

## PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

**DR. O. A. REA,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE: Main Street, opposite Post Office  
CULVER, INDIANA.

**DR. NORMAN S. NORRIS,**

DENTIST.

Office—Opposite M. E. Church  
CULVER, IND.

**E. E. PARKER,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. Office over Culver Exchange Bank. Residence, corner Main and Scott Streets. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

**C. C. DURR, D. D. S.**

DENTIST

Office in First National Bank Building  
PLYMOUTH, IND.

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CULVER, INDIANA.

**DR. H. A. DEEDS,**

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OFFICE: Over Leonard's Furniture Store.  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

**N. J. FAIRCHILD,**

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL  
AUCTIONEER.

Terms Reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for dates. Residence, 2 miles east of Maxinkuckee Lake. CULVER, IND.

**CHARLES KELLISON,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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. FRANK M. PARKER, Trustee.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

**Mitchell & Stabenow to Open a Clothing Store in Culver.**

Messrs. Mitchell and Stabenow, of Chicago, were here Saturday and made final arrangements for locating in Culver. They will open up one of the largest clothing and gents' furnishing stores in the county, and will occupy one of Osborn's magnificent rooms, which will give them greater floor space than is occupied by any store in the county devoted exclusively to the sale of clothing. Their stock will be entirely new and selected from Ederheimer, Stein & Co.'s great wholesale house, Chicago. This firm is said to be the world's greatest makers of boys' and children's clothes. The new store will be known as the "Culver Clothing House" and Mitchell and Stabenow, proprietors. They will be open for business about February 10th. Mr. Leonard, of Plymouth, has been engaged to put in a complete and up to date lighting plant which will be rushed to completion. This firm comes highly recommended and merits the patronage of our people.

### A Grim Tragedy

is daily enacted, in thousands of homes as death claims, in each one, another victim of consumption or pneumonia. But when coughs and colds are properly treated, the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oaklandon, Ind., writes: "My wife had the consumption, and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which cured her, and to day she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and \$1.00 by T. E. Slattery, druggist. Trial bottle free.

## FOUR DIE IN WRECK

Meat Special on C. & E. Ditched Near Rochester.

## CARS COMPLETELY BURNED

Was Going Forty-Five Miles an Hour at Time of Accident.

Four men were killed in a wreck of a fast meat special on the Chicago & Erie railroad, at Disco, three miles east of Rochester, Friday. While the train of thirty-five cars was speeding at the rate of forty-five miles an hour the forward ones left the rails. The entire train was thrown into the ditch and took fire. Most of the cars were reported burning many hours after the disaster.

It was at first reported that the boiler of the locomotive had exploded. The official report of the railroad officials, however, says the cause of the derailment is not known.

The dead are:

John O'Brien, engineer, Huntington, Ind.

Lemuel Disher, head brakeman, Rochester, Ind.

C. B. Oliver, fireman, Huntington, Ind.

Unknown man, taken from the wreck.

The men named were riding on the engine at the time of the accident. Their bodies were cut and burned. They are believed to have been instantly killed. One body taken from the wreck is awaiting identification.

The conductor and rear brakeman of the train are missing and may be dead under the cars.

The wreck is the worst ever suffered on the Indiana division of the Erie system. Wrecking trains were sent from Hammond, thirty miles from the scene of accident.

News of the disaster first came from North Judson. It was from farmers along the railway line who had been awakened by the terrific shock of the wreck. They called North Judson by telephone and the railway operator there telegraphed orders stopping all traffic on the line near the wreck. Then he sent calls for help to division headquarters.

### Obituary.

Matilda Snyder, daughter of John and Elizabeth Snyder, was born near Shelby, Richland county, Ohio, February 4, 1845, where she grew to womanhood. On February 4, 1864, she was united in marriage to John Brown. Two children were born to this union, Wilbur G. Brown and Mrs. Ora M. Menser, both of Culver.

The family looked to the newer west for a prospective home, and in 1866 they removed to the vicinity of Culver. On October 21st of the following year, Mr. Brown answered his Saviour's call to come home. The widowed mother with her two little children returned to Ohio, where she resided until 1869. On November 25th of that year she was married to Mr. John Souder. The family then returned to Indiana, where she has since resided.

To this second union were born five children: Carrie Albina, Birdy Elizabeth Young, Morton Clyde, Daisy, and Amos Ray. Two of the children, Carrie A. and Daisy preceded her to the spirit world.

There survive her to mourn their loss, five children, eleven grandchildren, two brothers and two sisters, of whom two brothers and one sister live in Kansas and one sister at the old home at Shelby, Ohio. Beside these there are many relatives and friends.

This sister and her husband, Mr. Brown, became members of the

Souder became charter members of Grace Reformed church, of which she has ever been a consistent member.

She was always a faithful and consecrated Christian, and when her health permitted it, she was always to be found at the church service, attending many times when really not able, but such was her faith that she felt it her duty to attend whenever possible.

She was a very kind and affectionate wife and mother, always making sacrifices for her family. She was likewise a good neighbor, kind and accommodating. As a result of this her neighbors were very kind and helpful, especially in this her last illness. She frequently spoke to her pastor of their kindness and how she liked to see them come.

She peacefully fell asleep Saturday, December 30, 1905, aged 60 years, 10 months, 26 days.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions of respect of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Grace Reformed Church of Culver in honor of Mrs. Matilda Souder, who was a charter member of the Society and a co-worker in the church.

Whereas, God in His all wise Providence has seen fit to again break our ranks in removing from our midst our dearly beloved sister, who was always patient and cheerful in her long suffering.

Resolved, that we appreciate the christian life which she has lead, and may the life which has passed away be an inspiration to us, to do the will of Him who doeth all things well, that we may walk more closely in his footsteps.

Resolved, that we hereby extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and commend them to the love of an all wise Providence, whose comforts and consolations are precious to all those who love the Lord.

Be it furthermore resolved that a copy of these resolutions be extended to the bereaved family and also copied in the minutes of the Society and published in the CULVER CITIZEN.

ARDILLA SPENCER,  
N. E. HAYES,  
DORA SWIGART,  
Committee.

### State Teachers Honor Riley.

The session of the Indiana State Teachers' association Thursday afternoon was a tribute to James Whitcomb Riley. Addresses were delivered by Senator Albert J. Beveridge, President Hughes, of DePauw university; Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky.; Charles R. William, editor of the Indianapolis News, and Meredith Nicholson, the author. Mr. Riley was present and responded. Mr. Watterson said in part:

"But the other day a famous company in New York celebrated the 70th birthday of the most famous of our prose writers as we here are celebrating the noontide of our great and honored poet, our neighbor and our friend. And though I have fought throughout my life against sectionalism in all its forms, I cannot repress a kind of sneaking satisfaction in the thought that the east, having exhausted its supply, has had to come west for a fresh crop of poets and humorists and novelists—finding most of them, by the way, in Indiana—even Howells in Ohio—and the satisfaction rises into exultation when I reflect that the standards of the literature of my country, thus following the star of empire, are held by hands so stalwart as those of Mark Twain and William Dean Howells and James Whitcomb Riley, with the Tarkingtons, the Majors, the Duncans and the Ades to bring on the

## CULVER NEWS GRIST

Happenings of Interest During the Past Seven Days.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Gathered From Many Sources for Readers of The Citizen.

Did you wear off?

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

D. B. Young transacted business at Pirceton, Friday.

Miss Dollis Moss, of Flora, is visiting Dr. Parker and family.

George Busart attended the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, last week.

Mrs. William Porter and daughter Hazel were Plymouth visitors Saturday.

James Thomas spent last week at Aurora and other cities in northern Ill.

Frank Cromley, wife and daughter Dessie visited friends here over the holidays.

A. T. Cox, of Winamac, visited his daughter, Mrs. Monton Foss, over Sunday.

Jones Grant, the newly elected county treasurer took possession of the office Monday.

Mrs. Samuel Hessel and niece visited relatives at Montpelier, Ind. during the past week.

Miss Minnie Shilling left Saturday for a visit with friends in Logansport and Kokomo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Residence property at Maxinkuckee. Enquire of A. L. Warner, Culver, Ind.

Miss Elizabeth Duddleson spent several days of last week with her sister, Mrs. Rogers, of Kewanna.

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

The business men of Culver have closed the most profitable and satisfactory year's business in the history of the town.

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

J. R. Walley, who is working at the carpenter trade at Plymouth, visited his parents and friends here for a few days last week.

Miss Matilda Hawkins returned to Indianapolis Tuesday, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Hawkins, the past ten days.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand sleighs and carriages at almost your own price. Call and see them at Hayes & Son Livery.

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

Have you sworn off doing that which is offensive? If so stick to it as long as possible. You will be some better even if you fail to permanently conquer a habit.

Frank Sparks, while skating on the lake Monday morning broke through the ice in water waist deep. He received a drenching but reported for work an hour later.

Mr. I. Hessel spent several days in Chicago last week in buying goods for the Surprise store. The unusual Christmas trade had depleted their large stock which made it necessary to stock up at once.

Bituminous coal is sold to the consumer for \$4.75 a ton. This same coal is worth 8 cents a ton in the mine. The miner gets 40 or 50 cents a ton for digging it. The dealer gets about 75 cents a ton for his investment and labor in handling it, which leaves \$3.40 a ton to the railroad company for hauling it about 200 miles. Several

benefits to be derived from trusts and tariffs. The consumer pays the bill every time.

LOST—A gold locket with picture on inside and initials I. G. F. on outside. Reward for return to this office.

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

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

Miss Myrtie Medbourn entertained some of her college friends for supper Saturday evening, at her home in Wolf Grove. All present report a good time.

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.

Joseph Clemens, of Starke county will appeal to Governor Hanly for a pardon for his son Henry. The young man shot his girl, because she jilted him, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The hardware store of Irving A. Sibley, 128 South Michigan street, South Bend was entered by burglars Friday night. \$100 in money was taken from the money drawer and safe, and goods valued at about \$100 were taken.

In renewing his subscription to the Citizen, C. J. London, of Snobomish, Washington, says he is much pleased with the evergreen state and has no desire to return to Indiana. He says his family is in the best of health.

The Christian church was dedicated last Sunday with Rev. Shepherd, of Plymouth, as pastor. There was a large audience and impressive services. The church begins under very favorable circumstances. A nice home, no indebtedness and an enthusiastic congregation. In behalf of those who love christian enterprise, we extend to the congregation a hearty welcome and hope they may live and prosper and do good.

It was a rather exhaustive sermon. The clergyman had been preaching from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour some began to get weary and went out; others followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Soon another person started, whereupon the preacher said: "That's right, gentlemen, as fast as you are weighed pass out."

The ice on the lake is at present an uncertain quantity and rather treacherous. A large number of young people availed themselves of the opportunity last Sunday and went skating. Luckily no serious accident occurred. J. F. Cromley was fishing near the edge of the ice when a large cake became detached and began drifting to the center of the lake. He was very much frightened, although in no great danger. A boat was secured and a rescue made in short order.

At the watch meeting at the Evangelical church a large number of people, old and young, watched the old year out and welcomed the beginning of the new year. Had it been possible to analyze the thoughts of each individual, as he compared the sorrows and disappointments of the past year with the pleasures and achievements and note the trial balance in each case, there would have appeared a wide range of opinion as to whether the past year was a success or failure. Let us hope that the coming year will

## COURT HOUSE NOTES

A Brief Record of the Past Week With the County Officials.

## MATTERS IN CIRCUIT COURT

Commissioners' Court Proceedings and Marriage Licenses.

The following suits were filed since our last report:

Cora Golding and Norman E. Golding her husband vs the City of Knox and the Town of Knox, Ind., for damages, on change of venue from Starke county.

Three cases were filed of the State of Indiana against George Wolford for selling liquor on Sunday.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued since our last report:

Ira C. Gaskill and Tammie C. Snively.

Lewis H. Vernet and Elizabeth G. Steinman.

Truman Neidig and Grace Gerard.

Marshall Masterman and Sarah Dela Barre.

Charles Asper and Elnora Zechiel.

Harper W. Sickler and Anna M. Lowther.

William E. Anderson and Mary F. Phillips.

Charles Kellison and Etta Florence Gibbens.

Edward C. Johnston and Carrie Castleman.

Forest S. Welborn and May Carpenter.

George Bolinger and Eva Feiser.

### IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

In the case of James V. Coombs against the Maxinkuckee Assembly to foreclose mortgage, judgment was rendered against the defendant for \$3,686.38 and foreclosure of mortgaged premises.

Case of Lucinda A. Hampton against Hattie C. Miles, James Edward Miles, Leslie Springman, Hazel Miles, to cancel deed and to quiet title, cause was dismissed by plaintiff.

Rochester Improvement Company dismissed their suit against Henry Meyer, sr., on contract.

Jones Grant as county treasurer, Edwin J. Grant as deputy, were sworn in office Monday morning and will now be ready to serve the people for the coming two years.

Letters of administration were issued to John H. Overmyer on the estate of Joseph Nifer, deceased.

### Asper-Zechiel Nuptials.

A very pretty home wedding was solemnized Wednesday evening, December 27, 1905, when Miss Elnora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Zechiel, and Mr. Charles Asper, were united in marriage. At six o'clock the bridal party was ushered into the parlor, while Miss Adah Zechiel, a niece of the bride, played the beautiful march "Hearts and Flowers." The attendants were Miss Myrtie Medbourn as maid of honor, Mr. Chester Zechiel as best man, Miss Velma Zechiel as flower girl, and Master Raymond Zechiel as ring bearer. The impressive ring ceremony was read by Rev. D. E. Zechiel, of Fort Wayne, in the presence of about twenty-five guests. The bride was most becomingly dressed, in white silk and carried white roses. After the ceremony and during the congratulations of the guests the "Maxinkuckee March" was played. Both bride and groom are highly respected young people of Culver, and have the hearty congratulations of their many friends.



## THE CULVER CITIZEN.

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Pubs.

CULVER, INDIANA.

A couple in Ohio were married in three languages, but they could be divorced in one.

A Camden chemist announces a recipe for turning silver into gold. May be a hair dye.

It wouldn't be a Dr. Osler theory (if it did not run counter to the general sentiment of mankind).

If Gen. Sollogub makes a name for himself in his new position, it ought to be a better one than he has now.

They are to have a whipping post in the District of Columbia. No, not for hoodling senators—just for wife beaters.

Korea testifies that the yellow peril is real. Being a yellow nation itself, it thinks it ought to be an unprejudiced judge.

It must make a horny-handed son of toil feel a bit queer to find himself addressed as the Right Honorable John Burns.

In the face of existing prejudice against the steel ring, it is likely to be hard work to revive popular interest in the hoop skirt.

A dancing school is to be added to the University of Chicago. At last the dancing-teacher will be entitled to call himself "professor."

If possible, let that \$10,000,000 be raised for ex-Queen Liliuokalani without delay. If she doesn't get it she may write another book.

President Castro of Venezuela has again yielded to France, but he has reserved the right to make several future yieldings necessary.

London has been darkened by fog for a week. This will make it seem like home to the Pittsburgh heiresses who have married titles.

The Chicago stockyards gang may regard as a favorable mention the news that Archduke Franz Ferdinand has just killed his 3,000th stag.

One can easily imagine the joy with which the sultan of Turkey seized upon the opportunity to rebuke Russia for the massacre of Mussulmans.

It has been decided to postpone The Hague peace conference. Just at present the czar is too busy trying to get up plans of peace for domestic use.

Mrs. Chadwick has decided to give up the fight and go to prison. She might have done this at the start, but where would her lawyer have come in?

After he gets used to the new conditions the emperor of Korea may not feel so bad. The khedive of Egypt manages to get considerable fun out of life.

Thinking of Mark Twain's recent birthday—and it is a pleasant thing to think of, too—we are reminded that although he grows old, his humor never does.

For a long time "After you, Alfonso!" has been the war cry of the marriageable princesses of Europe, but the Princess Ena seems now to have got ahead.

Our young friend, Boris, has been banished from his native land. But what does he care? There aren't going to be any musical comedies in Russia for the next few years.

Maine hunters this year killed more game and fewer of each other than for many seasons. By these tactics it is hoped the supply of hunters will last as long as the deer.

The sentiment against babies has received such a tremendous momentum of late that those of us who have a baby had the good fortune to be born have reason to congratulate ourselves.

An epidemic of mumps at Syracuse university has stopped work in the department of mathematics for the time being. And yet it is not unusual to see college students with swelled heads.

The late Edward Atkinson tried to see on how little a man could live; then died of indigestion. Burgundy and terrapin are unsafe when you have accustomed yourself to turnips and water.

That boy who ran from a street car to give a woman a dime she had dropped will probably never become a financier.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the premier, is commonly known throughout Great Britain as "C.B." Illustrates one of the differences between our own and the other countries. Over here he would be called "Hank."

Anyone asks who is to be President of Switzerland next year you say M. Forrer. A Swiss President has hard work to be famous, for country is continuously prosperous and peaceful and as free from government as possible.

## REBELS OCCUPY RUSS STATION

### Cossacks, Dragoons and Infantry Are Said to Have Mutinied.

#### FAILURE OF MOSCOW REVOLT

Attack on Troops by Revolutionists, Who Throw Bombs From House-tops, Enrage Soldiers and They Show Loyalty to Czar.

Paris cable: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien reports that Tver, one of the principal stations between Moscow and St. Petersburg, has fallen into the hands of the revolutionaries.

London cable: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says the first regiment of Don Cossacks, the Tver dragoons, and the Nevskii regiment of infantry, have mutinied and are confined to their barracks.

#### Repel Moscow Rebels.

St. Petersburg cable: Emperor Nicholas and Count de Witte received a report from Gen. Douhassoff, governor general of Moscow, saying the revolt there had failed, that the military had the situation in hand, and that whatever defection may have existed among the troops had been overcome by attacks on them with bombs and revolvers, to which they had been subjected from the windows and roofs of houses, and which had so enraged them that they could hardly be restrained.

Although rebellion may flare up immediately elsewhere and although there already is an indication of another upheaval at Odessa, if the attempt at armed rebellion in Moscow should be crushed the leaders of the "reds" will receive a blow from which they cannot quickly recover.

Count de Witte is not so blind as to believe that the revolution can be stamped out, but with the present demonstration of the lengths to which the "reds" are willing to go he has hopes that the moderates of all classes will come to their senses and aid in counseling of order and in accelerating the convocation of the duma, the law governing the elections, which was published Tuesday.

#### Capture Rebel Leaders.

Among the developments here the most important was the capture of the leaders of the "fighting legions," which it is believed ends the danger of an attempt at an armed uprising in St. Petersburg. This capture, it is understood, places in the hands of the government complete information regarding revolutionary plans and the places where arms are concealed, as well as disclosing the weak spots in the army.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Tuesday night word from Moscow was telephoned that there seemed to be no longer doubt that the insurrection was collapsing. The insurgents still held the quadrangle in which the workmen's council was sitting as a revolutionary committee, but only because Gov. Gen. Douhassoff was not ready yet to give the coup de grace.

Firing continued intermittently throughout the day. At 5 o'clock automatic guns were being used in Strastner square, but the insurgents were becoming exhausted after their four days' efforts and the fighting was rapidly degenerating into guerrilla warfare. The insurgents were defending themselves with revolvers and bombs as they were being hunted down from house to house.

The entire population of the city is terror stricken, and after dark the back streets present a weird and uncanny appearance. The windows of the houses are stuffed with mattresses and blankets, and no light is showing. The police carry rifles with bayonets fixed.

Gen. Douhassoff is enforcing the most rigid martial law, and no person is allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock at night.

About one-third of the workmen have left the city and are traveling on foot to the villages, some of which are hundreds of miles distant.

Among the lower classes which do not sympathize with the desire to overthrow the emperor the feeling is becoming intense, and in many cases strikers have been beaten to death.

The crushing of the revolution is likely to be followed by the most horrible atrocities if the "black hundreds" are let loose.

#### Desperate Conflict.

The Syzta printing works, which were destroyed, were in a magnificent structure. Eighty or ninety rebels fired repeated volleys from it at the troops.

Presently a body of infantry surrounded the place and summoned the rebels to surrender. The answer was repeated volleys. The infantry retired and the artillery appeared. The rebels again were summoned to surrender and again they replied with a hail of bullets. Guns were placed in position and the place was bombarded and fired.

A fire brigade was called out and began to put water on the flames. They were assisted by the soldiers, but the rebels fired on the firemen, who fled.

Another appeal was made to the rebels to vacate and allow the premises to be saved. This was met with derision and more bullets. Finally the roof fell, burying the eighty rebels.

The officers who took part in the siege declare that the rebels deliberately set fire to the place and threw bombs at the troops. Then all escaped through an adjoining lane behind the building, leaving the wives and children of the peaceful operatives and many other nonrebels within, all of whom perished in the flames.

### NORMAL CHILDREN ARE SACRIFICED FOR BAD

President of Illinois Teachers' Association Makes Plea for Salvation of Average Pupils.

Springfield, Ill., special: A sacrifice of twenty normal children to reclaim one bad boy—this is the modern educational doctrine as it is interpreted by Livingston C. Lord, president of the Illinois State Teachers' association.

In his annual address at the opening session of the fifty-second annual convention of the association here Tuesday night Dr. Lord called upon the educators of Illinois to spread a path of roses before the good boy as well as the subnormal pupil. He characterized as a vicious doctrine that which demanded the salvation of the bad boy and the weak-minded pupil at any cost.

He urged that the educational opportunities offered to the lad who deliberately breaks the laws of the school has the effect of placing a premium on law breaking and on delinquency and sowed the first seeds of lawlessness, bound to flourish, grow, and produce the weeds of criminality in the next generation.

