dumb and had rheumatism in both hands."—Baltimore American.

THE EARTH'S AREA.

One of the best authorities estimates the area of the earth's surface at 196,791,354 square miles, of which about 53,000,000 square miles is land, the rest water. Throughout most of this 53,000,000 square miles Pillsbury's Vitas has made its way because it's so good. It is the ideal breakfast food, and may be had at any up-to-date grocery.

Attempting the Impossible.

Mr. Jolley—"It's easy to obey the biblical injunction when one's neighbor is a pretty girl."

Miss Nixdore—"But, surely, it isn't easy for you."

Mr. Jolley—"Oh, yes; I refer to the command to 'Love thy neighbor.'"

Miss Nixdore—"Yes, but the command is really 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, in commenting on "Christ Among His Fellowmen," says: "It is simple, sincere and pervaded with a Christlike spirit of humanity, and I should like to see it put in a more permanent form and given a wider circulation, and should hope that it would incite many readers to seek a fuller and better acquaintance with the One whose life is etched in outline."

"McClure's Magazine" begins the new year with a number filled with American activity and decency. From the first article telling of the daily life of probably the most consistently active man in the country, the president, to the editorials at the end which preach the gospel of decent, upright living, there is not a page bare of either instruction, appeal, or healthy entertainment.

Insist on Getting It.

Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz. in a package, which they won't be able to sell first, because Defiance contains 16 oz. for the same money.

Do you want 16 oz. instead of 12 oz. for same money? Then buy Defiance Starch. Requires no cooking.

Wasted Effort.

Tess—"I hear Miss Chinner called on you the other day. I don't suppose you got a chance to open your mouth."

Jess—"Oh, yes, almost constantly."

Tess—"You did?"

Jess—"Yes, yawning; but she never took the hint."

And He Would Use It.

Hewitt—Have you anything laid aside for a rainy day?

Jewett—Yes; a gun for the man that steals my umbrella.

All Up-to-Date Housekeepers.

use Defiance Cold Water Starch, because it is better, and 4 oz. more of it for same money.

Few men can refrain from boasting of the good acts they do by mistake.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN P. BOYNE, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A man is apt to feel put out when he isn't able to pay his board bill.

Smokers appreciate the quality value of Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Lots of men and lots of cigars are not all they are puffed up to be.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE AND NO OPIUM LAXATIVE. Drug-gets get rid of mucus in 10 to 15 days. L. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A wise man doesn't waste any time arguing with a prize fighter.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic and whooping cough. 25c a bottle.

A woman who whistles is preferable to one who whines.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

THE WHOLE LOT

If we don't heed prevention, we will need a cure. The Old-Monk-Cure

St. Jacobs Oil

is ready always for all forms of muscular aches or pains, from

LUMBAGO

STIFF NECK

RHEUMATISM

SPRAIN

IT CURES ALIKE THE WHOLE LOT.

PRICE, 25 Cts.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY
ANTI-GRIPINE
HAS NO EQUAL FOR HEADACHE

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I would tell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee it. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE. F. W. Diemer, M. D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

PILES PERMANENTLY CURED

WITHOUT USING THE KNIFE YOU PAY WHEN CURED
Specialists in Piles of Women, Tumors, Hemorrhoids, and Diseases of the Rectum. Invented and patented by our illustrious Treasurer (Inventing Letters from prominent people cured). DR. S. HENDERSON, 521 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO

STOP! WOMEN

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with woman's diseases covers a great many years. You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result.

First letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month with my periods. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have ovarian and womb trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 30th and Capitol Sts., Bellingham, Wash., D.C. Second letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know their valued what you have done for me."

The Other Ones.

"Come, now," said mamma, who had taken the children for a walk through the Zoo, "let's go home and see papa."

"Oh, no," protested Elsie, "let's see those other monkeys first."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it is

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Utterly Unreasonable.

Mama—"Don't you like Auntie Prue?" Johnny—"Oh, she's very kind, but she'd expect a boy to keep quiet on Christmas."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Internal, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Irruptions are authorized to refund money if PAGO OINTMENT fails to cure in 8 to 14 days. 50c.

Few men look well fed who live on their past reputations.

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

Correspondence

BURR OAK

G. A. Mazy, Correspondent.

Mrs. J. F. Garn is visiting her daughter in Argos.

Mrs. Julia Stuck spent Christmas in South Bend.

J. D. Vanderweele was a Chicago visitor last week.

J. F. Garn was a visitor at the fat stock show in Chicago.

Miss Cora Crum, of Brems, visited Burr Oak friends over Christmas.

Grandma Vanderweele, of Knox, is visiting her son William in Burr Oak.

Wm. F. Wilhelm returned from Wisconsin Friday sick but is now out again.

Miss Clyde Vanderweele, of Chicago, visited her parents Sunday and Monday.

Stephen Coleman and wife, are visiting at Walnut with Martin Lowery and family.

Amos Crum and family, of Illinois, are visiting his parents, John Crum and wife.

Franklin Overmyer is nursing a sore knee caused by being kicked by one of his cattle while feeding them.

A small child of Chas. Bishop has been sick with lung fever but the doctor says it is now doing very well.

The Christmas entertainment at the Church of God Sunday evening was a splendid effort. The house was filled to its utmost capacity.

D. E. Vanvactor writes that he will preach at Burr Oak Sunday night. He explains why he was unable to be here at his last appointment.

[Last Week's Letter.]