"That the dull boy is your problem," he declared, "is a vicious doctrine. The mediocre boy deserves more attention. He has a right to more. It is better for one boy out of forty to go to the bad than for twenty in forty to go half way—the effect is less disastrous to the state and to progress generally. It is harder to duplicate the dormant spark of genius in the average pupil than to lift the subnormal child to a higher level of intelligence, yet education seems to be concentrating its greatest efforts in the latter type. It is better to develop clear heads and stiff backbones than warm hearts."

Dr. Lord dwelt upon the need of more practical training in the schools and, coupled with the work by the hand, said there also must be a higher standard of intellectual training.

"While we learn to do by doing," he said, "we also learn to do by thinking."

The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Deneen. He pleaded for a practical education of both the boys and the girls of Illinois and concluded his address by declaring "that all educational legislation should originate with the teachers, who know best the needs of the different school communities."

### PROFESSOR HAMBACH IS HURT

Distinguished Scientist Has His Skull Fractured by Fire Engine.

St. Louis, Mo., dispatch: Prof. Gustav Hambach, instructor of geology and zoology at Washington university and regarded as one of the most eminent geologists in the United States, was run down by a fire engine at a downtown street crossing and seriously injured. His skull was fractured, his left leg broken and he was injured internally. Prof. Hambach is 74 years of age and a member of many national scientific societies.

### MAN AND WOMAN ARE MISSING

Claude M. Smart and Edith Hall, of Sterling, Ill., Disappear.

Sterling, Ill., special: The relatives of Claude M. Smart believe he has deserted his wife and baby, as he has disappeared. Miss Edith Hall is also missing. Both were seen in Savanna a few days ago, but have not been seen since. Mrs. Smart is heartbroken over the affair. Miss Hall was her best friend. It is believed Smart and Miss Hall are in New York City. Smart belongs to a number of secret societies and stood high in the city.

### MERGE TWO INDIANA BREWERIES

Cleveland Capitalists Have Secured Options on Plants.

Fort Wayne, Ind., dispatch: Emil Joseph and F. W. Gehring, of Cleveland, capitalists, are in the city and have secured options on the Berghoff Brewing Company and also the C. D. Centlivre Brewing company, the two largest brewing plants in northern Indiana. These plants control the entire beer trade of Fort Wayne. Each plant is capitalized at \$250,000. Mr. Joseph is the attorney who merged all the Cleveland breweries.

### DANTE'S HOUSE IS DESPOILED

Florentine Burglars Get Valuable Relics of Famous Poet.

Florence, Italy cable: Much excitement has been caused here by the daring of thieves who seem to have been organized to steal the art treasures. Monday night they made a hole in a wall of the ancient house of Dante, from which they succeeded in carrying off several relics of the poet. Before leaving the thieves wrote on one of the walls: "You Florentines are idiots. You have salable things and don't know it."

### Oldest Indiana Convict Dead.

Michigan City, Ind., special: The oldest man in the state prison is dead. He being James Blackwood a wife murderer, sent for life twenty years ago. Blackwood's remains will be buried at the side of those of his murdered wife. He was 80 years old.

## JOY MORTON HURT IN LEAPING DITCH

### Stirrup Strap Is Broken and Victim Is Thrown Over Animal's Head.

#### HAS CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN

Chief of Great Salt Corporation Is Unconscious for Eight Hours After Accident Occurs—Surgeons Are Called to Consult.

Nebraska City, Neb., dispatch: Joy Morton, eldest of the three sons of the late J. Sterling Morton, and head of the great salt corporation, was seriously injured Wednesday by being thrown from his horse, and is in a critical condition at Arbor Lodge, the home of the Morton estate near Nebraska City.

The seriousness of Mr. Morton's injuries cannot be definitely stated, as the members of his family will not discuss his condition, and the physicians who were called are reticent. It is known, however, that for eight hours after the accident he was unconscious.

The doctor first summoned called other physicians into consultation at intervals during the day and an urgent summons was sent to Omaha for a surgeon. A consultation established the fact that Mr. Morton was suffering from concussion of the brain.

At midnight a local physician and the surgeon summoned from Omaha were at Mr. Morton's bedside. It was given out that his condition was serious, but that the chances were all in favor of his recovery.

Mr. Morton had intended to return to Chicago Wednesday evening.

#### Thrown While Leaping Ditch.

The accident occurred at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning on the Morton estate while Mr. Morton, with his son, Sterling, and Supt. Dwight of the estate, were riding over the grounds. Mr. Morton urged his horse, a spirited English hunter, to take a wide ditch. The strain of the jump broke a stirrup strap and caused Mr. Morton to pitch over the animal's head.

He was taken immediately to Arbor Lodge. The utmost reserve concerning the injury was maintained by the Morton family and news of its severe nature did not reach the public until late in the afternoon, when the surgeon from Omaha was sent for to assist the local physician.

Mr. Morton came to Nebraska City last week with his son Sterling to spend the Christmas holidays with his wife, who, on account of ill health, has been making Arbor Lodge her home for a year. The son has been at Princeton attending school.

They both were in Nebraska last on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue to Mr. Morton's father, J. Sterling Morton, which occurred in October, Grover Cleveland and other distinguished men of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet making the trip out of respect for the memory of J. Sterling Morton.

### SALVATION ARMY HEAD DIES IN AN EXPLOSION

Captain A. W. Follet Is Killed, His Wife Is Hurt and Daughter Blown Through Plate Glass.

Chicago special: While putting the finishing touches on a Salvation army holiday entertainment for the little children of the western part of Englewood Wednesday evening, Capt. A. W. Follet, chief of the army in that section of the city, suffered injuries which caused his death.

A few minutes before the doors were to be thrown open to the children a gas tank, which the captain was testing for a magic lantern show, exploded with dire effects. The captain was fatally hurt; his wife, who was helping him, was buried in debris and seriously hurt; and their sixteen-year-old daughter, also aiding in the preparation, was blown through a plate glass window. The girl fell across the street car tracks and narrowly missed being run over by a car.

The hall is at 6327 South Halsted street. One hundred children, clamoring for entrance and expecting belated Christmas presents, were saved from possible death and certain injuries by the margin of a few minutes.

The hall, blazing a few moments before in full Christmas cheer, was wrecked completely. Many of the impatient children on the sidewalk, who had pressed their noses against the glass for an hour to view the wondrous things in store for them, were hurled to the ground and cut by the powdery glass.

### PAYS DEBT AFTER MANY YEARS

Indian Befriended in School Secures Pardon for Crime.

St. Louis, Mo., dispatch: James Seketer, an Indian, procured the release from the penitentiary of Otto Willig, a school chum, after eight years of effort. Seketer entered a public school in St. Louis twenty years ago. The boys made fun of him and he beat one. A dozen white boys pounced upon him, and Willig took the Indian's part. Eight years ago Willig, in a fit of jealousy, killed his sweetheart and was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. Seketer championed his old chum's cause, and succeeded at last in getting a pardon from Gov. Folk.

## FACTIONAL FIGHT BARES ODD FACT

### Fifty Blood Relatives of Judge Pritchard on Federal Pay Roll.

#### UNIQUE LAW SUIT IS STARTED

Row Over Patronage in North Carolina Leads to Claim of \$20,000 for Alleged Violation of Agreement to Secure Lucrative Post.

Washington special: A tremendous row over federal patronage in North Carolina has brought to light a unique law suit and the charge that fifty blood relatives of former United States Senator Pritchard and his son-in-law, Thomas S. Rollins, are on the federal pay roll in that state.

The unique lawsuit is one in which H. S. Anderson sues Thomas R. Rollins, chairman of the republican state central committee and others for \$20,000 damages for their failure to carry out an alleged agreement to secure him a federal office paying at least \$20,000 a year.

#### Moody Is Mixed Up.

Incidentally Attorney General Moody may be dragged into the case for his alleged remark that Anderson's suit is "based on a tissue of falsehoods."

E. Spencer Blackburn, the only republican congressman from North Carolina, is leader of the faction making the charges. Thomas S. Rollins, chairman of the republican state committee, is leader of the other faction, but it is claimed by the Blackburnites that the real head and front of this branch of the party—the power behind the throne, as it were—is United States Judge Pritchard, formerly republican senator from North Carolina.

#### "Flying Squadron" Protests.

Just before Christmas forty members of the Blackburn faction appeared in Washington under the leadership of Congressman Blackburn and had an interview with several high officials in the administration. This contingent, known as the "flying squadron," came mainly to protest against the retention of the "third terms" as they called such federal office holders in North Carolina who are allied with the Rollins party.

The members of the "flying squadron" heard in Washington that Attorney General Moody had said that Anderson's suit was "based on a tissue of falsehoods." Anderson thereupon sent a letter to the attorney general which contains notice that Mr. Moody will be called upon to testify as to his reasons for that statement, or, if he declines to go to North Carolina, that his deposition will be taken in Washington.

#### Fifty Relatives on Pay Roll.

In his letter to the attorney general Anderson makes some remarkable statements about the distribution of federal patronage in North Carolina. He brings out that State Chairman Rollins is the son-in-law of Judge Pritchard and asserts that more than fifty relatives by blood or marriage of Judge Pritchard and Chairman Rollins are holding federal offices.

The republican party in North Carolina, he asserts, has degenerated into a family affair, and the organization is maintained only for the purpose of getting federal patronage for family connections.

### NEW YORK BARGE CANAL IS TO COST \$40,000,000

Legislature Will Be Asked to Make Appropriation So That Work May Be Contracted for at Once.

Albany, N. Y., dispatch: Forty million dollars will be asked of the coming legislature for work on the 1,000-ton barge canal during 1906, according to the second annual report of State Engineer and Surveyor Henry A. Van Alstyne. The barge canal project and state road improvements are the subjects chiefly discussed in the report.

In connection with the barge canal improvement the report will state that less than \$1,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 made available by the legislature for the first year's work has actually been expended, but about \$9,000,000 of contracts have been assumed. By making available \$40,000,000 the superintendent of public works and canal board would be enabled to place one-half of the work of constructing the proposed barge canal under contract during the first half of the year 1906.

The work of highway improvement during the past year has consisted in completing those contracts which were started under the last year's appropriation but not finished during the season of 1904. The total miles petitioned for from fifty-one counties from January, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1905, was 6,900. Supervisors have approved plans for 2,038 miles and of this number 794 miles have been constructed, leaving 1,344 miles, the total estimated cost of which is \$12,627,398.

#### Banker Pays \$100 Fine.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, special: E. E. Snyder, former banker at Olin, whose failure cost depositors \$100,000 and who fled and was later arrested at St. Louis, was sentenced at Anamosa to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. Snyder pleaded guilty to fraudulent banking, but creditors signed a plea for clemency.

## NEGRO SLAYERS SHOT TO PIECES

### South Carolina Mob Gives Brutal Exhibition of Its Great Power.

#### SHERIFF SAYS BRUTAL MURDER

Two Colored Men Who Defended Themselves Against White Merchant Are Taken From Jail and Mined by Bullets.

Abbeville, S. C., dispatch: Wholesale arrests will follow the lynching of two negroes at Barnwell Friday, Dec. 22, news of which was suppressed until Tuesday. Sheriff Creech has telegraphed Gov. Heyward that the crime was "brutal murder," and has received orders to apprehend all of the guilty persons. The governor also announces that he will use the whole power of the state to bring them to justice.

County officials who looked on and made no effort to check the infuriated mob also will face criminal prosecution. It is the governor's intention that every one of the 100 or 150 persons who had a hand in the proceedings shall be haled into court, charged with murder or with being accessories to the crime. State troops will be called out if necessary. The sheriff says he has the names of all the lynchers.

#### News Is Suppressed.

Reports of the affair were suppressed by the people and officials of the town. It was feared that an account of the events would not look well in print. It was not until Tuesday that the officials here got wind of the deed.

Thursday, Dec. 21, H. S. Craddock, a white merchant of Barnwell became involved in a quarrel with two negroes, Frank and John Deloach. A fight followed, in which Craddock was shot and killed.

According to the sheriff's information, Craddock seems to have been the aggressor and the negroes acted in self-defense. The black men, who are brothers, were arrested by the police authorities of Barnwell and placed in jail. They had property, and before being placed in jail had retained the services of lawyers to defend them.

There was no talk of lynching immediately after the killing, but Friday morning some one suggested "let's go to the jail and lynch those negroes." This was the genesis of the tragedy which followed.

#### Cruel Work of Mob.

In two hours after the remark, which, it is said, was not made seriously, more than 100 white men were battering at the jail in which the negroes were confined. In a few minutes the mob effected an entrance and seized the negroes. At the time the town officials and a constable were present, idly looking on and making no effort to stop the crowd.

After securing the negroes the mob dragged them into the center of the town and began firing at them with guns and pistols. Frank Deloach cried out, "You are murderers." He never had a chance to speak again, for his voice was silenced by a volley.

Probably 500 shots were fired, the volleys continuing long after the negroes had fallen to the ground and had ceased to breathe. Their bodies were torn to pieces by the bullets.

While the firing was going on, the officials, Sheriff Creech says, were standing by, making no effort to prevent the bloody work.

### ASTROLOGER DRAWS UP A WILL

Contest for Dead Woman's Fortune Reveals Queer Fact.

Salem, Mass., dispatch: That the will of Mrs. Jennie Phillips Chase, whose death at Swampscott last September under circumstances indicating suicide is being investigated by the district attorney, was drawn by a professed astrologer introduced by her husband, Dr. Horace Chase, the heir of her \$1,000,000 estate, was brought out in Dr. Chase's testimony in the probate court. Mrs. Chase in her will bequeathed her entire estate to her adopted son, DeForest Woodruff Chase, a son of Dr. Chase, her second husband. Six months before her marriage to Dr. Chase the latter introduced her to Oliver Ames Gould, an astrologer. Dr. Chase admitted that he knew the provisions of the will before it was signed, but he denied that he suggested that Gould draw up the document.

#### Dawes to Be Manager.

Washington dispatch: Charles O. Dawes of Chicago will be western campaign manager of the presidential aspirations of Vice President Fairbanks, Indiana here say. His acceptance of the post, they think, increases Mr. Fairbanks' chances materially. Mr. Dawes has been in Washington recently, and Indianaans friendly to the aspirations of Mr. Fairbanks say he has undertaken to direct the fight for delegates to the next national convention as far as the West is concerned. Mr. Dawes is regarded in political circles as particularly influential in presidential affairs because of his experience in the McKinley campaigns. He has a wide circle of friends among men who did most to nominate and elect the martyr president, and Indianaans believe that if Mr. Dawes can line up these forces for Fairbanks, Indiana will furnish the next Republican candidate.



# JOAN OF THE SWORD HAND

By S. R. CROCKETT, Author of "The Raiders," etc.  
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## CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

The only one of the party wholly without a settled plan was the woman most deeply interested. Theresa von Lynar simply rode to Courtland to save her son or to die with him. She alone had no influence with Prince Louis, no weapon to use against him except her woman's wit.

When in the morning light of the second day they came in sight of Courtland, and saw on the green plain of the Alla a great concourse, it did not need Al Pikker's shout to urge them forward at a gallop, lest after all they should arrive too late.

"They have brought him out to die," cried Joan. "Ride for the young man's life!"

But all their careful plans and scrupulous intents were in a moment cast to the winds by the urgency of the need. Expecting to find themselves instantly captives, they found themselves instead among a stout and independent people, stirred to the highest point of hatred and excited disgust by the cruelty of the scene and the horror which they knew must too certainly ensue.

The sight of their favorite Prince Conrad raised the highest hopes, not only among the populace, but in the army of Courtland itself. It had long been a standing toast in every guard-room. "To the succession of the cowl!" For they looked to their ideal knight, Conrad, that hero without stain, to deliver their country from the degrading weakness and subservience of the reign of Louis, and especially from the intruding Muscovite and hated Cossack who had supplanted themselves as guards in the very palace of their Prince.

Hence the shouts of "Prince Conrad!" "Our deliverer!" "The true Prince!" "Down with Louis!" "Drive out the Russ!" which saluted them everywhere as the cavalcade advanced slowly through the press.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### The Truth-Speaking of Boris and Jorian.

This is the report of Captains Boris and Jorian, which they gave in face of their sovereigns in the garden pleasure of the palace of Plassenburg.

"Speak out your minds, good lads!" said Hugo, leaning a little further back.

"Ay, tell us all," assented Helene, "tell us how you delivered the Sparhawk, as you call him, the officer of the Duchess Joan!"

So Boris saluted and began. "The tale is a long one, Prince and Princess," he said. "Of our many and difficult endeavors to keep the peace and prevent quarrelling I will say no more."

"Better so!" interjected Hugo with a gleam in his eye. Jorian coughed and growled to himself. "That long fool will make a mess of it!"

"I will pass on to our entry into Courtland. It was like the home-coming of a long-lost true prince. There was no fighting—slack, not so much as a stroke after all that bother of shouting!"

"Boris!" said the Princess warningly.

"Give him rope!" muttered Prince Hugo. "He will tangle himself rarely or he be done!"

"I mean the blessing of Heaven there was no bloodshed," Boris corrected himself. "There was, as I say, no fighting. There was none to fight with. Prince Louis had not a friend in his own capital city, saving the Muscovite. And at that moment Prince Ivan the Wasp was glad enough to win clear off to the frontier with his Cossacks at his tail. It was a God's pity we could not ride

"That would be very different!" she said. "Yes, very different!"

"Ah!" said Hugo, the Prince, her husband.

Thus the climax came about in the twinkling of an eye, but the universal turmoil and wild jubilation in which Prince Louis's power and government were swept away had really been preparing for years, though the end fell sharp as the thunderclap.

For all that, the trouble was only deferred, not removed. The cruel death of Maurice von Lynar had been rendered impossible by the opportune arrival of Prince Conrad and the sudden revolution which the sight of his noble and beloved form, clad in armor, produced among the disgusted and impulsive Courtlanders.

Yet the arch-foe had only recoiled in order that he might the further leap. The great army of the White Czar was encamped just across the frontier, nominally on the march to Poland, but capable of being in a moment diverted upon the Principedom of Courtland. Here was a pretext of invasion ripe to Prince Ivan's hand. So he kept Louis, the dethroned and exiled prince, close beside him. He urged his father, by every tie of friendship and interest, to replace that prince upon his throne. And the Czar Paul, well knowing that the restoration of Louis meant nothing less than the incorporation of Courtland with his empire, hastened to carry out his son's advice.

In Courtland itself there was no confusion. A certain grim determination took possession of the people. They had made their choice, and they would abide by it. They had chosen Conrad to be their ruler, as he had long been their hope; and they knew that now Louis was for ever impos-

"I am his wife!" said the Princess, then down. But though Jorian and I did all that men could—" "Ahem!" said Jorian, as if a fly had flown into his mouth and tickled his throat.

"I mean, your Highnesses, we did whatever men could to keep the populace within bounds. But they broke through and leaped upon us, throwing their arms about our horses' necks, crying, 'Our saviors!' 'Our deliverers!' God wot, we might as well have tried to charge through the billows of the Baltic when it blows a northerly right from the Gulf of Both-

But it almost broke my heart to see them ride off with never a

sible, save as a cloak for the Muscovite dominion.

The country rose behind the retreating Muscovite, and Prince Louis was conducted across the boundary of his principedom under the bitter thunder of cannon and the hiss of Courtland arrows.

Meanwhile Joan, casting aside with an exultant leap of the heart her intent to make of herself an obedient wife, rode back to Kernsburg in order to organize all the forces to meet the common foe. It was to be the last fight of the Tenson Northland for freedom and faith.

The Muscovite does not go back, and if Courtland were conquered Kernsburg could not long stand. To Plassenburg (as we have seen) rode Boris and Jorian to plead for help from their Prince and Princess. Desaunder had already preceded them, and the armies, disciplined and equipped by Prince Karl, were already on the march to defend their frontiers—it might be to go farther and fight shoulder to shoulder with Courtland and Kernsburg against the common foe.

The presence of Prince Conrad in the city of Courtland seemed to change entirely the character of the people. From being somewhat friv-



"I will go!" said Margaret wilfully, alone they became devoted to the severest military discipline. Nothing was heard but words of command and the ordered tramp of marching feet.

The country barons and knights brought in their forces, and their tents, all gay with banners and fluttering pennons, stretched white along the Alla for a mile and more.

The word was on every lip. "When will they come?"

The day after the deliverance of the Sparhawk, Joan announced her intention of riding on the morrow to Kernsburg. Maurice von Lynar and von Orsen would accompany her.

"Then," cried Margaret instantly, "I will go, too!"

"The ride would be over toilsome for you," said Joan.

"I will go!" said Margaret wilfully. "I shall never let him out of my sight again!"

"We shall be back within the week! You will be both safer and more comfortable here!"

The Princess Margaret withdrew her head from the open window, momentarily losing sight of her husband and making vain her last words.

"Ah, Joan," she said reproachfully, "you are wise and strong—there is no one like you. But you do not know what it is to be married. You never understand the feelings of a wife!"

She looked out of the window again and waved a kerchief.

"Oh, Joan," she looked back again with a mournful countenance. "I do believe that Maurice does not love me as I love him. He never took the least notice of me when I waved to him!"

(To be continued.)

### Land Was Out of Sight.

"Yes," said one of the traveling men, who was telling stories in front of the hotel. "I was once out of sight of land on the Atlantic ocean twenty-one days."

"On the Pacific one time I didn't see land for twenty-nine days," said another. A little, bald-headed man tilted his chair against a post and knocked the ashes from his cigar.

"I started across the Kaw river near Lawrence in a skiff once when I was a kid," he said, "and was out of sight of land before I reached the other side."

"Aw, come off," came from one of the crowd. "The Kaw isn't more than 300 yards wide anywhere along near Lawrence."

"I didn't say it was," said the little man quietly. "The skiff turned over and I sank twice."—Kansas City Times.