W. F. Wilhelm has gone to Wisconsin to be gone a week or so.

John Bock, of Argos, was a Burr Oak caller on business Tuesday. E. Martin, of Attica, Ohio, is visiting his brother, Jacob Martin, this week.

Miss Grace Watson, of Watson Station, Ohio, is visiting her uncle, Jacob Martin, over the holidays.

J. N. South brought to Burr Oak for shipment last week, twenty-six of the finest hogs that have come to town for many months. They were the Red Durocks, only eight months old and averaged 261 pounds.

DELONG.

Henry Rarrick spent Sunday at home.

Robert Yelton spent Christmas in Peru.

Wm. Halseys took Christmas dinner with John Ellis.

David Smith and family spent Christmas with John Large.

Miss Jennie Robinson visited Miss Maud Martindale Sunday.

Two of Mrs. Katie Lahman's brothers from Illinois are visiting her.

Mrs. John Hand is spending the holidays with her parents at North Manchester.

Miss Ida Kaley came from Mishawaka Saturday to spend holiday week at home.

Miss Mary Vankirk spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vankirk.

Jerry Harmon and wife of Monterey, spent Christmas with Mrs. Lyda Vankirk.

C. W. Shadle and wife left Friday for a month's visit with relatives in Wisconsin.

Nelson McIntire, of Cambridge, Ill., is circulating among friends at Delong this week.

A large number of patrons came out to the school entertainment given Friday afternoon.

Miss Adda Neff, of Rochester, took Christmas breakfast with the writer while enroute from Rochester to South Bend.

Bargains in sleighs at Hays & Son's Livery.

Get your printing at the CITIZEN.

OBER.

Stephen Shepherd, Correspondent.

Ethel Riags is working at Geo. Emigh's.

BORN—to Geo. Emigh and wife, a boy, Dec. 24th.

Mr. Wallace Aker came home to spend Christmas.

Ralph Osborn is spending his vacation at home.

Wilder Cox ate Christmas dinner with Ralph Osborn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Rogers, of Knox visited W. P. Stanton Christmas.

Mrs. Elnora Schrock and Mrs. L. Crist, visited friends in Chicago last week.

Geo. Hacker and family, spent Christmas at Hissong's, near Maxinkuckee.

Miss Dola Schrock, of Hibbard, visited M. E. Schrock and wife, last week.

Mrs. Mantie Rea and daughter, Inez, visited friends at Brems, Christmas.

Miss Izora Rea is spending the holidays with Miss Nora Nichols at Angola Ind.

Ohmer Stanton and family, of Hamlet, visited W. P. Stanton and wife Christmas.

Mande Osborn is visiting Mrs. R. Kelley this week while Mr. Kelley is at Plymouth.

Albert Heath, Steve Aker, Frank Joseph and Mr. Wallace, were Chicago visitors last week.

Howard Kelley, W. W. Osborn, and Chas. McGaffey, went to the Farmers' institute at Plymouth, Tuesday.

A. C. Bolen and family, A. M. Brugh and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Schrock, and Peryle Frye, of Toledo Ohio, ate Christmas dinner with S. Shepherd and wife.

NORTH BEND.

Mrs. Jane Castleman Correspondent.

J. F. Chapman took dinner with Joe Castleman Monday.

Thomas Chapman and wife were Culver shoppers Saturday.

Mrs. Huldah Leopold and daughter Gladys are on the sick list.

Henry Lohr and wife, of Culver, were in our vicinity last week.

M. Pounce ate his Christmas dinner with Alvin Good and family.

James Terry and son Ralph spent Saturday with Harry Leopold and wife.

E. M. Pounce left Tuesday for Indianapolis to attend the State Teachers' Association.

Miss Lulu Demont is spending her vacation with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shaw, of Knox.

Glenn Cox and daughter Kenneth and James Terry and son Ralph spent Sunday with Joseph Castleman's.

Mrs. Celia Drake and daughter Hester and Miss Anna Heminger drove to Argos to spend the holidays with relatives.

Miss Anna Demont and lady friend of Knox, are spending their vacation with the former's parents J. E. Demont and wife.

Mrs. Emma Chapman and son Arthur are spending the holidays with their daughter and sister, Mrs. Graco Singer, of Mishawaka.

Solomon Wolfram, wife and daughter Lucy, Mrs. A. C. Wolfram and children, of Monterey, Wm. Casper and family, John Kaley and family, of Winona, Albert Engle and family, of Ora, Otto and Edna Stahl, of Culver, and several other friends partook of a fine Christmas dinner at A. S. Good's.

In A Mad Chase.

Millions rush in mad chase after health, from one extreme of fadism to another, when, if they would only eat good food, and keep their bowels regular with Dr. King's New Life Pills, their troubles would all pass away. Prompt relief and quick cure for liver and stomach trouble. 25c T. E. Slattery's drug store; guaranteed.

The elevator at Culver is open for business. We are prepared to handle all kinds of grain for which we will pay the highest market price.—DILLON & MEDBOURN.

NORTH UNION.

Miss Ruth Castleman, Correspondent.

Miss Pearl Pettis is visiting at Culver.

John Myers and son have moved on the Kelley farm.

Miss Emma Miller is visiting her mother at Bourbon.

Wesley Cooper is visiting with Geo. Osborn and family.

Miss Eva Mense came home Friday after a few weeks visit at Wabash.

Miss Mamie Wolf spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Edith Carpenter.

Mrs. Jesse Osborn visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cox, a few days last week.

Mrs. George Grove and family and Mrs. Elizabeth Pettis spent Christmas in Culver.