### A Far-Seeing Scot.

The following story is told of an eccentric Scottish keeper on an estate in the north of Scotland:

He was once guiding a shooting party up near the top of a steep and high mountain. Suddenly, when they had reached a great height, one of the beaters gave a loud yell, and seized himself by the back of the neck. Through his interlocked white fingers bright blood oozed. The man had been peppered with stray shot in the nape.

The keeper, seeing the blood, and thinking the accident much worse than it really was, howled out excitedly—

"Rin, Dugald! Rin doon the hill! Heaven only kens how far we'll hae to carry ye!"

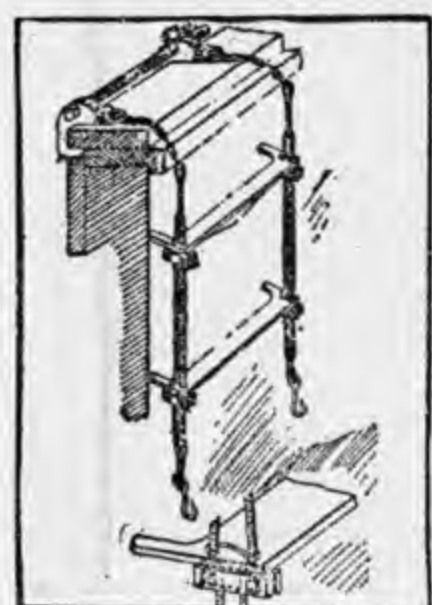
## SHOWING THE WORLD'S PROGRESS

### Around the World in 34 Second.

Around the world in three-fourths of a second and less is the trip a cable message makes. Since the laying of the cable from San Francisco to Manila completed the telegraphic circuit of the earth it became possible to measure by the ordinary method of telegraphic longitude the arc across the Pacific and hence to complete the entire circle of the globe. Of necessity this must be equivalent to 360 degrees, or twenty-four hours of time, and the interest lies in noting how nearly the sum of the links which go to make up the whole approximates to this total, and thus obtaining some indication of the degree of accuracy which attaches to such operations. There are several routes across the eastern hemisphere by which the ends of the Pacific cable might be joined, and taking one direct route, via Madras, it appears that the closing error is less than a fifth of a second—that is to say, the sum of the various links exceeds 24 hours by only .174 second. Another interesting fact comes out. This Pacific cable consists of four sections divided by transmitting stations at Honolulu, Midway Island and Guam, the total length of cable being 7,846 nautical miles. The time a signal takes to traverse this length, excluding that occupied by reading and passing on the messages at intermediate points is not quite three-fourths of a second.

### New Fire Escape.

Equal to the danger on sea is the danger from fire on land. When a fire breaks out there is seldom time to



### Instantly Applied.

escape by the ordinary way and immediate means are imperative. This is especially true in large houses, where there are no fire escapes. An Ohio woman has devised a fire-escape ladder which is commendable in several respects, as it embodies strength and efficiency, together with simplicity of construction and has many advantages over a chain and rope, which are often used. In this fire-escape ladder the rounds of the ladder are strung on cables, two on each side. Extensions projecting to the rear are formed on every round, the extension contacting with the wall of the building when the ladder is in use to space it sufficiently to allow of a good foothold. The cables extend between and are clamped to two plates, the rounds resting on and being supported by these plates. Blocks which rest on the window sill have hooks which catch under the sill, the blocks being adjustable on rods to accommodate the apparatus to different-sized windows. Pivoted to each block are links which support chains, the cables being suspended from the chains. In case of fire the ladder can be instantly swung out of the window and persons within the burning building descend to safety.

### Italy in Need of Water.

Water, water is the cry of Italy, as in no other land in the world; not to drink, but to create power, so that about \$25,000,000 need not be spent annually, as at present, to buy from foreigners her coal for fuel. Beginning with the renowned Tiber, with 500,000 horse power, the rivers of Italy are estimated to have 767,000 horse power, of which 592,000 horse power lies in idle latency. Waterfalls, mountain streams and torrents to the number of 24,486 are credited with an annual potentiality of 2,642,000 horse power, all unused. A law providing an annual payment to the government of about 25 cents per horse power has retarded development, but beginnings have been made, particularly in the river Tiorno and on a waterfall in the river Adda, and great things are foreseen in the coming days of the electro technical industry in Italy.

### Temperature and Butterflies.

Some remarkably interesting experiments are reported from Zurich showing the effect of temperature on the development of species among butterflies. The experiments have been continued through a period of about fourteen years, and it is found, for instance, that the common small tortoiseshell butterfly, if subjected to warmth of from thirty-seven degrees to thirty-nine degrees centigrade—develops into the variety found in Sardinia, while those bred in a temperature of from four degrees to six degrees produce the Lapland variety. Similarly the application of heat produced the Sardinian form of the swallowtail butterfly, and the Syrian form of the Apollo.

## DEVICE FOR WATERING PLANTS

Automatically Regulates the Supply of Moisture.

Two ingenious methods of watering plants automatically are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The essential part of the first device is a long unjointed wick such as is used by lamp-lighters. These wicks are about five feet long and the threads of which they are composed are easily separated. The wick is protected by a glass tube about three feet long and about one-quarter inch bore, which is bent in a flame into a siphon or U-shape with one leg very much longer than the other. The wick is



drawn through the tube with the aid of a flexible wire, and is allowed to protrude at both ends. It takes up water slowly at first, and the tube containing the wick should be left over night in a vessel of water.

To use this device for watering potted plants, three or four pots are placed near together, and a pall of water is put near and above them, on a bench. The short leg of the tube is immersed in the water and the flow is started by sucking at the other end. The strands of the wick are distributed among the pots, being placed in contact with the earth but not with the stalks of the plants. One or more strands are assigned to each plant, according to its need of water and, of course, the entire flow may be given to one pot, in which case the end of the tube is inserted in the soil. In very hot weather it is advisable to cover the pall and wrap the tube with wadding to prevent the wick drying. The German inventor of this device says that he has always found it to work perfectly. It was designed for watering house plants during the absence of their usual caretakers, but it seems adapted to garden use as well.

The second device, patented in Germany a few years ago, is still simpler. It consists of a pear-shaped glass bulb drawn out to a point at one end. The point itself is closed but near it is a lateral opening, through which the vessel may be filled with water.

When filled it is thrust into the earth near the plant, to which is sup-



plied the proper quantity of water for several days or weeks, as the water flows from the hole with greater or less rapidity according to the dryness of soil.—Montreal Herald.

### To Relieve Overworked Fathers.

Surely one of the most curious professions that physio-culture and hygiene have called into existence is that of the "foster-father." Yet, when we learn the duties expected of this patient creature, we realize that he is among the "long-felt wants" proceeding from the modern domestic problem.

The foster-father takes the first steps in molding what in nursery parlance are known as "little gentlemen." His duties are to drill boys and take charge of them out of school hours, to display an active interest in their recreations and to assume responsibility for their neatness and good behavior.

There must be thousands of those helpless individuals known as "harassed parents" in all classes of society, who would gladly shift the anxieties of teaching the young male idea on to the shoulders of an able deputy.—Lady's Pictorial.

### Industrial Future of Mexico.

The prophets foresee in Mexico a manufacturing country of the first rank. This because of abundant hydro-electric power, cheap and unorganized labor, stability of climate, and geographical situation. To these are added the recent discoveries of mineral oil or petroleum, and the development of the coal fields in the northwestern sections, which will supply the required fuel. The amount of power in use in Mexico is estimated as 66,008 indicated horse power steam, 22,147 indicated horse power water, 17,828 indicated horse power electric, all of which are probably below existing figures. In developing the last Mexico is making marvelous strides, and there are power plants now in existence or in the course of construction which will rank second only to those of Niagara.

### Course in Socialism.

During next term at the Washington state university a special course in socialism will be given. It will include anarchism, communism, socialism in its three branches—state, agrarian and single tax—and religious or altruistic, as taught by Washington Gladden.

## SPEAKER CANNON ON OLDEN TIMES

Uncle Joe Talks of Conditions in American Field of Politics.

## HONESTY IS HOLDING ITS OWN

Lower House of Congress Just as Representative To-day As It Was Half a Century Ago, With Upright Men As Leaders.

Washington dispatch: Speaker Cannon was one of the callers at the White house Tuesday. He desired simply to pay his Christmas greetings to the president, but was obliged to defer them, as the president had gone to the country for a long horseback ride. The speaker was in excellent spirits and talked with his newspaper friends in a characteristic way.

"They say things are not now like they were in the old days; that we are becoming aristocrats; that there is no longer honesty in legislative bodies; that there is no ability at the bar; that we are liable to become a monarchy; that some strong man is liable to rise up and dominate everybody."

"But I say that there is no fair-minded man who studies the history of this country from the days of its foundation down to the present time and who deduces the difference between 8,000,000 of people and 80,000,000, who considers the telegraph, the telephone and the railroads, who will not say that we are markedly better physically, mentally and morally than our grandfathers or even our fathers."

### Country Better Than Ever.

"Then you believe the house of representatives is just as representative as it was in years gone by?"

"Yes, yes, indeed," the speaker replied. "The house is just as representative a body now as it was when this country had only 10,000,000 of people. If you listen to all that is said you might believe the country is fast going to the devil, is fast becoming a monarchy and will cease soon to be a republic. Why, I heard that same kind of talk when I was a boy, when we used to gather at camp meetings. They used to tell us that things were not what they were in the 'good old days.'"

"You hear the same things now, that the country is retrograding, that everybody is corrupt and dishonest and that there is wholesale immorality. I do not hesitate to assert that this country is better to-day than it ever was in its history; that the people are better, more honest, more moral and less disposed to yield to temptations that are put in front of honest men at every turn."

### Men Who Make History.

"The people are just as mighty now in the matter of elections as ever before and just as discriminating as to whether a man has done his duty. No man ever gets so big that he cannot easily be wiped off the political map. And how quickly the people do it, too! They settle a man so quickly that he is soon forgotten."

"I venture the prediction that few of the best read men in the country could sit down to-day and give off-hand the names of 100 men who have helped to make history in the house of representatives. The others were defeated and forgotten and that was the end. There was William J. Brown, who put through the house the appropriation of \$30,000 to build the first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. He did the world an immense service, yet at the next election afterward he received hardly enough votes to count. The opposition put up a man who ridiculed the idea of sending messages by lightning and he beat Brown thousands of votes. So it is to-day, although a man's services now are not so easily condoned."

"Undoubtedly we are better off than were our forefathers. The millennium is not here, it is true, and things will not be a bit interesting when everything becomes perfect. We are doing better, though."

### Hits Asphalt Trust.

Washington dispatch: According to a rumor here, which cannot be officially verified, Judge William J. Calhoun in his forthcoming report of affairs in Venezuela will show that Venezuela had strong justification in proceeding against the New York and Bermuda Asphalt company because of the failure of the company to respect its contract, and because of its participation in the Matos revolution. The report will, it also is reported, review the proceedings taken by Venezuela as within the laws of that country, and will deny that President Castro has affected judicial decisions by appointing judges especially selected to make certain decisions. Arbitration will be urged for the settlement of the controversy, which contains no features not susceptible of adjustment without recourse to strained relations.

### New Philippine Governor.

Washington, D. C., special: Notwithstanding repeated denials, it is well established that Gov. Luke Wright will not return to the Philippines, and that the administration will interpose no objection to his resignation. It is believed in official circles that Gen. James F. Smith of San Francisco, now a member of the Philippine commission, will succeed Gov. Wright. Mr. Smith is a close friend of Secretary Taft.



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## RELAYS OF GARMENTS.

### It Is Not Economy to Have Too Many Clothes at One Time.

It is a great mistake to have too many garments at one time. People who dress well at a moderate expense never do this. They have what they need, bestow good care upon their belongings and mend them when necessary; when their clothes wear out they buy new ones, but they never care to have relays of garments. One sometimes reads in the newspapers of wealthy brides having enormous trousseaus, fashionable hats, bonnets and dresses by the score. Such people are apt to be envied. They only possess what they do not know what to do with.

They cannot wear out their own money, and in the long run other persons—their maids or secondhand clothing dealers—are certain to get the reversion thereof. Fashionable garments very soon get out of date, and the more "stylish" they were when new the more remarkable they seem when the mode has altered.

So with regard to underclothing. Large supplies of underclothing are only an anxiety. They need constant looking after or they deteriorate in condition. If laid away for a long time they may become useless, because the fibre of their owner may alter, and they are a great temptation to dishonesty.

Yet still good housewives are careful to have a sufficiency of underclothing, because it is an even greater mistake to have too few garments of one kind than to have too many. People who have exactly what they require for a change and no more always get into difficulties when their clothes begin to wear, because they seem to be constantly mending or needing to mend their garments. And it should be remembered that linen, cotton and flannel wear longer when they have an occasional rest between their periods of service, just as certainly as they deteriorate in quality through being of no service at all.—New York Journal.

### Mission for a Boy's Room.

Own or mortgage in good taste. A per makes a room that for the wall paper pictures an attractive background and browns. The floor could be painted effective to had with this it would be and yellow care a light yellow ceiling also to hairtains. It would be pretty also to have the woodwork stained a light brown. Have the rugs or floor covering brown, says the Washington Star. Other accessories to its complete furnishing are two straight back chairs, two comfortable armchairs, a screen, which may be of burialp. A firm table is a necessity. Low book-cases should be placed in the room, and if not enough books to fill them the collection of a library should be commenced. A plant or two are pretty, as is also a settle with a few cushions. If there is a fireplace in the room it may be made attractive. One large picture may be hung over it, and any pictures must be chosen with excellent taste and individuality, and care must be exercised not to crowd pictures into a room, as it ruins the entire effect.

### Don't Fidget.

Don't fidget. This is one of the cardinal points of etiquette. If inclined to be restless, girls should never admit that they are nervous. Avoid rocking chairs when you are entertaining or being entertained. Keep your feet still and never call attention to them by crossing your knees and thrusting your foot forward. Hobbledoys belong exclusively to the male sex and a girl need never be at a loss to know what to do with her hands and feet. Don't play with the tassels of a shade, a table cover or an ornament lying close to your hand. When at table, learn never to touch anything until you are served and the meal has fairly begun.

### The Ideal Woman.

I have watched the ideal woman in many places, at home and in society, with the result that I have come to the conclusion that she is the one of our sex whom men most persistently avoid. They are quite civil to her when she is thrown in their way; they will even admire openly her demeanor or the way she keeps house or nurses her invalid mother, but they do not seek her out, and they do not marry her.—A Spinster in "The Truth About Men."

### Rub the Wrinkles.

A little gentle rubbing on all parts of the face where wrinkles occur should be practiced daily. This prevents formation of the lines and wrinkles that age the face and spoil its beauty and also decreases them where they are already visible. The fingers, moistened with some lubricant to facilitate friction and prevent irritating the skin, should first stroke gently, then rub each with a soft and gentle pressure in the opposite direction to that of the lines. For those on the forehead the movement should be an upward curve toward the temples, with a firm but gentle pressure; at the corners of the eyes the touch must be delicate, as there is little fat there, and on the eyelids and below the eyes the slightest and gentlest stroking only must be employed.

# CHOICE MISCELLANY

## Alaska's Charms.

"When I tell my friends that in Alaska during the months of June, July and August we have almost continual sunlight and that it never gets dark in the summer months they invariably ask when we sleep," said F. A. Cross, a merchant from Council, Alaska. "Well, we sleep whenever we have the opportunity. Very few of us have a regular time of going to bed and arising except the miners, who work in shifts and have to be more methodical."

"In the winter there is practically nothing doing, and the few people who stay there can sleep all they desire. But when spring opens up business flourishes. Every one has to work all he possibly can, because the summer is very short and a great deal has to be accomplished to make up for the stagnation during the winter months."

"We have wonderful summers at Council, as it never gets very warm or cold. Several times, though, I have seen the thermometer register 90 degrees. The verdure and the brush grow with a rapidity that is astonishing in the warm months. Plants grow so rapidly that we can raise berries and the hardier vegetables before frost sets in."—Portland Oregonian.

## Some Coffee in Dispute.

In an article on "Coffee Graft" in the October issue of the Technical World Magazine Albert E. Ganz says:

"According to United States statistics there were imported into the United States in the six years 1897 to 1902, both inclusive, 5,173,500,000 pounds of coffee, of which Brazil alone sent us 3,933,000,000—that is, a little over 75 per cent of the total importation. During the same six years we received from Arabia (Aden; Masterson, United States consul) 19,500,000 pounds of 'Mocha' and from the Dutch and British East Indies, as well as from the Netherlands, there came 117,500,000 pounds of 'Java,' so that of 'Java and Mocha' we actually had in those six years a little over 137,000,000 pounds."

"Java and Mocha" is the most popular brand of coffee in the United States. It is perfectly safe to say that the grocers of the country sold the people of this country during the six years mentioned a minimum of 3,500,000,000 pounds of 'Java and Mocha' in spite of the incontrovertible fact that we had but 137,000,000 pounds of that commodity at our disposal."—New York Press.

## Great Fire in London Predicted.

"Within the next few years, I tell you, there will be another great fire, attended by loss of life, in the city of London." This is the prophecy which Edward Atkinson made to one of our representatives.

As regards the mechanical appliances employed by the London fire brigade, Mr. Atkinson gave it as his opinion that we are far behind the United States. "Your appliances are mere toys," he remarked. "I read of your having an engine which can throw a jet of 500 gallons a minute, but that is not enough. I have not seen a single standpipe in any street here. In America the standpipe runs to the highest floor of the loftiest building and is so constructed that the engine on its arrival can be connected without a minute's delay. No hose is needed, and water is thrown on to every floor. We do not have, as you do, a few such jets of water thrown from the ground level."—St. James' Gazette.

## Another Mythical Epigram.

All the historic sayings of eminent persons have the same fate. They turn out to be mythical. When Marshal MacMahon stormed the Malakoff redoubt at Sevastopol he said, "J'y suis, j'y reste." And this phrase enjoyed a second period of glory when he became president of the French republic and was supposed to have rather an uneasy position. But now, after all these years, a witness who was at the Malakoff denies the story. MacMahon did actually say to his staff, "J'y suis," but then his terseness forsook him, and he added words which may be translated thus: "I warn you that I shall not withdraw, so you had better take your measures accordingly." A plain, soldierly directness, but how commonplace.—London Chronicle.

## Novel Ball Dress.

A woman recently attended a ball in Bermuda gown in a dress completely covered with postage stamps. There were 30,000 in all, and they were arranged according to colors in several artistic formations. The most striking decoration was a large spread eagle made entirely from brown Colombian stamps which rested proudly on the breast. The stamps came from almost every country in the world. A picture hat, also covered with stamps, completed the outfit.

## Eyes Drop Out, but Sight Remains.

A man in Berlin awoke recently in terrible pain and found his left eye on the pillow. With the assistance of his family he put it back, but has to hold his head erect while on the street for fear it will drop out again. The right eye fell out soon after the first acquired the falling trick, and now the poor fellow fears that some time he will literally lose his eyes. His sight is as good as it ever was. The case has been brought before the Berlin Medical association.

## True Democracy.

Five American millionaires were staying at Claridge's hotel last week, and it is worth noting, as showing how the republican spirit is no mere empty form, that one whose fortune is estimated at £20,000,000 treated one who had only £10,000,000 as his equal and was seen more than once to converse with him.—London Punch.

# A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

## And See That There Is Something to Put in Every Place.

The convenience and time saving of having little things at hand can scarcely be overestimated. It works exactly on the same principle as the old saying of "a stitch in time."

It's not enough to have a place for everything, and everything—unless you happen to be out of it—in its place. It's the careful planning so that plentiful supplies of all the little things are always on hand that counts so greatly.

So often you haven't the right buttons, or you run short of tape, or hooks and eyes, or the color of sewing silk you need, and you have to postpone the moment you'd seized for getting all such things out of the way. In the meantime, before you're remembered to get the little things, perhaps you have to wear the very thing that needed mending, and pins have torn it.

It's the same way with everything. If you have to stop and go out for stamps you probably don't bother to write that important letter until it's at least a little late.

Making things do is almost as bad—using too small a hook to bear the strain of a skirt fastener, or too large a one for the delicate blouse it disguises.

The best way to avoid it is to go over, at periodic times, all your supplies, making a note of everything you're almost out of and replenishing it at an early moment.

## POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

### How You May Distinguish the One From the Other.

"How shall I know pottery from porcelain?" is a question often asked. They may be distinguished by the following very simple test: If you hold your piece up to the light and can see through it—that is, if it is translucent—it is porcelain. Pottery is opaque and is not so hard and white as porcelain. The main differences in the manufacture of stoneware, earthenware and porcelain are due to the ingredients used, to the way they are mixed and to the degree of heat to which they are subjected in firing, says N. Hudson Moore in the Delineator. Most of the old English wares found in this country are pottery or semiporcelain, although the term "china" is commonly applied to them all.

With reference to a particular ware people often say that they own Wedgwood. I always ask, "Is it marked?" You may set it down as a rule that all real Wedgwood—that is, "Old Wedgwood"—is marked with his name. It was trial pieces only and such as escaped the workman's notice that left the pottery unmarked. There are peculiarities about this marking, too, which must be noted. The name in small capitals is always clearly and carefully marked, whether impressed or printed in color.

## THE HOME DOCTOR.

You can often help a nervous headache by combing the hair gently.

If there are dark circles under the eyes it means ill health and should be immediately looked after.

Flaxseed tea with plenty of lemon juice and loaf sugar is very soothing to sore lungs and will often cure a hard cough.

For tender eyes make an infusion of a handful of cornflowers in a pint of hot water. Let it stand an hour. Strain and use either tepid or cold.

When binding up cuts and wounds always use fine linen, not cotton, as the fibers of cotton are flat and apt to irritate a sore place, while those of linen are perfectly rounded.

Cloths wet with alcohol and water or laudanum and water and laid on a hot water bottle will relieve neuralgia when the painful part is steamed over the bottle covered with the cloth.