Mrs. George Osborn, daughter and son and Miss Louisa Working were Plymouth visitors Wednesday.

Daniel Leighty and wife, Will Leighty and family, Mell Leighty and family, Mrs. McVay, Mrs. W. P. Castleman and daughter, took Christmas dinner with George Osborn and family.

GOOSE ALLEY.

Wilder Cox was in Knox Saturday.

Walter Jones spent Christmas at George Baldwin's.

Ezra Hawkins, of Culver, was seen in our alley, Sunday.

The entertainment at Vankirk was well attended, Friday evening.

Robert Ross, of Peru, visited with Geo. Baldwin and family this week.

Walter Jones and William Folkers made a business trip to Knox, Thursday.

Mrs. Jesse Osborn visited with her mother, Mrs. S. P. Cox, a few days last week.

Mr. Gear, who was hurt while buzzing wood, is much improved at this writing.

Henry Jones and family, of North Dakota, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Thomas Applegate, of Knox, visited with George Baldwin, Friday and Saturday.

George Grove and daughter, Myrtle, are spending the holidays with relatives in Mishawaka.

Leslie Jones, of La Crosse, is spending a few days with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Howard Kelley and C. H. McGaffey attended the farmers institute at Plymouth, Monday and Tuesday.

HIBBARD.

Mrs. E. J. Reed Correspondent.

Frank Yeoman's parents visited him Monday.

Dan Voreis and wife visited his mother last Monday.

A number of our people spent Christmas out of town.

C. D. Andreas and family spent Christmas at Pierceton.

There were a host of people at J. L. Mosher's on Christmas day.

Wm. Klapp, Susie and Tressie visited at Hoovers over Christmas.

Charles Banks, of North Dakota, is visiting in Burr Oak and vicinity.

Alton Triplet and family visited at North Judson a few days last week.

Everett Clifton and Ollie Liechtenberger are home from South Bend.

J. Livinghouse and family ate oysters with Bady Banks Christmas night.

Two grandsons of Mr. Weirman are visiting their grandparents for a few days.

Chas. Ditto and family, John Ditto and family, of Newton county, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

John Tasher and wife of Burr Oak, George Liechtenberger and family feasted with Peter Liechtenberger and family Christmas.

Maxinkuckee flour for sale by Porter & Co., Stahl & Co. and Saine & Son. Every sack guaranteed to be first class. Try a sack.

Job Printing at THE CITIZEN.

Dragging Down Pains

are a symptom of the most serious trouble which can attack a woman, viz: falling of the womb. With this, generally, comes irregular and painful periods, weakening drains, backache, headache, nervousness, dizziness, irritability, tired feeling, etc. The cure is

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The Female Regulator

that wonderful, curative, vegetable extract, which exerts such a marvelous, strengthening influence, on all female organs. Cardui relieves pain and regulates the menses. It is a sure and permanent cure for all female complaints. At all druggists and dealers in \$1.00 bottles.

"I SUFFERED AWFUL PAIN in my womb and ovaries," writes Mrs. Naomi Baker, of Webster Grove, Mo., "also in my right and left sides, and my menses were very painful and irregular. Since taking Cardui I feel like a new woman and do not suffer as I did. It is the best medicine I ever took."

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Torture of a Preacher.

The story of the torture of Rev. D. Moore, pastor of the Baptist church, of Harpersville, N. Y., will interest you. He says: "I suffered agonies because of a persistent cough, resulting from the grip. I had to sleep sitting up in bed. I tried many remedies, without relief, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption coughs and colds, which entirely cured my cough, and saved me from consumption." A grand cure for diseased conditions of throat and lungs. For sale by T. E. Slattery, druggist; price 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

PILES and "Hermit" Salve are incompatible. The disease must leave when you use "Hermit" Salve. Book free. 25 & 50 cents. All druggists. Hermit Remedy Company, Chicago.

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THE CULVER CITIZEN

MAGAZINE SECTION.

CULVER, IND., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1905.

THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

LIKELIHOOD OF THE ADMISSION OF OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Disposition to Grant Them Statehood Irrespective of Arizona and New Mexico—New Congressional Alignment on Question.

The assembling of congress will bring new blood in both the House and Senate. There is promise of a long and very important session. New policies are to be discussed and material changes in existing economic conditions are to be proposed. Coming upon the eve of a congressional election, the session will feel the effects, to a certain extent, of political considerations.

The admission of new states to the Union will be one of the hold-over questions to occupy the attention of the new congress. It appears now that there will be a decided shifting of position on the statehood problem, some new lights having dawned since statehood was discussed at the last session.

It is understood that the committees on territories of both House and Senate are inclined to stand by the old program of creating two states out of the four territories, but it will not be a surprise if this program fails to meet the approval of a majority of the republican senators and representatives. Since the question of statehood for these four southwest territories was brought into congress many senators and representatives have personally investigated the existing conditions in the territories, and the result is that public sentiment among public men is crystallizing in favor of the plan of admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory to statehood and, if necessary, letting Arizona and New Mexico wait.

There seems to be few dissenting voices against the proposed admission

of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Difference of opinion does exist as to whether the two territories should be admitted as one state or whether they should be admitted as separate states, but on the main proposition—the preparedness of these two territories for statehood—there is little dissenting opinion. In fact, the prevailing view is that statehood has already been too long delayed in the case of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It is almost disgraceful, well-informed public men are saying, that these two progressive territories should be held back simply because of disagreement as to whether those unprepared territories, Arizona and New Mexico, should be admitted. It is high time, many men declare, for congress to cut loose from the Arizona and New Mexico proposition, no matter what form it may take, and admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The Royal Crown of England.

"Uneasy is the head that wears the crown." The crown of England is a costly toy and is better to look upon than to wear. Around the circle there are twenty diamonds, worth \$7,500 each, two large center diamonds, \$10,000 each; fifty-four smaller ones at the angle of the former, \$300 each; four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, \$60,000; four large diamonds at the top of the crosses, \$20,000; twelve diamonds contained in the fleur-de-lis, \$50,000; eighteen smaller ones in same, \$10,000; pearls, diamonds, etc., upon the arches and crosses, \$50,000; also one hundred and forty-one small diamonds, \$25,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, \$15,000 and two circles of pearls about the rim, \$15,000. The cost of the precious stones alone is nearly half a million dollars.

Here lies my wife's nearest relative. All my tears cannot bring her back. Therefore I weep.

MARK TWAIN AT SEVENTY.

THE HUMORIST ENTERTAINS GROUPS OF AUTHORS AT BANQUET.

At Three Score and Ten He Is Hale and Hearty—Gives Views on How to Live—Never Smokes or Drinks While Asleep.

Mark Twain, that prince of humorists has reached the limitation of life as laid down by the Scriptures—three score years and ten. And yet he is still able to give us gems of humor and wit—such gems as attained fame for him years ago when Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer and Innocents



MARK TWAIN, TO-DAY.

Abroad were first given to us. On December 5th he was the guest of honor at a dinner in New York, to celebrate his seventieth birthday. The guests were confined closely to writers of imaginative literature, and about 170 authors were present, nearly half of them women. Every guest received as a souvenir a bust of Mark Twain, half-life size. Naturally Mr. Clemens was the principal speaker; he took as his text, "How to get to be seventy and not mind it." He said:—

"The seventieth birthday! It is the time of life when you arrive at a new and awful dignity; when you may throw aside the decent reserves which have oppressed you for a generation, and stand unafraid and unabashed upon your seven-terrace summit and look down and teach—unrebuked. You can tell the world how you got there. It is what they all do. You shall never get tired of telling by what delicate arts and deep moralities you climbed up to that great place. You will explain the process and dwell on the particulars with scenic rapture. I have been anxious to explain my own system for a long time, and now at last I have the right.

Regularly Irregular.

"I have achieved my seventy years in the usual way—by sticking strictly to a scheme of my life which would kill anybody else. It sounds like an exaggeration, but that is really the common rule for attaining to old age. We have no permanent habits until we are forty. Then they begin to harden, presently they petrify, then business begins. Since forty I have been regular about going to bed and getting up, and that is one of the main things. I have made it a rule to go to bed when there wasn't anybody left to sit up with, and I have made it a rule to get up when I had to. This has resulted in an unswerving regularity of irregularity.

"In the matter of diet—which is another main thing—I have been persistently strict in sticking to the things which didn't agree with me until one or the other of us got the best of it. Until lately I got the best of it myself. But last spring I stopped frolicking with mince pie after midnight; up to then I had always believed it wasn't loaded. For thirty years I have taken coffee and bread at 8 in the morning and no late nor sup until 7.30 in the evening.

"I have made it a rule never to smoke more than one cigar at a time. I have no other restriction as regards smoking. I do not know just when I began to smoke; I only know that it was in my father's lifetime, and that I was indiscreet. He passed from this life early in 1847, when I was a shade past eleven; ever since then I have smoked publicly. As an example to others, and not that I care for moderation myself, it has always been my rule never to smoke when asleep, and never to refrain when awake.

"As for drinking, I have no rule about that. When the others drink, I like to help; otherwise I remain dry, by habit and preference. This dryness does not hurt me, but it could easily hurt you, because you are different. You let it alone.

First Standard Oil Trust.

"Since I was seven years old I have seldom taken a dose of medicine and have still more seldom needed one. But up to seven I lived exclusively on allopathic medicines. Not that I needed them, for I don't think I did; but it was for economy. My father took a drug store for a debt, and it made cod liver oil cheaper than the other breakfast foods. I was the first Standard Oil Trust. I had it all. By the time the drug store was exhausted my health was established, and there has never been much the matter with me since.

intend to take any. Exercise is loathsome. And it cannot be any benefit when you are tired; I was always tired.

"I have lived a severely moral life. But it would be a mistake for other people to try that, or for me to recommend it. Very few would succeed. You have to have a perfectly colossal stock of morals, and you cannot get them on a margin; you have to have the whole thing and put them in your box. Morals are an acquirement—like music, like a foreign language, like piety, poker, paralysis—no man is born with them. I wasn't myself. I started poor.

WHAT A STRIKE COST.

Chicago Obligated to Divert Money Needed For Improvements Into Payments For Police Service.

It will never be known definitely just what the recent strike of the teamsters cost the people of Chicago. That the total would run well into the millions, however, is a conservative estimate, judging from the single item of the expense to the municipality for extra police protection.

Some time ago it was discovered that the city could add \$5,000,000 to its bonded debt, and the people authorized an issue of bonds to this amount for specific public improvements. The end of the teamsters' strike found \$2,000,000 of these bonds still unsold and an emergency strike debt of some \$365,000. To pay this bill the council has retired the \$2,000,000 of bonds and ordered their release in such form that they may be used for general corporate purposes.

Thus \$365,000—or the estimated cost of lowering the two river tunnels—goes to pay extra policemen for defending the lives of citizens and protecting their property while a supine city administration practically gave license to the striking teamsters to make the ordinary business of peaceful citizens full of turmoil and hazard.