## Bran in the Bath.

If you don't use a bath bag in the daily self tubbing, toss a handful of wheat bran into the water before you take the little plunge. The bran will soften the water and act as an emollient for the skin. Never use alkali soap, because it is an efficacious enemy of grime. It isn't the thing for the bath, since it is an efficacious enemy of the cuticle. Use a soap that isn't harsh. A soap that makes the flesh smart is sure to dry the skin and make it turn unlovely. Use the best soap distinguished with vegetable oils.

## Tomato Rabbit.

Tomato rabbit is a change from the ordinary Welsh rabbit if one is fond of the flavor of tomatoes. Stew one cupful of tomatoes and when they have simmered for ten minutes add one teaspoonful of finely chopped onion; let this cook for five minutes and then add one cupful of cheese that has been cut into coarse pieces. Let the mixture cook until the cheese softens, then pour over hot slices of buttered toast. This may be cooked in a chafin dish on the table.—New York Post.

## Pecan Nuts.

The pecan nut, physicians say, contains more oil than almost any variety. As nourishing food it cannot be surpassed. As an insomnia cure it may be advocated. Often when wakeful and hungry a few of these nuts seem to have a soothing effect. When nibbled occasionally between meals these nuts seem to have a decided fattening tendency.

## Ink on Carpets.

Ordinary writing ink may be removed from carpet or colored stuffs as follows: Soak up as much as possible with a blotter, then apply milk with a soft, clean rag, allowing the milk to soak thoroughly into the stain. It will draw out the ink most successfully.

# FACTS IN FEW LINES

The Chinese, according to statistics, are longer lived than any other nation.

The pens used by the children of Japan consist of bamboo and rabbits' hair.

The central markets of Paris use more than \$90,000 worth of baskets every year.

An estimate of the accumulated capital of the United Kingdom puts it at \$60,000,000,000.

An aristocratic looking man, the grandson of a duke, is selling matches in London in very shabby clothes.

England is the only country which allows the rising generation to grow up without any idea of duty to the state.

Finland has a greater percentage of wooded area in comparison with its total surface than any other European country.

A painting has just been unearthed by archaeological experts in Crete which is said to date back to 2500 B. C. It is on a sarcophagus.

Manila will draw its water supply from the mountains, fifteen miles away. In order to be sure to have its drinking fluid free of cholera or other germs.

The richest, the most populous and the most prosperous part of India is to be found in the basins of the Indus, the Ganges and the lower Brahmaputra.

Nearly every person who commits suicide by drowning partly undresses before entering the water, said Dr. Wynn Westcott at an inquest in London.

Milan, Italy, is to have next year an international congress at which questions relating to the extinguishing of fires and to fire insurance will be discussed.

The smallest army is that of Monaco, with 75 guards, 75 carabinieri and 20 firemen. Next comes that of Luxembourg, with 135 gendarmes, 170 volunteers and 20 musicians.

It used to be a saying in the old days in Marshfield, Mass., that one could tell when Daniel Webster was at home because of the cheerful looks of the people for ten miles around.

Many years have gone by since Captain Webb swam across the English channel, and every effort to equal his record—and many attempts have been made—has been unsuccessful.

Three miles an hour is about the average speed of the gulf stream, which flows from the gulf of Mexico. At certain places, however, it runs as fast as fifty-one miles an hour.

A statistician affirms that the majority of people who attain old age have kept late hours. Eight out of ten who reach the age of eighty have never gone to bed until after 12 o'clock.

The total number of Syrians in New York is about 10,000, one-half of whom are "Maronites," or Roman Catholics, about 3,000 Orthodox Greeks and about 2,000 Greek Catholics or Protestants.

There are between 9,000 and 10,000 mineral springs in the United States. Of this number about 800 to 900 are utilized commercially, the waters being sold either for table use or for medicinal purposes.

The use of a flag or representation of a flag of the United States or of the state of New York for advertising purposes is unlawful. Such a use of the flag is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

The proprietor of a traveling merry-go-round, whose route had been in Wales and who had gone into bankruptcy, informed the court that lack of patronage, due to the religious revival, had caused his failure.

A man wanted in Bridgeport, Conn., was captured in New York city because of a little habit which he couldn't leave off. It has been his custom for years to chew a toothpick on the street and to always wear a spare one in the band of his hat. The police knew this and got their man the very first try.

For the purpose of studying the habits of birds of passage a "vogelwarte" has been established at Rossitten, in eastern Prussia, where birds are to be caught and liberated again after small rings have been attached to their feet. The directors request that the feet of such ringed birds killed anywhere be sent to them.

The grave of the first settler in Burlington, Vt., is marked by a plain slab standing near the Ethan Allen monument, on which is inscribed this epitaph: "Stephen Lawrence, Esq., died April 9, 1789, age forty-seven years. He was the first man who, with his family, settled in Burlington in 1783. This stone is erected to his memory October, 1811. Reader, mark the mighty changes produced in twenty-eight years and learn instruction."

Of the eight civilized tribes in the Philippines the largest is that of the Visayans, who occupy most of the islands lying between Luzon and Mindanao and form nearly one-half of the entire civilized population. Tagalogs occupy the province in the vicinity of Manila. They rank second, with a little more than one-fifth of the civilized peoples, and the Ilocanos rank third, with approximately one-eighth. Among the wild tribes the Moros are the most numerous, comprising about two-fifths of the non-Christian population.

Not long ago a foreign prince lost \$50,000 in one night playing bridge whilst in a swell London club. King Edward was much annoyed on hearing of the circumstances and wrote to the club officials suggesting that the play should be restricted to lower stakes.

Now some of the younger members threaten that if his majesty's advice shall be taken they will desert and join a notorious club where many fortunes have been lost and won. At this place the eldest son of a very rich peer is said to have lost \$400,000 in a few nights' play.

# BREWERS IN DEFENSE

## Nation's Beer Makers Hold War Council in Washington.

ATTACKS PROVOKE HOT REPLY.

Liquor Men Resolve That They Favor "Temperance," Denounce Prohibitionists and Admit They Are Scandalized by Wicked Saloons—Declare Internal Revenue Enactments Business to Government Protection.

[Special Correspondence.]

Washington, D. C.—The brewers of the United States have thrown down the gauntlet to the Prohibition "fanatics." In an excited council of war in this city they have broken long standing silence because, they assert, "base politicians" and "Prohibition fanatics" have "maliciously created a prejudice among the uninformed public" to further their own "ignoble purposes."

If the Prohibition "fanatics" wanted any better argument ready made to prove the growing effectiveness of their persistent nation wide agitation it is difficult to imagine how they could get it. The brewers have been silent heretofore, they declare, in spite of the alleged unjust attacks made upon them, but they can stand it no longer. They now boldly "denounce" their detractors as "un-American."

They demand that their business continue to receive the "protection of the law" and "should not be permitted to be destroyed." They clamor for "consideration" and "a square deal." They coolly assert that the government ought to "ENCOURAGE AND SUBSIDIZE" beer making. In closing the brewers eloquently plead for personal liberty and link the interests of Busch, Pabst, etc., with the rights of "all classes of worshippers," whatever that may mean.

Mr. Leiber of Indianapolis, Otto Stifel of St. Louis, John Gardiner of Philadelphia and E. S. Claus, representing the Busch interests at St. Louis, were among those present.

## What Brewers Think.

These resolutions were adopted: That the reserve heretofore maintained by not only individual members, but also by our association, with the object in view that our business should in no manner be implicated or be drawn into politics be continued, and our unpartisan position strengthened.

That our heretofore silent and nonpartisan attitude has been traduced and misrepresented by base politicians and Prohibition fanatics, who have maliciously created a prejudice among the uninformed public, to further their own ignoble purposes.

That we denounce such acts as unpatriotic, un-American and detrimental to the material progress and wealth of our country.

That, inasmuch as our products are rightly claimed by the highest authorities in this and other countries as "pure food products" and the capital invested and labor employed in manufacturing the same represent more than one thousand million dollars, this vested interest should receive the protection of the law and should not be permitted to be destroyed.

That, as our business pays in revenue to the national government and in licenses and taxes to the several state governments more than any other commercial interest in this land, it is entitled to consideration commensurate with its economical importance and should at least be given a "square deal."

## "Promotes Temperance."

That this country should not depart from its earlier policy of encouraging and subsidizing the brewing of beer and ale, nor should it ignore the fact that the drinking of beer, now as then, promotes temperance.

That it is a fact that our business depends for success on moderation and temperance, and it is therefore our duty to discourage all forms of intemperance.

That we denounce all places of disorderly character and heartily encourage the enactment of such laws as will effectively destroy them and severely punish those who conduct them.

That we use our best endeavors and influence, both individually and as an association, with both national and state legislatures to spread upon our statute books such laws as will permit us and those who deal with us to do business as respectable and legitimate business men, and that in enacting laws due regard should be given all classes of people who constitute the common citizenship of this great country as well as due regard for all classes of worshippers, so that each and every citizen may enjoy the personal liberty our constitution offers without infringing upon or affecting the rights of others.

## SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S VIEW.

### Famous Woman Suffragist Writes to Los Angeles Workers.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Miss Susan B. Anthony in response to a request for her views on the question of Prohibition for Los Angeles writes from Rochester, N. Y., in part as follows: This little city of less than 200,000 is about to license 700 places for the sale of liquor. The children of our city have to pass saloons and see men drinking, and the workmen as they go to and from their daily toil are urged to go in and take a drink. So we have the two classes that are harmed—the children, whose minds are being formed, and the workmen, who need to save their money to support their families.

I remember when the saloons of Leavenworth, Kan., were closed I was walking with my brother, Dr. R. Anthony, and the streets looked quite deserted. I said to him, "Do you suppose the workmen's wives and children get any less bread to eat or clothes and shoes to wear because these places have been closed?" And he said, "No; they get a great deal more of both." And that is the point. I cannot give you any comfort in anything but shutting up the saloons.

## Declined With Thanks.

Rev. Father James Lee of Revere, Mass., told his parishioners on a recent Sunday morning that a man whom he wouldn't name had offered him \$7,000 to hold his peace about the sale of liquor at Revere Beach this year, and had been told there wasn't enough money in the world to buy his silence.

# A PROHIBITION LIBRARY.

Books That State the Case of the People Versus the Saloon.

"What about the facts?" is the last growing inquiry of temperance people everywhere. "I believe in Prohibition, but I want others to believe too. Where shall I get the 'blatants' that will do the business?" Well, here is a good selection of highly interesting reading that you will be glad to have on your desk for reference.

Fehlbild, "Century of Drink Reform in the United States;" 49 pages, cloth, B. M. Woolley, and Johnson, "Temperance Progress;" A complete review of the growth of the temperance movement in the nineteenth century. Five hundred and thirty-three pages, cloth, B. M.

Hopkins, "Health and Wealth;" A discussion of the economic relations of the liquor traffic. Two hundred and seventy-four pages, cloth, B. M.

Wheeler, "Prohibition—The Principle, Policy and Facts;" cloth, 75 cents; paper, 25 cents.

Stephens, "Prohibition in Kansas;" paper, 10 cents.

Lilly, "The Saloon Before the Courts;" paper pamphlet, but very valuable, giving constitutional standing of the traffic.

Crafts, "Intoxicants and Opium in All Lands and Times;" A very useful book giving relations of traffic in our new possessions and in missionary countries. Two hundred and twenty-eight pages; cloth, 75 cents; paper, 35 cents.

All of these books can be secured from the National Prohibition Committee, 530 The Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

### Prohibition Party Demanded Present Day Reforms a Decade Ago.

It may be interesting to recall that the Prohibition party has always stood for the government ownership or control of railroads and other public utilities. We should be relieved of the rate and rebate agitation under their policy.

And more than a dozen years ago the Prohibition party incorporated in its platform the demand since made by Theodore Roosevelt that the tariff schedule should be placed in the hands of a nonpartisan tariff commission, which should adjust it from time to time to meet the changing demands of trade.

## The Grand Mogul.

Did you ever play the game called the "grand mogul?" Yes? Well, it is not surprising, for it is an old game, but just as amusing now as ever. It goes like this: "The grand mogul does not lie E's," says one player; "what will you have for dinner?"

Each player answers in turn, but none of the dishes named must contain the letter E. The one who answers incorrectly must pay a forfeit or leave the game. When the letter E is exhausted, try the other vowels.

## Probing by the Exigency.

"At last the wolf is at the door!" "Well, coax him in and we'll eat him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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# NICKEL RATE</



# JOAN OF THE SWORD HAND

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

(Copyright, 1895, 1900, by S. R. Crockett.)

## CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

The only one of the party wholly without a settled plan was the woman most deeply interested. Theresa von Lynar simply rode to Courtland to save her son or to die with him. She alone had no influence with Prince Louis, no weapon to use against him except her woman's wit.

When in the morning light of the second day they came in sight of Courtland, and saw on the green plain of the Alla a great concourse, it did not need Alt Pikker's shout to urge them forward at a gallop, lest after all they should arrive too late.

"They have brought him out to die," cried Joan. "Ride for the young man's life!"

But all their careful plans and scrupulous intentions were in a moment cast to the winds by the urgency of the need. Expecting to find themselves instantly captives, they found themselves instead among a stout and independent people, stirred to the highest point of hatred and excited disgust by the cruelty of the scene and the horror which they knew must too certainly ensue.

The sight of their favorite Prince Conrad raised the highest hopes, not only among the populace, but in the army of Courtland itself. It had long been a standing toast in every guard-room, "To the succession of the cow!" For they looked to their ideal knight, Conrad, that hero without stain, to deliver their country from the degrading weakness and subservience of the reign of Louis, and especially from the intruding Muscovite and hated Cossack who had supplanted themselves as guards in the very palace of their Prince.

Hence the shouts of "Prince Conrad!" "Our delivered!" "The true Prince!" "Down with Louis!" "Drive out the Russ!" which saluted them everywhere as the cavalcade advanced slowly through the press.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### The Truth-Speaking of Boris and Jorian.

This is the report of Captains Boris and Jorian, which they gave in face of their sovereigns in the garden pleasure of the palace of Plassenburg.

"Speak out your minds, good lads!" said Hugo, leaning a little further back.

"Ay, tell us all," assented Helene, "tell us how you delivered the Sparhawk, as you call him, the officer of the Duchess Joan!"

So Boris saluted and began. "The tale is a long one, Prince and Princess," he said. "Of our many and difficult endeavors to keep the peace and prevent quarreling I will say nothing."

"Better so!" interjected Hugo with a gleam in his eye. Jorian coughed and growled to himself, "That long fool will make a mess of it!"

"I will pass on to our entry into Courtland. It was like the home-coming of a long-lost true prince. There was no fighting—alack, not so much as a stroke after all that bother of shouting!"

"Boris!" said the Princess warningly.

"Give him rope!" muttered Prince Hugo. "He will tangle himself rarely or he be done!"

"I mean the blessing of Heaven there was no bloodshed," Boris corrected himself. "There was, as I say, no fighting. There was none to fight with. Prince Louis had not a friend in his own capital city, saving the Muscovite. And at that moment Prince Ivan the Wasp was glad enough to win clear off to the frontier with his Cossacks at his tail. It was a God's pity we could not ride

spear-thrust through one single Muscovite belly-hand!"

Here Jorian had a fit of coughing which caused the Princess to look severely upon him. Boris, recalled to himself, proceeded more carefully.

"It was all we could do to open up a way to where the young man Maurice lay stretched on the Cross of Death. They had loosed the wild horses before we arrived, and these had galloped off after their companions. A pity! Oh, a great pity!"

"Then came the young man's mother or near, she who was our hostess at Isle Rugen—"

"Why did you not abide at Kernsburg, as you were instructed?" put in Hugo at this point.

"Never mind—go on—tell the tale!" said Helene, who was listening breathlessly.

"The young man's mother came near and threw a cloak across his naked body. Then Jorian and I unbound him and chafed his limbs, first removing the gag from his mouth; but so tightly had the cords been bound about him that for long he could not stand upright. Then, from the royal pavilion, where she had been brought for cruel sport to see the death, the Princess Margaret came running—"

"Oh, wickedness!" cried Helene, "to make her look on her lover's death!"

"She came furiously, though a dainty princess, thrusting strong men aside. 'Way there!' she cried, 'on your lives make way! I will go to him. I am the Princess Margaret. Give me a dagger and I will prick me a way.'"

"And, by Saint Stephen the holy martyr! if she did not snatch a bodkin from the belt of a tailor of the High Street and with it open her way as feebly as though she were handling a Cossack lance."

"And what happened when she got to him—when she found her husband?" cried Helene, her eyes sparkling. And she put out a hand to touch her own, just to be sure that he was there.

"Well," said Boris, quickly sobered, "it was in truth a mighty quaint thing to see. The Princess Margaret took the young man in her arms and caught him to her. The Lady Theresa kept his wrist. They looked at each other a moment without speech, eye countering eye like knights at a—"

"Go on!" the Princess thundered. If indeed a silver voice can be said to thunder.

"Give him up to me! He is mine!" cried the Princess.

"He is mine!" answered very haughtily the lady of the Isle Rugen. "Who are you? 'And you?' cried both at once, flinging their heads back, but never a moment letting go with their hands. The youth, being dazed, said nothing, nor so much as moved."

"I am his mother," said the Lady Theresa, speaking first.

"I am his wife!" said the Princess. "Then the woman who had borne the young man gave him into his wife's arms without a word, and the Princess gathered him to her bosom and crooned over him, that being her right. But his mother stepped back among the crowd and drew the hood of her cloak over her head that no man might look upon her face."

"Bravo!" cried Helene, clapping her hands. "It was her right!"

"Little one," said her husband, pointing to the boy on the terrace beneath, who was lashing a toy horse of wood with all his might. "I wonder if you will think so when another woman takes him from you!"

The Princess Helene caught her breath sharply.

"That would be very different!" she said. "Yes, very different!"

"Ah!" said Hugo, the Prince, her husband.

Thus the climax came about in the twinkling of an eye, but the universal turmoil and wild jubilation in which Prince Louis's power and government were swept away had really been preparing for years, though the end fell sharp as the thunderclap.

For all that, the trouble was only deferred, not removed. The cruel death of Maurice von Lynar had been rendered impossible by the opportune arrival of Prince Conrad and the sudden revolution which the sight of his noble and beloved form, clad in armor, produced among the disgusted and impulsive Courtlanders.

Yet the arch-foe had only recoiled in order that he might the further leap. The great army of the White Czar was encamped just across the frontier, nominally on the march to Poland, but capable of being in a moment diverted upon the Princedom of Courtland. Here was a pretext of invasion ripe to Prince Ivan's hand. So he kept Louis, the dethroned and excommunicated prince, close beside him. He urged his father, by every tie of friendship and interest, to replace that prince upon his throne. And the Czar Paul, well knowing that the restoration of Louis meant nothing less than the incorporation of Courtland with his empire, hastened to carry out his son's advice.

In Courtland itself there was no confusion. A certain grim determination took possession of the people. They had made their choice, and they would abide by it. They had chosen Conrad to be their ruler, as he had long been their hope; and they knew

sible, save as a cloak for the Muscovite dominion.

The country rose behind the retiring Muscovite, and Prince Louis was conducted across the boundary of his princedom under the bitter thunder of cannon and the hiss of Courtland arrows.

Meanwhile Joan, casting aside with an exultant leap of the heart her intent to make of herself an obedient wife, rode back to Kernsburg in order to organize all the forces to meet the common foe. It was to be the last fight of the Teuton Northland for freedom and faith.

The Muscovite does not go back, and if Courtland were conquered, Kernsburg could not long stand. To Plassenburg (as we have seen) rode Boris and Jorian to plead for help from their Prince and Princess. Desauher had already preceded them, and the armies, disciplined and equipped by Prince Karl, were already on the march to defend their frontiers—it might be to go farther and fight shoulder to shoulder with Courtland and Kernsburg against the common foe.

The presence of Prince Conrad in the city of Courtland seemed to change entirely the character of the people. From being somewhat friv-



"I will go!" said Margaret wilfully, obvious they became devoted to the severest military discipline. Nothing was heard but words of command and the ordered tramp of marching feet. The country barons and knights brought in their forces, and their tents, all gay with banners and fluttering pennons, stretched white along the Alla for a mile and more.

The word was on every lip. "When will they come?"

The day after the deliverance of the Sparhawk, Joan announced her intention of riding on the morrow to Kernsburg. Maurice von Lynar and von Orsen would accompany her.

"Then," cried Margaret instantly, "I will go, too!"

"The ride would be over toilsome for you," said Joan.

"I will go!" said Margaret wilfully. "I shall never let him out of my sight again!"

"We shall be back within the week! You will be both safer and more comfortable here!"

The Princess Margaret withdrew her head from the open window, momentarily losing sight of her husband and making vain her last words.

"Ah, Joan," she said reproachfully, "you are wise and strong—there is no one like you. But you do not know what it is to be married. You never were in love. How, then, can you understand the feelings of a wife?"

She looked out of the window again and waved a kerchief.

"Oh, Joan," she looked back again with a mournful countenance. "I do believe that Maurice does not love me as I love him. He never took the least notice of me when I waved to him!"

(To be continued.)

### Land Was Out of Sight.

"Yes," said one of the traveling men, who was telling stories in front of the hotel. "I was once out of sight of land on the Atlantic ocean twenty-one days."

"On the Pacific one time I didn't see land for twenty-nine days," said another. A little, bald-headed man tilted his chair against a post and knocked the ashes from his cigar.

"I started across the Kaw river near Lawrence in a skiff once when I was a kid," he said, "and was out of sight of land before I reached the other side."

"Aw, come off," came from one of the crowd. "The Kaw isn't more than 300 yards wide anywhere along near Lawrence."

"I didn't say it was," said the little man quietly. "The skiff turned over and I sank twice!"—Kansas City Times.