Money that the people intended to go into sorely needed permanent improvements has been diverted to meet the cost of lawlessness that never should have gone to the extent it did.

The cost of this one strike is the \$365,000 the city pays for extra police service, plus what the county has to pay for special deputy sheriffs, plus the loss to merchants, railways, manufacturers, etc., in business; plus lost wages to the strikers, plus a dozen other items that it would be difficult to enumerate. And this only embraces money cost. It takes no account of inconvenience to citizens, of assaults on citizens, of the killing of citizens.

It is a tremendously expensive thing to fight a labor war in a great city.

A Ring for a Throne.

Miss Josephine Strong, who was private secretary at Washington for Congressman Hawley, has a diamond ring that was once owned and worn by Louis Philippe, king of France.

The ring has a peculiar history. It will be remembered that Philippe lived in this country when he was an exile. He lived one winter in Zanesville, Ohio, and spent another winter with

AMERICAN LAND MONOPOLY.

IS BEING FOSTERED BY OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF LOOSE LAND LAWS.

Homestead Commutation and Desert Land Act, Supposed to Encourage Settlement—Largely Utilized for Land Grabbing.

Land monopoly is a black cloud of dread from which Ireland is just emerging, and we applaud England's act, while we may yet possibly be a little skeptical, in providing a plan whereby free Ireland may become a fact.

Yet we ourselves are as rapidly approaching land monopoly in America as it is possible to do, considering our vast extent of territory. Land monopoly brings with it more state evils than can be recounted in any single article. It retards every internal development, it smother's individual effort and enterprise and finally it transforms the stem and fiber of the individual citizen from that of a substantial, self-reliant supporter of free government to a supine, indifferent and passionless individual, lacking in mental and moral poise and in those sturdy and heroic qualities which have made America the greatest nation in history.

"Land monopoly, did you say?" says the American land grabber. "Why, there is enough land for the children of the nation for generations if not centuries to come. The government owns in the West alone nearly half a billion acres and how there be any land monopoly when vast areas are always open to free under our various land laws?"

Half Billion Acres Remain

It is true that there are vast lands in the West yet remaining to entry, or at least land which will be valuable when it shall have been furnished water for irrigation, but what is the general description of this half billion acres yet remaining under Uncle Sam's control? Is it reasonable to suppose that the shrewd land operators, living on the ground, have not skinned the cream of the land, and are not doing so today—in the great valleys and the rich plains, where water can be applied—and leaving the great bulk of the land to their posterity, land composed of mountain tops and impassable canyon sides which will probably forever remain in the hands of the government and at least can never support life. Glance at a physical map of Colorado, just for an instance, and note the vast preponderance of mountains. There are many fertile valleys in Colorado, for the map is on a much reduced scale, but from its appearance you would think the entire State was composed of nothing but chain upon chain and range upon range of untillable mountains.

Denounced by Commission.

This question of land monopoly in the West, as it is fostered through the use of the commutation clause of the homestead act and the desert land act has been studied by the President's Public Lands Commission, and their report, the third installment of which



FREDERICK H. NEWELL

Chief Engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service and Member of the Public Lands Commission.

he would be unwilling to pay \$1.25 an acre for immediate title, when by an additional two years' residence, he could save this amount.

The provisions of the desert land act, and the recommendation for the amendment of which is included in the following report will be discussed in next week's article.

Commutation Clause of the Homestead Act.

In the preceding report a statement was made that our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause of the homestead law were still in progress. We were not at that time prepared to recommend its repeal. Investigations carried on during the past year have convinced us that prompt action should be taken in this direction and that, in the interest of settlement, the commutation clause should be greatly modified.

A careful examination of the districts where the commutation clause is put to the most use shows that there has been a rapid increase of the use of this expedient for passing public lands into the hands of corporations or large landowners. The object of the homestead law was primarily to give to each citizen, the head of a family, an amount of land up to 160 acres, agricultural in character so that homes would be created in the wilderness. The commutation clause, added at a later date, was undoubtedly intended to assist the honest settler, but like many other well-intended acts its original intent has been gradually perverted until it is apparent that a great part of all commuted homesteads remains uninhabited. In other words, under the commutation clause the number of patents furnishes no index to the number of new homes.

To prove this statement it is only necessary to drive through a country where the commutation clause has been largely applied. Field after field is passed without a sign of permanent habitation or improvement other than fences. The homestead shanties of the commuters may be

(Continued on next page.)



THE CHINESE MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

Visitors to the Chinese Legation at Washington have often been attracted to a tiny little figure perched at the head of the grand stairway. It is always there when a dinner party is going on or when Sir Chenglung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, is giving a reception. It never fails to appear, and the uninitiated have been heard to remark in undertone that it is a queer little figure which guards the head of the stairway.

However, it is a very animated somebody after all, for it is no other than the young daughter of the Minister, Miss Liang, who, though barred through the custom of her country and her youth from taking actual part in these entertainments, is, nevertheless, determined to see as much of them as she possibly can. Perhaps her father, the Minister, does not know she is there and perhaps he does, but nobody knows, for no mention of the fact has ever been made to him, and Miss Liang continues to enjoy these many social affairs from afar.

This dainty little Chinese maid has been in this country ever since her father was delegated to represent his emperor at Washington. She is just seventeen years old, and until she came to America she did not know what it was to be allowed to go out unattended.

Over in China the women never show their faces on the street, but with the appointment to Washington of Wu Tingfang, former Chinese Minister, members of the legation, and especially the women, were given greater free-

dom. At home they would not dare.

Society is eagerly awaiting the expected announcement that Miss Liang will be formally presented this season. She has learned to speak English exceedingly well and is a familiar figure in a box at the theatres on Monday nights. When she wishes to go shopping she does so unhesitatingly, and her carriage is frequently seen standing in front of some of the fashionable shops.

Fewer girls, especially among those who have not been presented to society, are more popular than this charming daughter of the Chinese Minister. She has made friends with every girl in Washington society, and her chief delight is to jump in her carriage in the afternoon and drive about, calling on her young American friends. They are all delighted to see her, and no matter what is on the programme it must wait if the attractive little Miss Liang happens to call. She is so piquant, and appreciates an American joke as well as any of her American associates.

Miss Liang is the constant companion of her father and accompanies him on all his drives. They are great friends and apparently enjoy every minute of their time together. The Minister is very proud of his daughter's progress in learning American customs, and it is not unlikely that before many more years are past the Chinese Legation will be enjoying even to a greater extent the American freedom in living which makes the assignment



A COUPLE OF "HOMES" IN THE WEST.

Gen. Morgan Neville, a rich pioneer and taught the district school. He had word from France that there was a chance to regain the Bourbon throne if he could but get to Paris, but he had not money enough for the trip. Gen. Neville lent the prince the money, something like \$800, and the prince gave in pledge the ring that Miss Strong now wears. Going to New Orleans by boat, Philippe got to France and the rest is history. He regained his throne and the money lent by Gen. Neville made it possible. The king sent back the amount of the loan, told the general to keep the ring and asked him to visit him at the royal palace. The ring is a pear shaped diamond, set in black enamel and is naturally highly prized.

Into the Earth's Bowels.

At Bendigo, Australia, there is a gold mine 3,900 feet deep, or only 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile. This is said to be the deepest gold

is published in these columns, comments upon these two land laws.

The commutation clause originally provided that after eight months of residence on a homestead claim a man could "commute" by paying to the government \$1.25 an acre and get immediate title to his land. After a number of years of operation it was conceded that this clause had opened the door for much land acquirement without settlement, and amid a great blare of trumpets, Congress, in a spasm of virtue, extended the time to fourteen months. What has been the result of this amendment? The opponents of the repeal of the commutation clause have presented specific reasons why this law should not be touched; that the entryman needs to "prove up" and get title to his land so that he can mortgage his property and with the money buy groceries, tools, etc., with which to work his farm, which may sound well, but the fact seems to remain that the great bulk of the commuted homesteads are



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year the repeal of the assignment clause. This provision has made the convenient vehicle for the spirit of the law and for the acquisition of lands in the holdings. The law limits the amount which one person or association of persons may hold, by assignment or otherwise, prior to patent to 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. The most common form of attempted evasion of this requirement is for two or three individuals to form themselves into a corporation, with one individual member of the corporation securing, by entry or assignment, 320 acres of such lands and the corporation as such 320 acres. These same individuals then form another corporation under an entirely different name and procure an assignment of another 320 acres, and the process is continued indefinitely. The General Land Office has within the past year endeavored to put a stop to this practice by holding that a corporation or association of persons is not qualified to receive a desert land entry by assignment where the individual members, either singly or in the aggregate are holding 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. This ruling, if enforced, will tend to lessen the evils resulting from large holdings prior to patent, but it is not deemed possible to secure adequate control of this question unless the law prohibits assignments of desert land entries. By repealing that provision of the law and requiring the claimant to show that he has made the entry for his own use and benefit and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation and that he has made no agreement by which the title shall inure to any other person or corporation the evils incident to large holdings of such lands under the sanction of law will be materially lessened.

It is a striking fact that these large holdings of desert land are not reclaimed and devoted to their best use. Three hundred and twenty acres of arid land is entirely too much for economical handling by one person. On the other hand, inspection of the same locality and the same climatic conditions the same entries, where not reclaimed and utilized, are a waste of the desert-land act as it stands up. The statute books appear to have been written by persons who have never been to the desert. The law has largely nullified its own purpose, and the resulting evils are not being fully overcome with the desert entry.

One of the desert entry laws is that down from 320 acres to 160 acres, and discretion is given to the Secretary of the Interior to cut it down still further where it is apparent that intensive cultivation is practicable. A farm of 320 acres, if irrigated, is entirely too large for a single family, and its possession simply prevents other settlers from coming into the country. Furthermore, it makes land monopoly easy and induces speculation.

Actual living at home on the land for not less than two years should be required before patent. Your Commission can not understand why any settler should be given both a homestead and a desert entry, either of which without the other should suffice, under the law, to turn him a home. The desert-land law should be a means of settlement, and actual bona fide residence should be rigidly required.

The actual production of a valuable crop should be required on not less than one-fourth the area of the entry. At present, as a rule, the greater part of the desert entries are never actually watered. Hundreds of desert entries were examined by members of the Commission in the last year, and the great majority of them were found to be uninhabited, unwatered, uncultivated, and with no improvements other than a fence. This applies both to desert entries upon which a final proof is now being offered and to other entries to which title has been given.

It is a fact that a very small proportion of the land disposed of under the terms of the law has actually been reclaimed and irrigated, and scrutiny of many hundreds of desert

that the supply is adequate for that purpose. While this showing, on its face, indicates a compliance with law, the fact remains that the water supply, if any at all, is not sufficient to permanently reclaim the land.