### A Far-Seeing Scot.

The following story is told of an eccentric Scottish keeper on an estate in the north of Scotland:

He was once guiding a shooting party up near the top of a steep and high mountain. Suddenly, when they had reached a great height, one of the beaters gave a loud yell, and seized himself by the back of the neck. Through his interlocked white fingers bright blood oozed. The man had been peppered with stray shot in the nape.

The keeper, seeing the blood, and thinking the accident much worse than it really was, bawled out excitedly—

"Rin, Dugald! Rin doon the hill! Heaven only kens how far we'll be!"

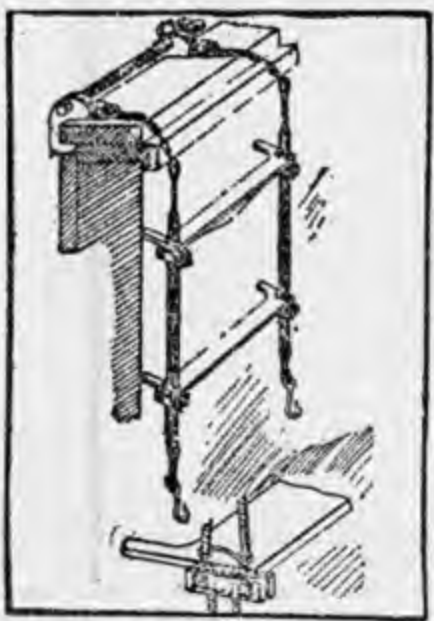
## SHOWING THE WORLD'S PROGRESS

### Around the World in 34 Second.

Around the world in three-fourths of a second and less is the trip a cable message makes. Since the laying of the cable from San Francisco to Manila completed the telegraphic circuit of the earth it became possible to measure by the ordinary method of telegraphic longitude the arc across the Pacific and hence to complete the entire circle of the globe. Of necessity this must be equivalent to 360 degrees, or twenty-four hours of time, and the interest lies in noting how nearly the sum of the links which go to make up the whole approximates to this total, and thus obtaining some indication of the degree of accuracy which attaches to such operations. There are several routes across the eastern hemisphere by which the ends of the Pacific cable might be joined, and taking one direct route, via Madras, it appears that the closing error is less than a fifth of a second—that is to say, the sum of the various links exceeds 24 hours by only .174 second. Another interesting fact comes out. This Pacific cable consists of four sections divided by transmitting stations at Honolulu, Midway island and Guam, the total length of cable being 7,346 nautical miles. The time a signal takes to traverse this length, excluding that occupied by reading and passing on the messages at intermediate points is not quite three-fourths of a second.

### New Fire Escape.

Equal to the danger on sea is the danger from fire on land. When a fire breaks out there is seldom time to



### Instantly Applied.

escape by the ordinary way and immediate means are imperative. This is especially true in large houses, where there are no fire escapes. An Ohio woman has devised a fire-escape ladder which is commendable in several respects, as it embodies strength and efficiency, together with simplicity of construction and has many advantages over a chain and rope, which are often used. In this fire-escape ladder the rounds of the ladder are strung on cables, two on each side. Extensions projecting to the rear are formed on every round, the extension contacting with the wall of the building when the ladder is in use to space it sufficiently to allow of a good foothold. The cables extend between and are clamped to two plates, the rounds resting on and being supported by these plates. Blocks which rest on the window sill have hooks which catch under the sill, the blocks being adjustable on rods to accommodate the apparatus to different-sized windows. Pivoted to each block are links which support chains, the cables being suspended from the chains. In case of fire the ladder can be instantly swung out of the window and persons within the burning building descend to safety.

### Italy in Need of Water.

Water, water is the cry of Italy, as in no other land in the world; not to drink, but to create power, so that about \$25,000,000 need not be spent annually, as at present, to buy from foreigners her coal for fuel. Beginning with the renowned Tiber, with 500,000 horse power, the rivers of Italy are estimated to have 787,000 horse power, of which 592,000 horse power lies in idle latency. Waterfalls, mountain streams and torrents to the number of 24,486 are credited with an annual potentiality of 2,642,000 horse power, all unused. A law providing an annual payment to the government of about 25 cents per horse power has retarded development, but beginnings have been made, particularly in the river Terno and on a waterfall in the river Adda, and great things are foreseen in the coming days of the electro technical industry in Italy.

### Temperature and Butterflies.

Some remarkably interesting experiments are reported from Zurich showing the effect of temperature on the development of species among butterflies. The experiments have been continued through a period of about fourteen years, and it is found, for instance, that the common small tortoiseshell butterfly, if subjected to warmth of from thirty-seven degrees to thirty-nine degrees centigrade—develops into the variety found in Sardinia, while those bred in a temperature of from four degrees to six degrees produce the Lapland variety. Similarly the application of heat produced the Sardinian form of the swal-

## DEVICE FOR WATERING PLANTS

Automatically Regulates the Supply of Moisture.

Two ingenious methods of watering plants automatically are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The essential part of the first device is a long unswayed wick such as is used by lamp-lighters. These wicks are about five feet long and the threads of which they are composed are easily separated. The wick is protected by a glass tube about three feet long and about one-quarter inch bore, which is bent in a flame into a siphon or U-shape with one leg very much longer than the other. The wick is



drawn through the tube with the aid of a flexible wire, and is allowed to protrude at both ends. It takes up water slowly at first, and the tube containing the wick should be left over night in a vessel of water.

To use this device for watering potted plants, three or four pots are placed near together, and a pair of water is put near and above them, on a bench. The short leg of the tube is immersed in the water and the flow is started by sucking at the other end. The strands of the wick are distributed among the pots, being placed in contact with the earth but not with the stalks of the plants. One or more strands are assigned to each plant, according to its need of water and, of course, the entire flow may be given to one pot, in which case the end of the tube is inserted in the soil. In very hot weather it is advisable to cover the pail and wrap the tube with wadding to prevent the wick drying. The German inventor of this device says that he has always found it to work perfectly. It was designed for watering house plants during the absence of their usual caretakers, but it seems adapted to garden use as well.

The second device, patented in Germany a few years ago, is still simpler. It consists of a pear-shaped glass bulb drawn out to a point at one end. The point itself is closed but near it is a lateral opening, through which the vessel may be filled with water.

When filled it is thrust into the earth near the plant, to which is sup-



plied the proper quantity of water for several days or weeks, as the water flows from the hole with greater or less rapidity according to the dryness of soil.—Montreal Herald.

### To Relieve Overworked Fathers.

Surely one of the most curious professions that physio-culture and hygiene have called into existence is that of the "foster-father." Yet, when we learn the duties expected of this patient creature, we realize that he is among the "long-felt wants" proceeding from the modern domestic problem. The foster-father takes the first steps in molding what in nursery parlance are known as "little gentlemen." His duties are to drill boys and take charge of them out of school hours, to display an active interest in their recreations and to assume responsibility for their neatness and good behavior.

There must be thousands of these helpless individuals known as "harassed parents" in all classes of society, who would gladly shift the anxieties of teaching the young male idea on to the shoulders of an able deputy.—Lady's Pictorial.

### Industrial Future of Mexico.

The prophets foresee in Mexico a manufacturing country of the first rank. This because of abundant hydro-electric power, cheap and unorganized labor, stability of climate, and geographical situation. To these are added the recent discoveries of mineral oil or petroleum, and the development of the coal fields in the northwestern sections, which will supply the required fuel. The amount of power in use in Mexico is estimated as 66,008 indicated horse power steam, 32,147 indicated horse power water, 17,828 indicated horse power electric, all of which are probably below existing figures. In developing the last Mexico is making marvelous strides, and there are power plants now in existence or in the course of construction which will rank second only to those of Niagara.

### Course in Socialism.

During next term at the Washington state university a special course in socialism will be given. It will include anarchism, communism, socialism in its three branches—state, agrarian and single tax—and religious or

## SPEAKER CANNON ON OLDEN TIMES

Uncle Joe Talks of Conditions in American Field of Politics.

### HONESTY IS HOLDING ITS OWN

Lower House of Congress Just as Representative To-day As It Was Half a Century Ago, With Upright Men As Leaders.

Washington dispatch: Speaker Cannon was one of the callers at the White house Tuesday. He desired simply to pay his Christmas greetings to the president, but was obliged to defer them, as the president had gone to the country for a long horseback ride. The speaker was in excellent spirits and talked with his newspaper friends in a characteristic way.

"They say things are not now like they were in the old days; that we are becoming aristocrats; that there is no longer honesty in legislative bodies; that there is no ability at the bar; that we are liable to become a monarchy; that some strong man is liable to rise up and dominate everybody."

"But I say that there is no fair-minded man who studies the history of this country from the days of its foundation down to the present time and who deduces the difference between 8,000,000 of people and 80,000,000, who considers the telegraph, the telephone and the railroads, who will not say that we are markedly better physically, mentally and morally than our grandfathers or even our fathers."

### Country Better Than Ever.

"Then you believe the house of representatives is just as representative as it was in years gone by?"

"Yes, yes, indeed," the speaker replied. "The house is just as representative a body now as it was when this country had only 10,000,000 of people. If you listen to all that is said you might believe the country is fast going to the devil, is fast becoming a monarchy and will cease soon to be a republic. Why, I heard that same kind of talk when I was a boy, when we used to gather at camp meetings. They used to tell us that things were not what they were in the 'good old days.'"

"You hear the same things now, that the country is retrograding, that everybody is corrupt and dishonest and that there is wholesale immorality. I do not hesitate to assert that this country is better to-day than it ever was in its history; that the people are better, more honest, more moral and less disposed to yield to temptations that are put in front of honest men at every turn."

### Men Who Make History.

"The people are just as mighty now in the matter of elections as ever before and just as discriminating as to whether a man has done his duty. No man ever gets so big that he cannot easily be wiped off the political map. And how quickly the people do it, too! They settle a man so quickly that he is soon forgotten."

"I venture the prediction that few of the best read men in the country could sit down to-day and give off-hand the names of 100 men who have helped to make history in the house of representatives. The others were defeated and forgotten and that was the end. There was William J. Brown, who put through the house the appropriation of \$30,000 to build the first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. He did the world an immense service, yet at the next election afterward he received hardly enough votes to count. The opposition put up a man who ridiculed the idea of sending messages by lightning and he beat Brown thousands of votes. So it is to-day, although a man's services now are not so easily condemned."

"Undoubtedly we are better off than were our forefathers. The millennium is not here, it is true, and things will not be a bit interesting when everything becomes perfect. We are doing better, though."

### Hits Asphalt Trust.

Washington dispatch: According to a rumor here, which cannot be officially verified, Judge William J. Calhoun in his forthcoming report of affairs in Venezuela will show that Venezuela had strong justification in proceeding against the New York and Bermuda Asphalt company because of the failure of the company to respect its contract, and because of its participation in the Matos revolution. The report will, it also is reported, review the proceedings taken by Venezuela as within the laws of that country, and will deny that President Castro has affected judicial decisions by appointing judges especially selected to make certain decisions. Arbitration will be urged for the settlement of the controversy, which contains no features not susceptible of adjustment without recourse to strained relations.

### New Philippine Governor.

Washington, D. C., special: Notwithstanding repeated denials, it is well established that Gov. Luke Wright will not return to the Philippines, and that the administration will interpose no objection to his resignation. It is believed in official circles that Gen. James F. Smith of San Francisco, now a member of the Philippine



"I am his wife!" said the Princess. "Then down, but though Jorian and I did all that men could—"

"Ahem!" said Jorian, as if a fly had flown into his mouth and tickled his throat.

"I mean, your Highnesses, we did whatever men could to keep the populace within bounds. But they broke through and leaped upon us, throwing their arms about our horses' necks, crying, 'Our saviors!' 'Our deliverers!' God wot, we might as well have tried to charge through the billows of the Baltic when it blows a farther right from the Gulf of Both. But it almost broke my heart



# THE CULVER CITIZEN

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Publishers.

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

CULVER, INDIANA, JANUARY 4, 1905.

## CULVER MARKETS.

(Corrected January 3.)

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

Bargains in sleighs at Hays & Son's Livery.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. George McGaffey, January 1st, a boy.

Some people who are too lazy to think call themselves conservative.

The All Saints Guild will meet with Mrs. Lamson, at the Palmer House, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The newly elected town trustees met Monday evening and organized with A. A. Keen as president. No business was transacted.

A corporation's contributions to a political campaign is either for favors received or for favors expected, and it exacts compound interest on its investment.

Prof. Green, of Notre Dame, was assessed \$10 and costs, by the Federal court, on plea of guilty to sending a postal card protest against the hanging of Mrs. Rogers.

Lieut. Henry Fleet, of the 2nd U. S. infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, spent the holidays with his parents, Colonel and Mrs. Fleet. Lieut. Fleet leaves in two weeks for the Philippines, where his regiment has been detailed for duty.

Mr. Johnathan McGinley, of Warsaw, Mrs. Rosa Kinsey and Miss Nannie McGinley, of Claypool, Mrs. Harrison Horner and Mrs. Frank Vangilder, of Plymouth, and Mr. L. Sonder, of Logansport, were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. W. Souder, Tuesday.

A Chicago young man named George had taken a Woodlawn girl to the theater, and after the play they went to a restaurant for supper. George says the girl ate everything on the bill of fare and besides was so ignorant she could not talk on any subject, and when George finally said, "Shall I order a coupe?" answered "Lawdy no, George, I'm so full I couldn't eat another bite."

The Bremen Enquirer says: "The Logansport-South Bend trolley line surveyors have just finished running a line from Rochester to Bourbon via Talma and Tippecanoe. They say the road will be built next summer without doubt. They are eligible for membership in the Amalgamated Order of Optimists." Another corps of surveyors have about completed a survey which parallels the Vandalia, between Logansport and South Bend.

### Marvin Kuhns Weds.

A special from Fort Wayne says that Marvin Kuhns, who was pardoned by Gov. Herrick of Ohio, Christmas Day, was married at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Albion, Ind., to Mrs. Kate Hogans, who has long been a friend of the outlaw. Kuhns was doing a life sentence for murder when he was pardoned. He will embark in business in Churubusco, Whitley county, where the officers shot him down in 1890, when he was captured.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election of three

## Correspondence

### BURR OAK

(F. A. Mazy, Correspondent.)

Mrs. Allie Mazy was a Knox caller Monday.

Wm. Louthier was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

Sammel Aley made a business trip to Plymouth Tuesday.

Miss Maude Mazy returned to her school west of Knox Monday.

Chas. Stock and family visited friends near Grovertown Sunday and Monday.

Rev. Delong of the U. B. church will begin protracted meetings in Burr Oak soon.

Zenith McCreary and Walter Garver made a business trip to Plymouth Saturday.

Misses Laura, Maude and Ruth Mazy visited with Ed. Loser at Popular Grove Sunday.

Ollie Williams, of near Bass Lake, and Otto Green, of Tyner, were guests of Carl McCreary Sunday.

On Saturday night, the Church of God elected officers for the coming year and Sunday for the Sunday School.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were called to Walnut Tuesday on account of the sickness of Mr. and Mrs. Mat. Lowery.

A fire was discovered up stairs at Mrs. Marsh's home Friday which would have been beyond control in a short time. The fire was caused by some clothing coming in contact with a stove pipe passing through the upper room, burning a hole in the floor and damaging the contents of the room. Prompt assistance soon put the fire out. Owing to the high wind other buildings would have been destroyed if it had a few more minutes of a start.

### WASHINGTON.

(Ollie James Correspondent.)

Ezra Hibray and wife are visiting relatives in Iowa.

Alfred Alsapach took dinner with B. A. Curtis and family Sunday.

A. L. Wilson and wife have returned to their home in South Bend.

Preaching services at West Washington Sunday evening by Rev. McConuehey.

Misses Florence and Clara Loudon visited their cousins, Elva Loudon and Rosa Curtis Sunday.

George Crabb and wife, of Kewanee, visited the latter's parents, S. Edwards and wife during the holidays.

The Christmas entertainment at East Washington was recalled on account of the death of Mrs. Leonard Wilson.

Mrs. Nellie Wilson, of Sharon, Wis., is visiting relatives here, called here by the death of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Leonard Wilson.

The following officers were elected at East Washington Sunday: Supt., Henry Pontius; Asst., Thomas Bell; Organist, Dora Fairchild; Secretary, Marion Jones; Treasurer, Dan Savage.

### GOOSE ALLEY.

Church at North Union Sunday. Abe Jones made a business trip to Knox Tuesday.

Clayton Lane visited at Bert Wright's Sunday.

S. P. Cox was at Monterey on business Saturday.

Simen Vanasdal, of Hainestown, was in our alley Monday.

Ervin Jones made a business trip to Burr Oak Monday.

George Sellers and family visited with Harry James Sunday.

John Tiesberg went to Laporte Monday to work in a factory.

Miss Maude Morris, of Plymouth, is spending a few days here.

Miss Elva Joseph visited with relatives at Bass Lake a few days last week.

The party at John Casper's was well attended and all report a

on the school house during holidays.

Wilder Cox and Walter Jones made a business trip to Culver Saturday night.

The Literary at Vankirk school is progressing. The society meets on Thursday nights.

George Stevenson, of Chicago, spent his New Year's holiday with Goose Alley friends.

Chester Williams, who is attending school at Tyner, spent the holidays with his parents.

Wm. Farrar, John Tiesberg, A. C. Bolen, Walter Cobbler and families, Jesse Osborn and wife, Glenn and Wilder Cox, Misses Esther and Mary Bolwin, Walter Jones gathered at the home of S. P. Cox Sunday, it being his 53rd birthday. An oyster dinner was served which was enjoyed by all.

### MOUNT HOPE.

(Miss Della Edgington, Correspondent.)

Preaching at this place next Sunday morning.

Arthur Sturgeon's spent Sunday with Elizabeth Wagner.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hartle and grandson, are spending the holidays in Illinois.

Miss Jessie Meiser visited her brother, at Rose Lawn, Ind., a few days of last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth King and son, James, of Bourbon, are visiting James Hay and family.

Lester Labounty returned, Saturday, after a few days visit with friends, in Hoopston, Illinois.

Miss Nellie Meiser returned to Bloomington, last Tuesday, after spending a week with her parents.

Mrs. Davidson and daughter, Gertrude, of Elkhart, are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. George Sturgeon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rodkey and son, of North Manchester, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Richard, last week.

Ellsworth Edgington, Manrice Truex, Mertie Edgington, Maggie McGrew, and the writer, spent Sunday with Charles Meiser and sisters.

### NORTH UNION.

(Miss Ruth Castleman, Correspondent.)

Eli Mock spent New Years with Ben Hawkins.

Mrs. L. M. Voreis' father visited with her Friday.

Aaron Lane, of Chicago, is visiting Will Gentry.

Mr. Pulver, of Illinois, is looking after his farm.

Harve Gentry, of South Bend, is visiting his mother.

George Garver is visiting with Edward Dreese and family.

Mrs. George Osborn visited in Knox, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Phoebe Chapman is visiting Wm. Castleman and family.

Mrs. Robert Miller and children, are spending the holidays, in Illinois.

James Sheare and Grover Castleman, were Monterey callers, Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Geiselman and family spent Sunday with S. E. Geiselman and family.

Miss Elva Joseph visited with her aunt, Mrs. Will Baker, of Bass Lake, a few days last week.

Grandma and Grandpa Sprague, of Govertown, visited their daughter, Mrs. S. E. Geiselman, during the holidays. Although in his 90th year Grandpa made the trip, of ten miles, in a carriage.

### MAXINKUCKEE.

(Miss Golda Thompson, Correspondent.)

There will be Sunday School Sunday at ten o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stevens are visiting relatives at Hammond.

Mrs. Dow Rector and daughter Helen spent Christmas at Argos.

Byron Spangler met with a pleasant birthday surprise Sunday.

Miss Bertha Hissong visited relatives and friends near Harris last week.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Daisy South, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 11.

## Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, located in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy—strengthen the nerves. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nerve seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nerve, and I am entirely well."

ROSA E. WEAVER, Stuart, Ia.  
Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.  
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Edna Peeples; Sec., Naomi Stevens; Treas., Bertha Caple; Organist, Madge Wilson.

Miss Edith Oyler, of Bunker Hill, was the guest of Miss Golda Thompson Saturday evening.

Fred Thompson, wife and daughter Sylvia visited relatives at Bremen and Walkerton last week.

## COUNTY REALTY TRANSFERS

As Compiled by Cressner & Co., Abstracters, Plymouth.

Annie Morris and husband, w d to Mary E. Berlin; tract in North twp. \$1800.

James W. Switzer and wife, w d to Clinton Caslow; tract in Center twp. \$500.

Lucinda A. Hampton and husband, w d to Emma Snyder; lot in Bremen; \$1000.

Leah Foltz, w d to Anna M. Ditty; lot in Bremen; \$330.

Charles Myers and wife, w d to John A. Molter, trustee; lot in Plymouth; \$1.

John A. Molter, trustee, q c d to Alwilda Myers; lot in Plymouth; \$1.

Indiana Loan and Trust Co., q c d to Charles Myers and wife; lot in Plymouth; \$33.

Mary Geiselman, w d to Charles Myers and wife; lot in Plymouth; \$200.

Sarah Boggs, w d to James F. Boggs; tract in Green twp.; \$1.

John P. Swihart, w d to Catherine D. Ranck; tract in Tippecanoe twp.; \$1.

Catherine D. Ranck and husband, w d to Tippecanoe twp.; 1 a in same twp.; \$100.

John C. Capron and wife, w d to Eliza J. Capron; lot in Plymouth; \$2000.

Town of Culver, by Trustee, w d to Michael Baker; lot in Culver; \$75.

Mary Geiselman, w d to Amanda Geiselman; lots in Plymouth and Culver; no con.

Jennie A. Pence and husband, w d to Wm. Everly; tract in North twp.; \$2445.

Charles A. Pence and wife, q c d to Wm. Everly; tract in North twp. \$100.