The ownership of stock in a projected irrigation ditch which does not exist in fact, or the ownership of a pump temporarily installed, has often been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the possession of water. Many alleged irrigation ditches or reservoirs are familiar to members of the Commission which are utterly inadequate to irrigate a square rod, and upon the strength of such works patent has frequently been issued to 320 acres of land.

Frauds committed through conventional forms of perjury and through lack of proper verification of the facts as to the reclamation of the land justify the taking of immediate and radical steps in the revision of the law. The law should absolutely require an actual adequate water supply, and the limits as to quantity should be defined.

In short, the law should render impossible the continuance of the practices by which desert lands without water, without cultivation, and without crops are passed into the possession of claimants.

Grabbing Lands.

The great bulk of the public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation under the present known conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always must be, of chief value for grazing. There are it is estimated, more than 200,000,000 acres of public grazing land, an area approximately equal to one fifth the extent of the United States proper. The exact limits can not be set, for with seasonal changes large areas of land which afford good grazing one year are almost desert in another. There are also vast tracts of wooded timbered land in which grazing has much importance, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent is so vast and the commercial interests involved so great as to demand in the highest degree the wise and conservative handling of these vast resources.

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands are being used in the best way possible for the continued development of the country or whether they are being abused under a system which is detrimental to such development and by which the only present value of the land is being rapidly destroyed.

At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open commons, free to all citizens but as a matter of fact a large proportion have been parceled out by more or less definite compacts or agreements among the various interests. These tacit agreements are continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlemen are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's domain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate.

ROCHAMBEAU STATUE.

A Heroic Bronze Figure of France's Field Marshal Standing in Front of White House.

One of the very striking and majestic bits of bronze in Washington is the Rochambeau statue which stands in what was called Jackson Square.



ROCHAMBEAU STATUE.
Stands Opposite the White House.

because of the presence there of Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson, later called Lafayette Square, because of the erection there of the great Lafayette statue, and now very frequently called Rochambeau Park because of this elegant example of art. The statue was unveiled in 1902. It stands directly in front of the White House.

The movement for the erection in the National Capital of a statue of Rochambeau was in recognition of the close ties between France and the United States. This sentiment was particularly strong after the close of the Spanish-American war in view of the services rendered in the interest of peace by Cambon the French Ambassador. The government of France had also just sent over two superb Sevres vases as a gift to President McKinley. Congress appropriated \$7,500 for the statue. Rochambeau commanded the French forces sent to the assistance of the young republic of the United States and which co-operated with the Continental army at Yorktown.

Rochambeau statue is excellent art. The French field marshal in the full uniform of his rank stands with one arm outstretched evidently pointing to the distant American colony which he is about to help.

At the base is a symbolic figure. It is the figure of a woman hurrying forward with the flag of France borne aloft in the right hand. Beneath her feet is the prow of a ship suggestive of the force which France has sent across the seas to aid the

COFFEE WAR

The Coffee Importers and Roasters are Attacking

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

All Along the Line.

"THERE'S A REASON."

Many people have found out the truth about old-fashioned coffee.

They have overcome disease caused by it.

The plan was easy and sure.

Quit Coffee and use Postum.

Proof with one's self is stronger than any theory.

The Postum army grows by hundreds of thousands yearly.

The old-fashioned Coffee Magnates are now deriding Postum through the papers.

Because their pocketbooks are hurt, they would drive the people back to the old coffee slavery.

One coffee prevaricator says: "It (Postum) has lately been exposed and found to contain an excess of very ordinary coffee."

Another that "it (Postum) is made from a small amount of parched peas, beans, wheat, dried sweet potatoes, and paste of wheat middlings."

Here's to you, oh faithful followers of the tribe of Ananias:

\$100,000.00 CASH

will be deposited with any reputable trust company (or a less amount if desired) against a like amount by any coffee roaster or dealer. If the charges prove true we lose, if not we take the money as partial liquidation for the infamous insult to our business.

The Postum Pure Food factories are the largest in the world, the business having been built upon absolutely pure food products, made on scientific lines, "for a reason" and the plain unvarnished truth told every day and all the time. These factories are visited by thousands of people every month. They are shown into every cranny and examine every ingredient and

process. Each visitor sees Postum made of different parts of the wheat berry treated by different mechanical methods and one part blended with a small part of pure New Orleans molasses. So he knows Postum contains not one thing in the world but Wheat and New Orleans molasses. It took more than a year of experimenting to perfect the processes and learn how to develop the diastase and properly treat the other elements in the wheat to produce the coffee-like flavor that makes suspicious people "wonder." But there never has been one grain of old-fashioned or drug coffee in Postum and never will be.

Another thing, we have on file in our general offices the original of every testimonial letter we have ever published. We submit that our attitude regarding coffee is now and always has been absolutely fair. If one wants a stimulant and can digest coffee and it does not set up any sort of physical ailment, drink it.

But, if coffee overtakes and weakens the heart (and it does with some).

Or if it sets up disease of the stomach and bowels (and it does with some).

Or if it causes weak eyes (and it does with some).

Or if it causes nervous prostration (and it does with many).

Then good plain old-fashioned common sense might (without asking permission of coffee merchants) suggest to quit putting caffeine (the drug of coffee) into a highly organized human body, for health is really wealth and the happiest sort of wealth.

Then if one's own best interest urges him to study into the reason and "There's a reason," he will unearth great big facts that all of the sophistries of the coffee importers and roasters cannot refute.

A Few Overlooks.

"I met an old friend in town to-day" said Mr. Shannon to his wife one evening, on his return from business, and he told me he expected to be married in a week.