Samuel Pence, dec'd, by ex.; ex d to Wm. Everly; tract in North twp.; \$3555.

John Morgan, w d to Sarah J. Morgan, his wife; lot in Bremen; \$800.

Schuyler Fairbanks and wife, w d to Robt. J. Votaw; tract in Green twp.; \$5300.

Matilda E. Smith and husband, w d to Laura J. Keyser; lot in Plymouth; \$715.

Albert B. Wickizer and wife, w d to Isaac H. Thompson; tract in

## Overland Limited To California

Now leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, at 8 p. m., daily, arriving Omaha 6:20 a. m., and San Francisco the afternoon of the third day. Through standard sleepers Chicago to San Francisco. Dining cars and observation cars all the way. Route—

## The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

in connection with the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific lines.

Tourist sleeping cars for California leave the Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6:05 p. m., and 10:25 p. m. daily. Personally conducted tourist car parties at 10:25 p. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Any ticket agent will sell tickets to California via this route if you ask him to do so. Descriptive folders free.

E. G. HAYDEN, Traveling Passenger Agent,  
189 Superior St., Cleveland.

For the Finest Bakery Goods  
ALWAYS GO TO  
**Howard & Davis' Bakery**  
Ice Cream to Order : Meals Served  
TELEPHONE 23-2

## 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. Laundry.

Little Palace Shop,  
First Door South of Hardware

Pennsylvania Lines—Time Card  
In Effect Nov. 25, 1904.

NORTH BOUND  
No. 46 Daily..... 8:16 a. m.  
" 40 " ..... 11:28 a. m.  
" 42 " Ex. Sun... 6:44 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND  
No. 41 Daily Ex. Sun. 6:06 a. m.  
" 43 " " " 11:52 a. m.  
" 45 Daily..... 6:14 p. m.

Direct connections for Indianapolis via Colfax and Frankfort; also for St. Louis, Evansville and all points south and west.

JAMES SHUGRUE, Agent.

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. Final limit June 1st. For further information call on or address Thos. Follen, P. & T. A., Lafayette, Ind.

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.

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

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

## McLANE & CO.

Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stable

Special attention given to traveling men. Terms reasonable.

Barn East of the Postoffice

## I. P. SHAMBAUGH

SUCCESSOR TO WM. FOSS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE  
**CULVER BAKERY**

All kinds of Choice Bakery Goods.

Parties and Weddings supplied on short notice. Give us a trial.

## KREUZBERGER'S PARK

The best Whiskies, Brandies, Cordials, Rhine and Moselle Wines, and French Claret, Ports and Cherry Ales, Beers, Mineral Water, etc. and a stock of fine Domestic and Key West Cigars.....

Lake Maxinkuckee : Culver, Ind.

## WILLIAM GRUBB PLUMBER

All Work Guaranteed to be Sanitary  
Shop in Rear of Tin Shop, Culver

FOR SALE—New and second-



# 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 desiring information on subjects discussed. Address: M. J. Wragg, Waukegan or Des Moines, Iowa.]

## SIZE VS. QUALITY.

Americans are a nation of extremists and farmers are not excepted. Fads obtain to an extent greatly at variance with commercial judgment. Just now big draft horses—a ton or over in weight—have the call and there is danger that in the haste to secure large size quality will be sacrificed. A ton horse symmetrically formed, with requisite bone, muscle and action, is a desirable and highly profitable animal, while a lubber of that weight lacking in bone and muscle development is about the poorest piece of animal property a farmer can possess. It can be set down as a fact that the type of draft horse which does not combine utility with marketable size is the product of fad notions of breeding which will prove both unprofitable and short lived. Quality is the first consideration—then weight and up to a reasonable limit, say from 1,650 to 1,800 pounds, the greater weight the more valuable will be the animal both for farm service and market purposes.

Every farmer aims to, and can produce more horses than he actually needs for his own work, hence it is to his interest to raise such as will not only prove highly serviceable while he uses them but will sell readily at a good price when placed on the market. At present three types of draft horses are found throughout the country. The little "handy" scrub, the medium sized good general-purpose and the heavy wide-as-a-wagon sort. The first costs as much to raise, barring stallion service, as either of the others, is always dull sale and always sells at plug prices; the second is a highly serviceable animal and unless the big ton fellow can be made to combine quality with weight. The successful merchant knows that he must have for sale such goods as the public wants to buy—the farmer who hopes to realize a profit from the sale of his surplus horses must raise such as the long price buyers want but—and here's the meat in the cocoon—must discriminate between size with quality and lubbers without quality. Get all the weight possible with good bone, muscle and action, but do not sacrifice any of these for weight.

## CLOVER HAY FOR FATTENING CATTLE.

The Missouri Agricultural college has shown that a limited amount of corn fed clover hay can make a very profitable ration for feeding cattle. The Missouri Agricultural college has during several winters produced two pounds of gain per day on cattle by feeding six pounds of corn each and an average of about seventeen pounds of clover hay. An exactly similar lot of cattle fed six pounds of corn and fifteen pounds of clover hay, made a gain of only one pound per day per head. When large amounts of clover are not available, we have found that mixing equal parts of clover hay and corn stover has resulted in a gain of 1½ pounds of gain a day per head. Two pounds per day is a reasonably good gain when cattle are fed a heavy grain ration of 18 to 20 pounds daily. The cost of the clover and six pounds of corn is measurably less than the heavy grain ration, and the gains resulting are nearly identical. The grain ration has this advantage—that it will finish the animals somewhat more quickly and put them in condition to fulfill the market requirements.

Footall hay has given good results as a forage for cow feed. In some Finnish tests footall produced 5½ per cent more milk and 8½ per cent more fat than timothy hay.

## OVERCROWDING CATTLE.

Cattle should never be overcrowded in their winter quarters. In the summer the case is not of so great importance, for then the windows and doors are wide open. But in the winter the stables must be kept so tightly closed that all the carbon emanating from the breath of the cattle accumulates in their sleeping quarters and poisons and weakens the systems of all. When the cattle are not overcrowded this is bad enough, but when packed in closely the inconvenience becomes positive danger. Such stables, too, are rarely kept clean, and all kinds of diseases are enabled to get a foothold. It is very inconvenient to arrange proper ventilation for crowded stables, as too great a circulation of air is required. Drafts are created that are likely to prove detrimental to the health of all the animals in the barn. A disease once started in a crowded stable is likely to prove very expensive to the owner of the stock. Every consideration should lead stockmen to give the stock

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

The following dairy suggestions are from an unknown source, but are sound, practical and worthy of remembrance:

Do not waste feed on poor cows. Dirt in the milk means dirt in the butter.

The dairy cow should have pure food and drink.

Cold or sour milk fed to calves will cause indigestion, followed by constipation.

Do not keep calves from gargety cows for the dairy.

The cow should be so trained that anyone may milk her.

Dairymen affords a good market for most of the farm products.

An impatient cow in the hands of an impatient person is worthless.

Every dairyman should have well-filled silo for his winter feed.

The cream should not be subjected to constant jarring or shaking. Cream will yield more butter if it is stirred frequently while ripening.

The curdy comb improves the cow just as much as it does the horse.

Feeds that are good for the blood are also good for milk production.

No man ever succeeded in kicking and beating a dairy cow into submission.

Carefully take all the butterfat out of your butter if you expect it to keep.

If the cream is too thick it should be thinned before it is placed in the churn.

The only way to teach a cow gentleness is to be gentle in your treatment of her.

It is of greatest importance to have the dairy house thoroughly ventilated. See to it.

Even in times of depression the dairy business will pay if properly conducted, the demands of the market.

Study tastes of your customers and then to satisfy both.

Each cow cannot expect to get as good calves from other dairymen or farmers as you can raise yourself.

When the ground freezes up in the fall many farmers have not enough work for their horses to give them proper exercise, and may find trouble in keeping their legs from swelling. Much can be done to eliminate this by occasionally feeding boiled barley or boiled oats and by making bran a considerable portion of the grain ration, the main object being to keep the digestive system in good order, when all will be well.

## WINTER FEEDING.

The finishing of fattening stock should be pushed to completion when possible before the cold weather of winter sets in. This applies especially to fattening hogs, for while reasonably good gains can be made by means of liberal feeding and good quarters be kept up during mid-winter it is always at greater expense of feed. Liberal feeding is more necessary in cold weather than at any other season for the point of profitable returns is not so soon reached. Hogs that are being fattened on grain alone and not used in following stock should be finished now as soon as possible. There is a vast difference between feeding in October and feeding in January. Advantage should be taken of the favorable season for feeding and as little done as possible when conditions are unfavorable. There are many hogs now being prepared for market that could by proper management be put on market at good prices before the winter sets in, and return a greater profit than by feeding during the winter. Prevailing prices will to some extent govern the time of marketing, but the conditions are seldom such as to prevent plans that enable advantage to be taken of the more favorable times for feeding.

## NEVER GOT ENOUGH.

We often wonder why it is that men have not sense enough to know when they have got enough—enough property and money. Here are men by the hundred all over the country, at fifty to sixty years of age, worth from \$15,000 to \$50,000, owners of the best farms in the world, working and saving year in and year out to make more money and buy more land when the very best they can make of the job is ten years or so of fret and worry, then a funeral and the probating of a will and a scattering of their hard earnings. While every man should earnestly and industriously try to provide for his family when he is gone, there is little sense in carrying the effort to the point which these men do. Nine boys out of ten will make better men and better citizens to have to hoe their own row instead of getting the notion that they can loaf around till dad dies. You man and woman of sixty, just plan your business so as to get just as much comfort as possible out of your money, for you "ain't got long to stay here," and no amount of money will buy back

## FAST WALKING HORSES.

Too little attention is given to the walking gait of horses on the farm. It is a subject of prime importance in facilitating farm operations and should receive special consideration in the breaking and training of young horses destined for agricultural use. Some foals inherit a fast-walking gait, other will have to be specially trained to attain this special accomplishment. The difference in the work performed by a fast-walking horse and a slow-gaited animal often amounts to considerable. Inheritance and development are necessary to perfect a fast equine walking gait. A young horse when being broken should be worked beside a fast-walking, well-mannered mate. The youngster should be impressed that a fast walk is expected, and when so mannered it will naturally work up to its educated speed. The attribute established in the process of breaking, will likely become permanent.

The evil of slow-walking farm horses emphasizes not only a less amount of work performed, but the actual loss of time of high-priced hired help. A fast-walking pair of horses will accomplish nearly as much as two slow-walking pairs, and in much of the work the performance is more satisfactory. It is wonderful the difference in the amount of work that will thus be accomplished in a day by horses that walk quicker as compared with those that do not, and this difference will be apparent in almost every line of work. It will be noticed in cultivating corn, in drawing the binder and mower, in mowing and in drawing loads of hay from the field, and returning to the same. In some instances slow-gaited horses are just what the men require, who work them, but the farmer should see to it that neither workmen nor horses should be allowed to go at a snail's pace on the farm more especially at seasons of the year when work is pressing.

## TESTING THE HORSE'S GAIT.

In testing the walking and trotting action of any horse he should be led straight away from you and then brought back, thereby enabling you to determine whether the action is true or otherwise, says a judge of good horses. See that they turn up the soles of their feet and are not paddlers. The object in preferring close hack-action is because much greater power can be brought to bear than when the hocks are wide apart. In the latter case considerable power or strength is wasted in drawing heavy loads, and the natural tendency is for horses that incline to go wide or bulge out the hocks when young, to gradually go wider and wider every year, until they become undesirable for draft work. This is one of the most important points in the mechanism of the draft horse, which has received much closer attention in Scotland than anywhere else and with beneficial results.

The question is being raised in some quarters of the Northwest as to whether the average horse on prairie farms should not be possessed of greater weight than at present. We have always held to the fact that the average farm horse is too light. Heavy rainfall of recent years has made the soil work more lumpy than in former years, which means that more labor must be expended in preparing a suitable seed bed. It also means that heavier horses and heavier implements will do the work better than many of those now used.

## WINTER FEEDING OF LAMBS.

Whatever may be the ratio given the lambs this winter it must not be forgotten that exercise is necessary to their well being. Don't turn them out into the cold to shift for themselves, but provide a place on the warm side of the barn protected from wind and containing a shed where they may go when they will and where they will be thoroughly protected from bad weather. While they are in the overlying yard provide them with some roughage to pick over to keep them busy and contented, and also see that they have an opportunity to drink several times during the day. If the weather will not permit of this outdoor exercise then some place should be provided under cover where the lambs will have a chance to stretch their legs. Try the plan and you will find that it pays well.

Some time ago soft corn was analyzed at some of the experiment stations in the West, and statements were given out to the public based on the analysis to the effect that soft corn should not be greatly inferior to hard corn in fattening stock. The results from feeding the same, however, do not coincide with this report. Expert feeders in the corn belt are ready to say that they would rather give 50 cents per bushel for hard corn for finishing cattle than 25 cents for soft

## EMPLOYEES MEET OFFICIALS.

Station Agents of the Northwestern Line Are Organized and Meet Their Officers Every Month.

"The North-Western Bulletin, Devoted to the Interests of the Chicago & North-Western Railway and its Employees" is the title of a publication, the initial number of which has recently come from the press. It is published by The North-Western Line for distribution to station agents and other employees interested in the handling of traffic.

On the various divisions of the road the agents have organized local Agent's Associations, one for each division, and at their monthly meetings various problems that confront the local agent in the performance of his daily duties are discussed, experiences recited and new methods suggested for the betterment of the service. These discussions result in much practical good to all concerned.

The interest manifested by the management of The North-Western Line in these Agent's meetings and the value placed on their expressions, is indicated by the opening paragraph of the Bulletin:

"The papers which have been read from time to time at the meetings of the Station Agents' Associations on the various divisions of the Chicago & North-Western Railway have indicated careful thought and a keen appreciation of conditions."

"They have been of such interest and inspiration to the officials of the road that it is deemed advisable to secure a wider distribution for as many of them as possible."

When the management of a corporation freely declares that the views of their local subordinates "have been of such interest and inspiration" as to call for the trouble and expense of giving them wider distribution among officers and fellow employees it is obvious to all that existing industrial problems are in a fair way to meet a solution along the most satisfactory lines to all concerned.

The employees of the Chicago & North-Western Ry., it seems to the editor, are to be congratulated upon this movement which serves to bring them into closer touch with their superiors, many of whom have grown up with the growth of the road and advanced to places of responsibility from the lowest ranks.

Much of the strength of our railways to-day is due to this training, selection and promotion, by which the most humble member of the working staff is encouraged to climb the steps of the official ladder by right of individual merit and hard work, and the modest sheet referred to will go a long way toward establishing an increased confidence and good feeling that means much for employees.

## Advantage of Being Bald.

Frank A. Vanderlip, at the end of the American bankers' convention in Washington, said of optimism: "Same optimism I like and cultivate, but there is such a thing as foolish optimism, and on that I frown."

"It would be foolish optimism to insist that a bull movement will keep on forever, just as it would be foolish optimism to see anything advantageous in a bald head."

"Yet such optimism exists. I once heard a man praise baldness recklessly."

"I have decided," he said, "that baldness is a wise provision of nature."

"How so?" said I.

"Well," said he, "a bald man has no hair, except below his hat brim, eh?"

"Yes," I agreed.

"And barbers' shops are draughty places?"

"Yes."

"They are very apt to give one cold?"

"Yes, yes."

"Well, a bald man escapes the draughty dangers of a barber shop, because he can get his hair cut without taking his hat off."

## Just Wonderful.

Vestry, Miss, Jan. 1st (Special)—The case of Mrs. C. W. Pearson, who resides here is a particularly interesting one. Here is the story told by Mr. Pearson, her husband, in his own words. He says:—

"My wife's health was bad for a long time. Last July she was taken terrible bad with spasms. I sent for the doctor, and after making a thorough examination of her, he said undoubtedly the cause of her trouble was a disordered state of the kidneys. His medicine didn't seem to be doing her much good, so as I heard about Dodd's Kidney Pills, I got her a box just to give them a trial. Well the effect was just wonderful. I saw that they were the right medicine and I got two more boxes. When she had taken these she was so much better that she had increased thirty pounds in weight. She is now quite well, and we owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

The true pronunciation of the word automobile, according to that eminent authority, William E. Curtis, is "aw-to-mow-beel." But he doesn't say in what language. It certainly isn't English or French.

## Sensible Housekeepers

will have Defiance Starch, not alone because they get one-third more for the same money, but also because of superior quality.

Oyama should be careful. The deadly banquet may do to him what Russian bullets did not.

Smokers have to call for Lewis' Single Binder cigar to get it. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

## BRIEF BITS OF WIT

HUMOROUS ITEMS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Literary Club at Hand at All Times—Rich Man's Son Was an Exception to the Rule—Had the First Corner in Live Stock.

## First Corner in Live Stock.

"Yes," the new shade was boasting, "I was one of the leaders of the great beef trust. I tell you, we cornered cattle to suit ourselves."

"Yes?" replied the old shade with the long beard, moving away with a yawn. "I had a corner in live stock myself once. My name's Noah."

## An Exception to the Rule.



"That rich man's son is a wonder. 'How is that?' 'He can earn his own living.'"

## Contiguity.

First Flat Dweller—"Going home for lunch?"

Second Flat Dweller—"No, I've just been home and my wife's gone away. The cat's hiding under the refrigerator, and the canary is trying to get out of its cage."

First Flat Dweller—"What's the matter?"

Second Flat Dweller—"The neighbors are going to have cabbage for dinner."—Terre Haute Star.

## His Plea.

Magistrate—Now, then, prisoner, what have you to say for yourself?

Prisoner—Well, sub. I done admittance de trufe ob all dat's bin testified agin me, jedge, but I jes' nacheilly hope dat yo' is gwine be easy wit me, kase I hyar yo' is a very mercenary gem'man.

## A Risk.

"Why don't you do something philanthropic?"

"I'm afraid to," answered Senator Sorghum. "If I show that I have any money beyond my actual needs somebody will be asking where I got it."—Washington Star.

## Art Note.

Mrs. Sylle—My husband takes a deep interest in art.

Mrs. Older—You surprise me.

Mrs. Sylle—Well, it was a surprise to me. But I heard him telling Jack Rownder last night that it was a good thing to study your hand before you draw.

## Injured.

"Of course your son is a varsity football player, but do you think there's much prospect of his getting through college?"

"Well, just at present we're putting in our time hoping that he'll get through the hospital."

## It's Settled, Anyway.

"They say you are going to marry the widow."

"You mean she says."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Not Quite the Same.

Mrs. Backwoods—Our Henry's doin' real well in town. He's runnin' a hotel now, an' it's a big one, too.

Mrs. Kornop—Do tell!

Mrs. Backwoods—He surely is. Got a letter from him this mornin' an' he sez, 'I'm a hotel runner now, an' it's a real swell place.'

## The Kind.

"She's a widow."

"Grass?"

"No; turf."

"Grief?"

"Brief."—Baltimore American.

## A Gentle Hint.



The Seedy-Looking Man—I beg your pardon, but is there a literary club about here?

Magazine Editor—Yes; I've got one behind the door.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Has Double Meaning.

Hewitt—Do you believe a man can be a lawyer and be honest?

## DON'T DESPAIR.

Read the Experience of a Minnesota Woman and Take Heart.

If your backache aches, and you feel sick, languid, weak and miserable day after day—don't worry.



Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of women in the same condition. Mrs. A. Helman of Stillwater, Minn., says: "But for Doan's Kidney Pills I would not be living now. They cured me in 1899 and I've been well since."

I used to have such pain in my back that once I fainted. The kidney secretions were much disordered, and I was so far gone that I was thought to be at death's door. Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me I feel as if I had been pulled back from the tomb."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## No Eggs for Him.

A prominent real estate man having several "good boys" on his list happened to meet an old German, who, he knew, had by frugal methods of living, accumulated a small fortune which he kept in a savings bank. The real estate man tried to persuade him to invest his money in land, and in speaking of the many advantages of owning property he waxed warm and said, unthinkingly:

"It is a fine nest egg to fall back upon."

The old German thought seriously for a few minutes. "Und what would I do mit der broken egg?" he asked. "Oh, no; I keep my money in der bank."—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Turn About Fair Play.

"The late George W. Catt, who gave his body for dissection, was a sufferer from ill health for many years," said a physician. "Traveling here and there, he made almost as many medical friends as Robert Louis Stevenson did."

"Mr. Catt once told me an odd story about a physician in Paris."

"This physician called at a business man's office one day and said:

"'Pardon, Monsieur X, but in settling my quarterly account yesterday, you gave me this bad 100-franc note.'"

"The business man took the note and examined it. It was bad undoubtedly. He handed it back to the physician."

"'I'm sorry,' he said. 'I made the mistake unintentionally, believe me. But it's too late to rectify it now.'"

"The physician started. 'Too late?' he exclaimed hotly. 'What do you mean? Must I suffer for your mistake?'"

"'Why not?' said the other calmly. 'I suffer for yours. And did you ever take anything off your bill in consequence?'"

## Elery Found the Hoe Handy.

On a small farm down in eastern Maine lived old Mr. N. and his son Elery. Like most country boys, Elery often found himself obliged to work in the field at times when he would have much preferred doing something else.

One warm forenoon Mr. N. and Elery were hoeing corn, and the father, glancing around from time to time, noticed that his son spent much of the time leaning on the handle of his hoe and gazing away across the fields.

The old gentleman said nothing, but during the noon hour he quietly sawed off about half the handle, and, chucking over his own shrewdness, returned to work.

Much to his surprise, his son made no comment on the change, but, on looking around a little later in the afternoon, he beheld the hoe sticking upright in the ground, with the inverted end buried in the earth and Elery himself calmly seated on the blade.

## MALARIA? ? ?

Generally That Is Not the Trouble. Persons with a susceptibility to malarial influences should beware of coffee, which has a tendency to load up the liver with bile.

A lady writes from Denver that she suffered for years from chills and fever which at last she learned were mainly produced by the coffee she drank.

"I was also grievously afflicted with headaches and indigestion," she says, "which I became satisfied were likewise largely due to the coffee I drank. Six months ago I quit its use altogether and began to drink Postum Food Coffee, with the gratifying result that my headaches have disappeared, my digestion has been restored and I have not had a recurrence of chills and fever for more than three months. I have no doubt that it was Postum that brought me this relief, for I have used no medicine while this improvement has been going on." (It was really relief from congestion of the liver caused by coffee.)

"My daughter has been as great a coffee drinker as I, and for years was afflicted with terrible sick headaches, which often lasted for a week at a time. She is a brain worker and excessive application together with headaches began to affect her memory most seriously. She found no help in medicines and the doctor frankly advised her to quit coffee and use Postum."

"For more than four months she has not had a headache—her mental faculties have grown more active and vigorous and her memory has been restored."

"No more tea, coffee or drugs for us, so long as we can get Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



# BOY'S TERRIBLE ECZEMA.

Mouth and Eyes Covered With Crusts—Hands Pinned Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old, he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened the mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes. Hands, arms, chest, and back, in short the whole body was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed, we had to pin his hands down; otherwise he would scratch his face and make an open sore. I think his face must have itched most fearfully.

"We finally thought nothing could help, and I had made up my mind to send my wife with the child to Europe, hoping that the sea air might cure him, otherwise he was to be put under good medical care there. But, Lord be blessed, matters came differently, and we soon saw a miracle. A friend of ours spoke about Cuticura. We made a trial with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and within ten days or two weeks we noticed a decided improvement. Just as quickly as the sickness had appeared it also began to disappear, and within two weeks the child was absolutely well, and his skin was smooth and white as never before. F. Hohrath, President of the C. L. Hohrath Company, Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons, 4 to 20 Rink Alley, South Bethlehem, Pa., June 5, 1905."

Dr. Osler may be right in his observations of death-bed visions, but many people will go right on cherishing certain dear and comforting memories and banking on the evidence of their own senses.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.** Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Japan is quite willing now to promise to evacuate Port Arthur in 1923.

**Do Your Clothes Look Yellow?** Then use Defiance Starch. It will keep them white—15 oz. for 10 cents.

The sultan can talk six languages—and no one needs no more.

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

Count Boni has published a book. The binding is great.

**CURES CONSTIPATION**

Relief that comes from the use of pills or other cathartics is better than suffering from the results of constipation, but relief and cure combined may be had at the same price and more promptly, for

**Lane's Family Medicine**

Is a cure for constipation, and the headache, backache, sideache and general debility that come from constipation stop when the bowels do their proper work.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

**Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS AND CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of **DR. SAMUEL PITCHER**.

Pumpkin Seed—  
Alicia Senna—  
Rochelle Salt—  
Alicia Senna—  
Alicia Senna—  
Alicia Senna—  
Alicia Senna—  
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Alicia Senna—  
Alicia Senna—

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

For Similar Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher** NEW YORK.

35 DROPS—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**PRICE, 25 Cts.**

**TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY**

**ANTI-GRIPINE**

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

**Women Men Adore.**

Big men are usually shy and diffident and lacking in self-assurance, declares a correspondent. The woman who appeals to them is usually some sparkling, vivacious, fairytale creature with kittenish ways and roguish glances. The little man, on the contrary, is seldom burdened with humility. He is a being of great aspirations and stupendous ambitions; he believes in himself, which is the reason why he generally can get the woman of his choice to smile upon him. The dainty woman has no charms for him. The five-foot six or seven man likes a woman to be one or two inches his superior and thoroughly mature. He dreads any trace of the bread-and-butter school-girl. His ideal resembles the strong, heroic woman Shakespeare has pictured, full of character and spirit, with a fair spice of temper.

**Packers Use Corn Husks.**

"Corn husks," said the Sterling agent of a Kansas City packing-house, "have at last found a good place in the meat trade. They are used as wrappers for sausage. There will be a big demand for corn husks in the future." This will be pleasing news to Kansas farmers. If there is anything they are long on, it is corn husks.—Kansas City Journal.

**A Good Thing.**

"What are you doing now?" "I'm putting a new patent safety razor on the market."

"Good thing?"

"Well, it's the kind of a razor that impels the man who shaves with it to go back to the regular shop again—and the professional barbers pay me a handsome salary for introducing it."

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**They Didn't, Anyhow.**

"Talk about our sturdy grandmothers. Bosh!"

"As to how?"

"Could our grandmothers face the rigors of winter in openwork stockings?"

**Try One Package.**

If "Defiance Starch" does not please you return it to your dealer. If it does you get one-third more for the same money. It will give you satisfaction, and will not stick to the iron.

If you don't get the biggest and best it's your own fault. Defiance Starch is for sale everywhere and there is positively nothing to equal it in quality or quantity.

Hasn't Uncle Sam trouble enough on this continent without being asked to listen to the woes of Korea?

**The Best Results in Starching** can be obtained only by using Defiance Starch, besides getting 4 oz. more for same money—no cooking required.

A kiss on the lips is in Finland, even from a husband, a deadly insult.

**FITS** permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KING, Ltd., 301 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The right ear is usually better than the left.

**CASTORIA**

**For Infants and Children.**

**The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of**

**Chas. H. Fletcher**

**In Use For Over Thirty Years**

**CASTORIA**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**ANTI-GRIPINE**

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

# COLLEGE CHIEFS CONDEMN SPORT

**Declare It Leads to Dissipated Men Who Entertain False Ideals.**

**STUDENTS BECOME GAMBLERS**

**Back Teams With Money for the Sake of Possible Gain and to Give Athletes Incentive to Go in to Win.**

Springfield, Ill., dispatch: Lying cheating, gambling, swindling, dissipated men—this is the harvest reaped from the college athletic field as it was pictured by speakers at the meeting of the college section of the Illinois Teachers' association. In the picture the college man was shown in the several stages of the transition.

He was painted as a liar attempting to defend the athletic reputation of his college by sacrificing its honor in whitewashing the records of disqualified athletes; he was shown on the side lines in the garb of a common gambler placing bets on the favorite team; he was cast in the role of a swindling speculator in tickets; he was pictured at the end of his four years' college career as a haggard, gaunt man with the look of dissipation in his face, starting into his greater life with a reputation on the gridiron, but with money prostituted ideals as his assets.

This composite slowly was developed by half a dozen speakers, and when the last speaker had put the finishing touches upon the picture a resolution was presented by W. H. Blanchard, president of Wheaton college, calling upon the colleges of the state to abolish football for a year to allow time for the careful preparation of new rules.

**Mild Resolution is Adopted.**

Such action was regarded as so extreme as to preclude the possibility of its execution, and a substitute resolution putting the conference on record as unequivocally opposed to athletics as they now exist was adopted. This milder measure was introduced by A. R. Taylor, president of Milliken college of Decatur, and it declared the association to be in hearty sympathy with any movement calculated to eliminate the evil from football and other college sports and to produce clean athletics.

It is a decade since the members of the association took any official recognition of college sports, and the action means, briefly, that the college presidents of Illinois will join hands to enforce any reform generally advocated, whether it shall originate in the east or west, with college faculties, college conference, or with such authorities as Caspar Whitney and Walter Camp.

The question of the present status and character of college athletics was introduced at the session of the college faculty members and presidents by Prof. H. A. Hollister of the University of Illinois. Prof. Hollister declared "frenzied" is a proper adjective to be used in describing college athletics as they exist to-day.

"The college man no longer is satisfied with the mere trophies of victory," he said, "but must sink to the level of the mere gambler for the sake of possible gain."

He declared the outlook was dismal, but expressed a hope that the present widespread agitation would bear fruit. He deprecated the fact that college men feel impelled to back their teams with money to give teams greater "incentive" to best effort.

**"Frenzied" Athletics.**

"Frenzied" is the right word for it all," he asserted, "and nothing but the degeneracy of ideals among Americans can result from the extreme pressure put upon a handful of men who are put to the front on the athletic field."

"Well may college authorities ask again and again if all that is possible is being done without trespassing on the ground of personal prerogative to prevent the forms of weakness and physical degeneracy that always result from intemperance in any form."

"It will never do to make our physical training and our sports merely mechanism for determining survivals on the one hand and maintaining college honor and prowess on the other hand. These things have their place, but they are far from being all in all of physical training or the goal of it."

"There is many a young man and a young woman who is as much or more in need of training in grace of movement and ease of bearing such as would be induced by exercise in esthetic dance steps than are in need of heavy work with apparatus in the gymnasium."

**TO OBSERVE POPE'S JUBILEE**

Strictly Religious Exercises in Accordance With Pontiff's Wish.

Rome cablegram: Preparations are already going on to celebrate in 1903 the jubilee of the pope's ordination as a priest. Being asked if he desired the festivities to be similar to those witnessed on the occasion of the priesthood jubilee of the late Pope Leo, when an international exhibition was held in the Vatican, the pope answered, "Certainly not. I wish the celebration to maintain a strictly religious character." Committees will be organized all over the world with the object of presenting the pope with

# The Choice of the People.

When things began to go too "fast and loose" in New York, the people rose up in their wrath, got together and elected a District Attorney who makes life miserable for wrong-doers. Jerome flaunted the banner of no political party; he was the people's choice.

Pillsbury's Vitos is the first choice of all people who relish good things for breakfast. It's dainty, delicious and nourishing.

**Believed in Equal Rights.**

Mama—You naughty boy! What do you mean by saying "Don't bother me now" when I asked you how you got your clothes soiled?

Tommy—That's what you always say when I ask you something you don't know how to answer.—Stray Stories.

When the dispatches speak of the unemployed in England King Edward is not included. The king is always busy playing bridge.

Defiance Starch is put up 16 ounces in a package, 30 cents. One-third more starch for the same money.

The food that fits the stomach is the food that rules the world.

I am sure Pilo's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Miss THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1906.

If the world owes you a living it will pay if you go after it.

Lewis' Single Binder Cigar has a rich taste. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

A girl with a pretty foot never objects to short skirts.

# Slaves of Two.

"Well, that proves the truth of the old saying," said Mrs. Henpeck, laying down her evening paper, "that no man can serve two masters."

"Oh, I don't know," replied Mr. Henpeck, "there are lots of bigamists in the world that keep right on without being discovered."

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 oz." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

Strawberries are now quoted at \$1.25 a box in the New York market. The price will have to be considerably lower before the proletariat are tempted from their prunes.

**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.** Itching, Ailment, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 8 to 14 days. 50c.

Women make the best anglers' flies, often earning \$25 and \$30 a week.

**When You Buy Starch.** buy Defiance and get the best, 15 oz. for 10 cents. Once used, always used.

It's easy going when your stomach works all right.

# A Trite Saying.

It is a trite saying that no man is stronger than his stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach—puts it in shape to make pure, rich blood—helps the liver and kidneys to expel the poisons from the body and thus cures both liver and kidney troubles. If you take this natural blood purifier and tonic, you will assist your system in manufacturing each day a pint of rich, red blood, that is invigorating to the brain and nerves. The weak, nervous, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people suffer from, is usually the effect of poisons in the blood; it is often indicated by pimples or boils appearing on the skin, the face becomes thin and the feelings "blue." Dr. Pierce's "Discovery" cures all blood humors as well as being a tonic that makes one vigorous, strong and forceful. It is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes that contains neither alcohol nor harmful habit-forming drugs, and the only one, every ingredient of which has the professional endorsement of the leading medical writers of this country. Some of these endorsements are published in a little book of extracts from standard medical works and will be sent to any address free, on receipt of request therefor by letter or postal card, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. It tells just what Dr. Pierce's medicines are made of.

The "Words of Praise" for the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, by leaders in all the several schools of medical practice, and recommending them for the cure of the diseases for which the "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised, should have far more weight with the sick and afflicted than any amount of the so-called "testimonials" so conspicuously flaunted before the public by those who are afraid to let the ingredients of which their medicines are composed be known. Bear in mind that the "Golden Medical Discovery" has the BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle wrapper, in a full list of its ingredients.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, invigorate the liver and regulate stomach and bowels.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page Illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

**THE ONLY ONE**

**There is only One Genuine-Syrup of Figs,**

**The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.**

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

**The Genuine-Syrup of Figs- is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere**

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine-Syrup of Figs

**MANUFACTURED BY THE**

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

**PUTNAM FADELESS DYES**

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. **MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.**

**PERMANENTLY CURED PILES AND POSITIVELY CURED**

**WITHOUT USING THE KNIFE YOU PAY WHEN CURED**

Specialists in Diseases of Women, Tumors, Disrupture, and Diseases of the Rectum. Investigate by writing for our illustrated treatise including letters from prominent people cured. DR. B. S. HENDERSON, 521 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO

**READ**

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR \$1.00 ON PURCHASE

FREE Upon receipt of your name

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Druggist's Name \_\_\_\_\_

His Address \_\_\_\_\_

And 10c in stamps or silver to pay postage we will mail you a sample free, if you have never used Mull's Grape Tonic, and will also mail you a certificate good for one dollar toward the purchase of more Tonic from your druggist. Address

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 148 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

**YOU WRONG YOURSELF TO SUFFER**

from Constipation and Stomach Trouble.

Why suffer or take needless chances with constipation or stomach troubles when there is a perfect, harmless, natural, positive cure within your reach?

**CONSTIPATION AND STOMACH TROUBLE** cause blood poison, skin diseases, sick headache, biliousness, typhoid fever, appendicitis, piles and every kind of female trouble as well as many others. Your own physician will tell you that all this is true. But don't drug or physic yourself. Use

**MULL'S GRAPE TONIC**

the natural, strengthening, harmless remedy that builds up the tissues of your digestive organs and puts your whole system in splendid condition to overcome all attacks. It is very pleasant to take. The children like it and it does them great good.

**Virginia Farms**

FREE CATALOGUE of Splendid Bargains. RICHARDS & CO., Inc., RICHMOND, VA.

**PROFITABLE WINTER WORK** can be obtained by some bright men or women in this town by writing to the **FERRY SURBERY CO.**, Rochester, N. Y., one of the leading nursery business of the country. No duty ring or collecting. Experience not necessary. Commission 25 per cent, payable weekly. Beautiful outfit free. Write at once and receive position.

**W. N. U., CHICAGO, No. 1, 1906.**

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.



## A MATTER OF HEALTH



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

**Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE**

A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphoric acid

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## Correspondence

### HIBBARD.

Mrs. E. J. Reed Correspondent.

Mrs. John Lavering is sick.

Dan Muchelkouse was in town Monday.

Mrs. Martin Lowery visited sick relatives at Walnut last week.

George Lichtenberger and family returned to South Bend Monday morning.

J. Clemens and wife took dinner with their son Oliver and wife on New Year's Day.

Al. McGowan contemplates going to the Lake of the Woods to spend the winter.

Misses Magd Crum, Edna and Anna Pero visited with J. Clemens and family Sunday.

Mrs. Foster Groves and daughters Irene and Catherine were visitors here Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Bowels and Mrs. Brooks, of Culver were visiting lady friends in Hibbard Sunday afternoon.

Riley Ransbottom and wife, and Geo. Wise and family spent Sunday with S. E. Wise and family.

### An Awful Tragedy.

A tragedy occurred at South Bend last night resulting from a hazing prank of Notre Dame students. Several boys lay in wait near the cemetery for a young student on his way to a dance. They intended to take his overcoat and give him a ragged one to go to the dance with. When they thought he was approaching one of the boys stepped out, and with a revolver demanded that he hold up his hands. It did not prove to be the student they were expecting and instead of throwing up his hands he pulled out a revolver and shot the young student through the heart, who had demanded that he throw up his hands, thinking him to be a burglar. The young man, who was killed, lived in Colorado.

### Hold-Up at Lapaz.

Three masked men, armed with revolvers entered the saloon of Wm. Fink last Friday night and after compelling the proprietor and the patrons of the place to enter a rear room, robbed them of what money they had and made good their escape by jumping on a Baltimore & Ohio freight train at Lapaz junction.

Residents of this place state that the men have been about the village for several days and one of them attempted to pull off a hold-up on Monday night. Before leaving the saloon the robbers tied the victims, but the work was poorly done and they soon freed themselves and gave the alarm. The holdup yielded about \$50.

### Spotted Her Beauty.

Harriet Howard, of W. 34th St., New York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: I had Salt Rheum or eczema for years, but nothing could cure it, until I used Buck's Arnica Salve. A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

## Farmers' Institute.

The Marshall County Farmers' Institute held at Plymouth Dec. 26-27 was the best institute ever held in Marshall county. The state speakers, Mr. Lockridge and Mr. Lane, are practical farmers and run their farms and do their work just as they tell us. The discussions by the farmers of the county were all good and show that they understand their business and can tell just how to do things to make a profit out of the farm. One of the most interesting and instructive lessons was given by Mr. Amos Osborn, when he told of the up to date feeding of his prize winner at the International.

The corn show was good and every one was satisfied with the judge, Prof. Albert Hume, of the Illinois Agricultural College. Prof. Hume is a Marshall county boy and a graduate of Purdue.

The following officers were elected: President, C. W. Newman; Secretary, C. W. Heim; Township Vice Presidents, P. J. Kruger, Center, Myron Chase, Polk, C. Seltenswright, North, Elmer Shaffer, Bourbon, Hayes Munn, West, P. Sarber, Union, J. V. Lawrence, Green, Joseph Wood, Tippecanoe, J. M. Wickizer, Walnut.

C. W. NEWMAN.

### Here and There.

The following ads were recently sent to a great western daily: We give geen trading stamps to green-horns; our carpets can't be beat; while passing through our store you'll find pocketbooks greatly reduced; special to-day; women's slippers and boy's pants away down; ladies' tailor made suits half off; groceries; we sell imported Swiss cheese with all the holes cut out; seal skin sacques made to order; ladies can furnish their own skin; restaurant—our dried apples in a little water make a swell lunch; our granulated sugar is very fine. If you don't like it you can lump it. Ladies' bathing suits cut almost to nothing.

The St. Charles Hotel, of New Orleans, is publishing a daily newspaper giving solely the news of the hostelry and the theaters. How would this do for a scare head? "The Terrible, Awful Tragedy in room No. 13 or Who Stole Major Flub-dub's Blonde Colored Bath Towel?" or "Sensational Excitement in Suite 'H' or Where Are the Beads That Madam Soarski Wore?" or "Bloody Riot in the Culinary Department or Where Are the Holes in Last Year's Doughnuts?" or "Great Speculation in Laundered Goods or Who Swiped the Dishcloth to Cure Seed Warts?" etc., etc.

Three conceited young men were driving along the road when they met a grave old man. They proceeded to have some fun with him. The first said, "good morning father Abraham." The second said, "good morning father Isaac." The third said, "good morning father Jacob." I am neither Abraham, Isaac nor Jacob, replied the old man, but my name is Saul. I am in search of my father's asses, and behold I have found them.

Marvin Kuhns, one of the most dangerous criminals the state of Indiana has ever produced, was pardoned from the Ohio penitentiary, on Christmas, by Gov. Herrick. A few years ago Kuhns escaped from the penitentiary and was apprehended by Marshall county officials and kept in the Plymouth jail for a short time.

The Toledo Blade says: "The pardon of Marvin Kuhns, by Gov. Herrick of Ohio, is a strong plea for capital punishment," but failed to state that the brutal torture of Mrs. Rogers, who was strangled to death to satisfy the law, is a stronger plea for its abolishment.

In Kalamazoo, Michigan, the marshall is instructed to blanket all horses during the winter months, if found without them. The ordinance is so drawn that the blanket becomes a lien on the animal, and cannot be removed until the courtesy is settled for.

## How's Your Liver?

It will pay you to take good care of your liver, because, if you do, your liver will take good care of you.

Sick liver puts you all out of sorts, makes you pale, dizzy, sick at the stomach, gives you stomach ache, headache, malaria, etc. Well liver keeps you well, by purifying your blood and digesting your food.

There is only one safe, certain and reliable liver medicine, and that is

## Theford's Black-Draught

For over 60 years this wonderful vegetable remedy has been the standby in thousands of homes, and is today the favorite liver medicine in the world. It acts gently on the liver and kidneys, and does not irritate the bowels. It cures constipation, relieves congestion, and purifies the system from an overflow of bile, thereby keeping the body in perfect health.

Price 25c at all druggists and dealers. Test it.

### Stay On the Farm.

In discussing the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, which shows farming the most profitable of industries for the year, an exchange urges boys to stay on the farm. The farmer is no longer the "haysced" of other years. His boys and girls are going to college. The telephone keeps him in close touch with his neighbors, the town and the markets. The rural free delivery gives him the postal advantages of the city. The trolley car, in many instances, passes almost by his door. In his home are music and books, every needed comfort and not a few luxuries. Why should the boys leave all this? Why take their chances in the fierce competition of the city, when life on the farm offers so much without worry and with only a reasonable amount of physical exertion, thanks to this age of the machine?

### Sickling Silvering Fits

of ague and malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine; of especial benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which, saved his life." At T. E. Slattery, druggist; price 50c, guaranteed.

And now it is Secretary of State Storms that is asked to resign on account of irregularities in his office. It is even hinted that Governor Hanly may ask himself to resign. Let the good work go on without interruption.

### Greatly In Demand.

Nothing is in more demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them. At T. E. Slattery's drug store, 25c, guaranteed.

Uncle Russel Sage managed to do a fair day's work yesterday, even for a man of 90 years. He merely placed \$30,000,000 at about 90 per cent. Perhaps he will feel that he can take that short vacation now.

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. Write for particulars.—Thos. Follen, Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Lafayette, Ind.

**ECZEMA** sufferers cured with "Hermit" Salve, who have been advised to have limbs amputated. 25c at all druggists. Hermit Remedy Co., Chicago.