Ten minutes later, after his wife had finished asking questions, Mr. Shannon wrote as follows to his friend Stodder: "Dear Stodder—I thought I was a newspaper reporter, but please answer the following questions by return mail. They cover some points I neglected to get from you."

"What is the name of the girl you are to marry?"

"Where does she live?"

"What does her father do?"

"Has he any money?"

"Was it love at first sight?"

"Are you very much in love with her?"

"How old is she?"

"Where are you going to live?"

"Did you ask her personally, or write your proposal?"

"Haven't you proposed to other girls?"

"How did you and I come to be such friends?"

"Where are you going for your honeymoon?"

"Is it that tall girl you took to the theatre one night last winter?"

"Why didn't I ask you all this when you told me?"

"Were you so excited you couldn't give me any information, but simply had to talk about getting married?"

"A prompt reply will help me to give my wife some much-needed information. Next time you tell me you are going to be married, don't think that is the really important feature about it.—Yours basilly, Shannon."

A dorky was asked why he went away, and gave the following lucid answer:

"I didn't want. I didn't want to go, and if I had wanted to go, I couldn't have got to go no how."

There is a group of islands south of New Zealand called the Seven Sisters, said to be subject to a practically constant rainfall. The same conditions exist in Terra del Fuego, except that the rain often takes the form of sleet or snow.

A Tension Indicator



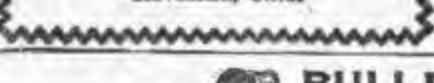
It indicates the state of the tension at a glance. Its use means time saving and easier sewing.

It's our own invention and is found only on the

WHITE Sewing Machine.

We have other striking improvements that appeal to the careful buyer. Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.



BULLDOG SUSPENDERS

30 cents every where. Will Outwear Three Ordinary Kind. Made in Light and Heavy Weights, for Men and Youth. Reasonably priced. With some elastic, guaranteed, comfortable, durable, and absolutely unbreakable, such as the Bulldog Suspenders. See and POSITIVELY THE BEST SUSPENDER MADE.

HEWES & POTTER, Large Suspender and Belt Makers, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

The Newest and Best STRAP LOCKS

are the LYNCH PERFECTION YALE PRINCIPLE



The NEWEST THINGS for CHRISTMAS WEDDING (and other) PRESENTS

are our Lock Buckles for use on Trunks, Telescopes, Cases of all kinds, Portfolios, Messenger Bags, etc.

They are the only Lock Buckles with the Yale Principle and are made of Manganese Bronze, which looks like gold, is stronger than steel and will not rust.

Locks alone (easily attachable). Small, 50c; medium, 75c; large, \$1.00. (Beautifully hand engraved and including monogram, \$2.50 extra); with strap for trunk, \$1.50; for case, \$1.00 prepaid and returnable if not delighted. Buckles on request. Selection and color



SPLENDID WESTERN TIMBER GROVE.

In the Region Being Despoiled Under the Timber and Stone Act.

operations of the commutation clause are due largely to lax administration. The fact is that the precedents established by decisions rendered on special cases have so far weakened the powers of administration that additional legislation is necessary.

Desert Land Law.

In the preceding report the opinion was expressed that the desert-land law should, for the present, at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. It was believed that, with the experience of the past for guidance, it would be possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions should be complied with. More careful analysis, however, of the operations of this act and of the practices which have grown up has led your commission to the conclusion that this law should be

SONNY

Japan has made a lot of money in the last year with the yen rising to just a modest, non-inflation level. Japan is well off, I think.

[illegible]

Although the price of your order may be high, your investment is going to pay off in the long run. You'll be able to keep your business growing and your customers happy.

to the fact that the two women did not know each other. The women were both in the same room when the shooting took place, but they were not in the same room when the shooting took place. The women were both in the same room when the shooting took place, but they were not in the same room when the shooting took place.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

TABLE 1. *Continued*

[illegible]

This property is a residential subdivision of approximately 100 lots, located on Highway 101, just south of the intersection of Highway 101 and Highway 102. The property is currently owned by the City of San Jose and is being offered for sale by the City of San Jose. The property is located in the City of San Jose, California, and is being offered for sale by the City of San Jose. The property is located in the City of San Jose, California, and is being offered for sale by the City of San Jose.

Lord Dunsany, who is well known as a writer of fantasy and science fiction, has been living out of the kind of the dream world. He has been a member of the British Royal Society, and he has been a member of the British Royal Society, and he has been a member of the British Royal Society.

[illegible]

There are many reasons why the U.S. economy is in a recession, but the most likely cause is the combination of a weak housing market and a weak automotive market. The U.S. economy is in a recession because the housing market is weak and the automotive market is weak. The housing market is weak because of high interest rates and the automotive market is weak because of high gas prices. The U.S. economy is in a recession because the housing market is weak and the automotive market is weak. The housing market is weak because of high interest rates and the automotive market is weak because of high gas prices.

FREE

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COLUMBIA NOVELTY CO.,
Dept. 115, East Division, Newark

Music Lessons Free
in Your Own Home

[illegible]

Marlin
Repeaters

Volcanos de Fierro (Castile).

the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city. The city is in a state of economic depression and the money of the people is in the hands of the government. The city is in a state of economic depression and the money of the people is in the hands of the government. The city is in a state of economic depression and the money of the people is in the hands of the government.

PHOTOGRAPHER
Thomas Voss, Buffalo and San Jose, CA

[illegible]

Wake Up, Old Man,
Wake Up!

[illegible]