## Special Announcement for 1906

We desire to impress upon our patrons and the general buying public, that here indeed is an establishment which appreciates your trade. Long before each business season comes upon us we study and plan for something "out of the common" to surprise and please our customers, and to increase the return value for every dollar they are induced to spend with us. Our expenses are as great during a dull season as during a lively one, and this season we have adopted a novel plan of profit sharing and a substantial recognition of the value of cash trade by giving you a discount on every cash purchase.

While we aim to extend no credits and carry no accounts, we realize that many merchants do so, and also that they must have an extra percentage of profit on their goods to justify and equalize such credits. It is a remarkable fact that thousands of customers who run current accounts, either through carelessness or indifference, fail to realize that they are paying a small fortune every year or so for such favors. It is positively against human nature to sell goods at low prices if they are to be charged on account for an indefinite time.

We have adopted a system whereby you actually buy your merchandise at closest cash prices and in addition receive a "merchandise coupon" slip for a credit of five cents on every dollar's worth of goods you buy of us

These coupon slips are redeemable by us in merchandise and are good for any and every class of goods carried in our immense stock. A walk through our establishment will inform you of the many and endless variety of items you can secure positively free by a return of different quantities of these coupons. Selection can be made from the following:

Upholstering	Ironware	Fancy Goods	Furs	Linoleums
Mattings	Bedding	Skirts	Gloves	Cloaks
Jackets	Carpets	Rings	Velvets	Handkerchiefs
Hosiery	Dress Goods	Silks	Yarns	Linen
Sheeting	Blankets	Underwear	Umbrellas	Glass
Napkins	Fans	Corsets	China	Towels
Oilcloth	Notions	White Goods	Prints	Furnishings

These are only a few of the thousands of items in our large and attractive stock which we invite you to inspect. To those who prefer, we will say that we still give trading stamps with cash purchases when desired. We trust that we may serve you to our mutual good.

## Kloepfer's New York Store

Plymouth

## GRAND HOTEL

(Formerly The Kellison)

Opposite Penna. R. R. Depot  
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Nearest good hotel to all depots. Only two blocks from the Main st. Special rates to people from Culver and the Academy.

ANDY BOWELL, Owner.

## EXCHANGE BANK

Insured  
Against Burglary

Does a  
General Banking  
Business  
Makes Loans  
Receives Money  
on Deposit  
Buys Commercial  
Paper  
Farm Loans Made  
at Lowest Rates  
Prompt and Court-  
eous Attention  
to All

S. C. SHILLING  
President

Your Patronage  
Solicited

## CULVER CITY Meat Market

DEALERS IN

FRESH & SMOKED MEATS  
SAUSAGES, ETC.

CEC

WALTER E. SON, Props.  
Cor. Main and Washington Sts.,  
CULVER, IND.

## FRED COOK

CULVER'S

Leading Blacksmith

HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY

All kinds of Repair Work neatly and promptly done.

EAST OF MACHINE SHOP

THE CITIZEN—Only \$1.00 a year.

## STAHL & CO.

FRESH & SMOKED MEATS

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

QUEENSWARE, ETC

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

## STAHL & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 5 . . . . CULVER, INDIANA

## WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

WINTER IS COMING ON

Now is the time to have those rooms re-papered and that job of painting done. We want to show you the handsome new designs in Wall Papers we have received. Our low prices tend to make the cost of "brightening up" as little as possible.

SLATTERY'S DRUG STORE

## W. S. EASTERDAY FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING

Two Phones—Independent and Bell  
Day and Night Calls Receive Prompt Attention

Carry a Complete Line of Furniture

Next Door to Postoffice, Culver, Ind

## PILES

and "Hermit" Salve are incompatible. The disease must leave when you use "Hermit" Salve. Do not free.

## PILES

the sufferer who thinks this disease incurable has never tried that peculiar "Hermit" Salve. A trial will convince the most sceptical. 25c and 50c. All druggists. Hermit Remedy Co., Chicago.



## MISS ALICE TO WED.

CONGRESSMAN NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO, THE MOST FORTUNATE OF MEN.

A Grand White House Wedding in Mid-February—Culmination of Romance Believed to Have Occurred on Ocean Voyage.

There is to be another wedding in the White House, and society at the capital is already looking forward to what undoubtedly will be the most brilliant event in the history of the mansion.

It is just about two years since Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, began to lay siege to the heart of the charming daughter of the President, and his attack has been unrelenting. Now he has captured the heart of Miss Alice, and will lead her to the altar in mid-February.

Several times during the last year Mr. Longworth's engagement to Miss Roosevelt was rumored, but it was never confirmed, and the social world began to conclude that a warm friendship was about all that existed between them.

### Chance of a Lifetime.

It was when Miss Roosevelt determined to accompany Secretary Taft's party to the Orient that Mr. Longworth apparently saw his crowning opportunity, and he forthwith became one of the party. Throughout the jaunt his attentions to the daughter of the President were more marked than ever before, for in his wooing he had the advantage of being the only courtier in the field.

Though his friends now say that they had observed the glint of a glorious victory in his eyes when he returned from the long voyage, he never confided his triumph to a soul, and the first information of the engagement did not reach society until Mrs. Roosevelt told it to a few personal friends in the White House. Then, of course, society soon heard of it.

### Win Tour Europe.

It is expected that after their marriage the distinguished couple will take a leisurely trip throughout Europe. They will, of course, be certain of a splendid reception everywhere, especially in all the capitals of the Old World.

Miss Roosevelt has never been in Europe, although she has had several opportunities and invitations, notably when she was invited by Mrs. White-law Reid when Mr. Reid went to England as special ambassador at the coronation of King Edward.

In Paris, too, the Longworths are certain of lavish entertainment, as Mr. Longworth's sister, the Viscountess de Chambrun, lives there.

Miss Roosevelt, who is the only child of the President's first marriage, will be twenty-two years old in February, and is named for her mother, Alice Lee, of Boston, to whom the President became engaged in his college days at Harvard, and whom he married in 1883.

On the death of her mother, one year after the latter's marriage, Miss Roosevelt



HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

He became the charge of her aunt, Mrs. William S. Cowles, who was then Miss Anna Roosevelt, and to the present day is as much the child of Mrs. Cowles' affection as though she were her daughter instead of her niece.

### Her Debut in Washington.

Miss Roosevelt made her debut at a ball given in the great East Room early in January, 1902, since which date she has enjoyed a succession of attentions never before offered any American girl.

At the World's Fair in St. Louis, when she was the guest of Miss Catlin, Miss Roosevelt was admired by thousands who saw her, and was voted a true type of the American girl. Thousands followed her wherever she went, but her demeanor did not indicate that she was any more than a plain American. Her sweet smile completely captivated the throng, and in St. Louis or the West the President's daughter will always be welcome.

Mr. Longworth is the only son of the late Nicholas Longworth, one of the great millionaires of the West. His mother inherited all of the estate of his father.

### Wholesome Sort of a Man.

The future son-in-law of the President is an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports, as his splendid physical development plainly indicates. He is an expert on the golf links, a cross-country rider, a good marksman with shotgun and rifle, and a veteran fisherman. At Harvard he was a member of the varsity rowing crew, and for three years subsequently rowed in the class

crew. He also was a member of the freshman class of the football team, and actively participated in the promotion of college athletics.

Upon the completion of his course at Harvard, Mr. Longworth studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He served as a member of the school board of his home city until elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1899, by the incredibly small majority of 4, being the only Republican elected that year. Subsequently he served in the State Senate until elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, and was re-

## SENATOR'S DEATH IGNORED.

ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED AT CAPITOL, WHERE HE HAD SERVED MANY YEARS.

Due to Conviction for Defrauding Government of Lands—Both Oregon Congressmen Also Under Indictment or Conviction.

All precedent was ignored by the United States Senate in the case of the death of the late Senator John H.



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MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

turned to the Fifty-ninth Congress by an overwhelming majority. There is a great light in "Nick" Longworth's eyes these days.

### What Became of the Change.

Gen. Chaffee was once asked by a soldier to lend him a quarter.

"Didn't you receive your month's pay yesterday?" asked the General.

"Yes," said the veteran.

"Where's your money now?"

"Why I left the post and crossed the ferry with \$15.50. I met a friend, and we had dinner. The bill was \$8.00. Then I bought \$1.00 worth of cigars; then we went to the theatre for \$4.00. After theatre we went down to the Bowery and I spent \$2.00 there."

"That makes \$15.50," said the General. "What became of the other fifty cents?"

The old soldier seemed puzzled, and finally said:

"Why, I must have spent that foolishly."

### Easy When You Know How.

A farmer left to his eldest son one-half of his seventeen horses, to his second son one-third and to his third son one-ninth. The executor did not know what to do as seventeen will not divide evenly by neither two, three or nine. In the afternoon a neighbor drove over and learning of the difficulty said, "Take my horse and you will then have eighteen." The executor then gave one-half, or nine, to the eldest son; one-third or six, to the second son; and one-ninth, or two, to the youngest, and the neighbor took his horse home and ever after called him "Problem" in the morning and "Solution" in the afternoon.

### Peace Now Reigns.

After wranglings for more than a hundred years, in which time thousands of lives have been sacrificed and the greater portion of the Washoe and Piute Indian tribes wiped out, peace has been declared between those tribes. This arrangement was brought about by Capt. Pete, head chief of the Washoe tribe, and Capt. Dave, head chief of the Piute tribe. They met in Reno, Nevada, and through Johnny Kay, Capt. Dave's lieutenant, the two old warriors shook hands and for an hour or more over the pipe of peace discussed the plans that led to the ending of hostilities. Now they are planning a big peace dance. It will take place at Sparks, and for six days both tribes will join in celebrating the big event. The Piutes once constituted one of the largest tribes in the Northwest and the Washoe tribe was a close second.

The forestry station at Dodge City, Kansas, is giving away trees at the rate of 500,000 a year. Since the inauguration of tree planting on an extensive scale there have been remarkable changes in the climatic conditions of Kansas.



Mitchell, of Oregon. Yet there is no body of men on earth which is a greater stickler for ceremony governed by precedent than is the United States Senate. But the Mitchell case presented a unique situation. The official recognition of the death of a Senator is always a solemn and affecting proceeding, but even the usual funeral rites were omitted in this instance. The Oregon Senator had been convicted of a grave crime against the government. Excepting Senator Burton, of Kansas, no other members of the Senate has ever had to face a criminal trial. The Senate has expelled members and has often exercised its constitutional prerogative of unseating a Senator, but with the two exceptions above stated, it has never been confronted with such a situation as was forced upon the public attention by Senators from Oregon and Kansas.

The Vice-President, who is the President of the Senate, did not appoint the usual committee to attend the funeral held in Portland. Oregon Senator Fulton, the sole representative of Oregon left in Congress, had intended presenting a brief resolution, reciting the death of his colleague, and asking that the Senate adjourn as a mark of respect, but even this was not done. Not even was the desk which the late Senator occupied veiled in the heavy mourning drapery as is the custom. In a word, the Senate, in sadness, passed over the death of its former Senator as quietly and unostentatiously as possible. There have been no eulogies. His successor, appointed by Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat, comes to Washington from the far Pacific slope and the sovereign State of Oregon will again have its full representation in the Senate.

### Seats Vacant in the House.

Oregon's representation in the House will remain vacant until the courts have finally passed upon the indictments and trials of the State's two Representatives, Messrs. Blinger Hermann and John Newton Williamson. Mr. Williamson already has been convicted by a Federal Court of offenses similar to those for which Senator Mitchell was made to suffer, and is now awaiting the outcome of the appeal of his case, as was Senator Mitchell when death gratefully relieved him of further humiliation and woe.

Mr. Hermann is yet to be tried. It thus happens that there was no one in the House from Oregon to make formal announcement to that body of the death of Senator Mitchell, so that no official attention was paid the incident.

There is so little that can be said of the strange, tragic, pitiful case of Senator Mitchell that the men of the Senate who knew him best, who liked him best, who had served in that great forum with him longest, and who are most grieved at the sad ending of his career, have been disinclined to speak of him at all.

"He is dead," said one Senator, "and that ends all. If he were the man I

always thought he was until the exposure of his wrongdoing was made, then he must have welcomed death as a happy issue out of all his trouble. He was an old man. He had sounded the depths and shallows of life. He had run the gamut of human emotions. He had felt the glorious thrills of triumph and the pangs of disappointed ambition. He had associated, the world around, with the men who give impetus and tongue to the uplifting thoughts of mankind that are hurrying us on to a civilization that will eventually realize the poet's dream of Utopia.

"What he must have suffered in his last days—what devils peopled his brain, what repinings of what might have been must have depressed his soul—who can imagine these, let alone tell about them? Napoleon fretting out his proud life on St. Helena never was as unhappy as John H. Mitchell must have been while suffering the stings of humiliation after exposure and conviction came with a suddenness that carried him to the depths of despair. He told more than one Senator who had seen him since his trouble that he would never go to jail."

Had there been attempt to consider resolutions of respect for the memory of Senator Mitchell it is likely that there would have been objection. There is a precedent for such action, for when Senator Broderick, of California, was killed in a duel with Judge Terry, of that State, resolutions of respect were offered in the Senate. They were opposed by Senator Foster, of Connecticut, and the resolutions were referred to a committee and never were heard from afterward.

### GHOST POINTS WAY TO GOLD.

Miner's Story of Discovery of Rich Mineral Deposit in Unexplored Canyon.

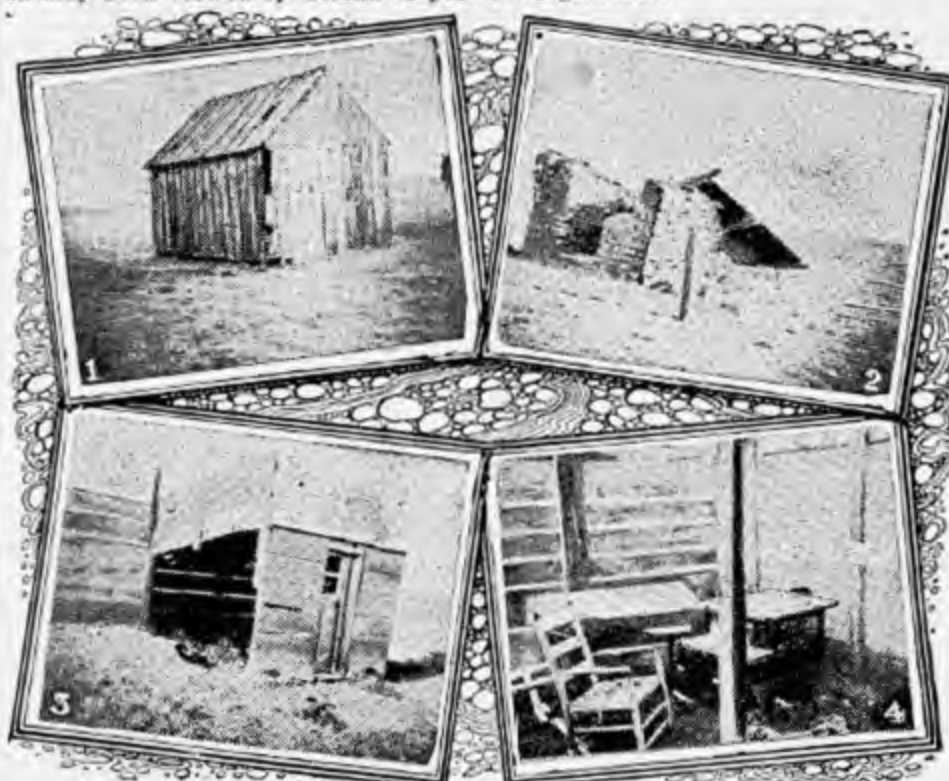
Bringing a large bottle filled with almost pure gold, taken from a lode long hidden in mountain fastnesses, not a great distance from Seattle, W. E. Bartlett and M. C. Black, both well known local business men, are reported back after a perilous trip to the Cascades.

Theirs, however, was labor richly rewarded, though the story is so interwoven with spiritualism and romance that it is well-nigh incredible. Bartlett is the grandson of D. E. Ingels, a miner of the early '50s in those parts, who was murdered in the hills by his partner. The Bartlett family are spiritualists, and Bartlett declares that his dead and murdered grandfather, through a Portland medium, appeared to him and described how he could find the lost mine and that he would be independent for life.

Bartlett asserts positively that he received specific directions from the spirit of his grandfather how to proceed to the lost mine. Moreover, he was told to select M. C. Black to accompany him. The men will not tell of the location of their find, but say it cannot be reached save by making an extremely dangerous trip and one filled with hardship, especially at this time of the year, when the mountains are firm in winter's icy grasp. In the spring they will return and develop their find.

In a rough and mountainous section, they say, they found a gray quartz ledge, literally filled with precious metal. Small pieces were broken off, pounded up in a frying pan which they had with them and the gold picked out. Should the ledge prove as rich as the samples, or even a quarter as rich, a man could pan out in a week's time enough of the gold to make him wealthy.

As an evidence of their find they have the bottle of gold dust, which has already been viewed by dozens of peo-



A GROUP OF FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

Attempts to Hold Government Land Claims Under the Government's North Platte Irrigation Project—Wyoming—Nebraska. Photographed by Government Inspectors.

ple, and assays have been made which prove that the mineral is the real thing.

Hops were introduced into England in 1524 by a native of Artois—the home of the Artesian well. Physicians denounced their use as dangerous and Henry VIII forbade brewers in his kingdom to use hops in making ale.

For nearly half a century the sewing machine has been in use, and yet for the shirt we wear the poor workman receives but sixty to eighty cents a dozen.

## FOILS THE LAND THIEVES.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK'S RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF LAND GRABBERS.

Was Earliest and Strongest Advocate of Government Irrigation—Irrigation Work of His Department Highly Successful.

By Richard H. Byrd.

It is rumored that among probable Cabinet changes Secretary Hitchcock is to shortly retire from the Interior Department of which he has been the head since the second McKinley administration. It will be recalled that more or less definite statements as to Mr. Hitchcock's retirement and his probable successors have been of very frequent and regular occurrence, but the reason therefore is probably not hard to find. Mr. Hitchcock has made a very great Secretary of the Interior. He has torn to pieces a vast fabric constructed to steal, not acres, but square miles of the public lands, to grab from the government great tracts worth millions of dollars. The land grabbers have been men in high positions; they have employed perjury, bribery and forgery, to say nothing of more forcible crimes to defraud their country. Their ring was backed by wealthy and influential men and included members of the legislatures, United States Commissioners, special land agents, notaries, etc. The trail even led to the head of the General Land Office, into the national House of Representatives and into the United States Senate. The loose land laws of the country made their task possible if not easy.

### Crime in High Places.

Secretary Hitchcock, shortly after he became a member of the Cabinet, had his attention called to evident frauds in the acquirement of government land. He set to work a quiet investigation. It finally culminated in the indictment of great numbers of people and in the recent conviction of a United States Senator and a Member of Congress. Perhaps, though the culmination is not yet, no man knows where the trail may lead next or how much evidence Mr. Hitchcock has and is working up.

It is stated to have been a good deal of a surprise to the wisecracks at Washington, and in fact throughout the country, to see the way in which the Secretary of the Interior has "made good" in his land fraud prosecutions. It was never supposed last winter that the government could ever secure a conviction of any Congressman or Senator in Oregon. It was announced that the Secretary had been ill advised and had gotten himself into a deep hole, the outcome of which would be disastrous to himself.

### Tried to Have Him Removed.

The Secretary remarked on several occasions that the land frauds were astounding in their magnitude but that he proposed to stop them. He was laughed at but just the same some of the land grabbers began to get a little nervous and the newspaper rumors began, to the effect that Secretary Hitchcock would probably resign in the course of two or three months, after he had finished with certain investigations being made at that time. But the investigations have never been finished. Before one batch of frauds has been disposed of, another sensation has been sprung in some other state so that there has never been a time when a change in the Interior Department would not have been hailed as a victory for the land grabbers.

dent McKinley's administration, were as strong recommendations of this policy as have ever been written. He called attention to the fact that a vast fortune was allowed annually to waste itself throughout the West; that a water supply was uselessly running to the sea which would irrigate 70 million acres of the most fertile desert land in the world, and he called attention to the fact that an irrigated west was capable of supporting the entire present population of the United States. It was not in keeping with the spirit of the times that this great opportunity for home building should be neglected by the nation.

Then when Colonel Roosevelt became President, the irrigation bill was passed and the administration of the law was entrusted to the Interior Department. Mr. Hitchcock was ready. The Geological Survey, a bureau of his department, had been making extensive surveys and in reality, getting ready for such a law, so that work was immediately commenced and instead of eight or ten years of prepara-



HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior.

tion and reconnoissances and surveys, such as has been the history in the great irrigation works of every other country, there are to-day in course of construction, a dozen huge projects, and last June, just three years after the law was passed, the first project was completed.

### Of Vast Import to Nation.

Secretary Hitchcock's vigorous work in saving the public domain for home-seekers, and in bringing into practical operation a policy for the absolute creation out of a desert nothing, of thousands and eventually millions of prosperous American homes is, in reality the greatest work of the generation. The actual benefit of this great internal development and improvement of the nation's property far surpasses the work of any other department of the government.

(The following is the last portion of the report of the President's Public Lands Commission, two of whose members are employed under Secretary Hitchcock, and whose views on land frauds accord with their chief's.)

### Grazing Lands.

The great bulk of the vacant 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 limit 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 or 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 parcelled 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 years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate. Violence and homicide frequently follow, after which new adjustments are made and matters quiet down for a time. There are localities where the people are utilizing to their own satisfaction the open range, and their demand is to be left alone, so that they may parcel out among themselves the use of the lands; but an agreement made to-day may be broken to-morrow by changing conditions of shifting interests.

The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted, naturally and inevitably, in overgrazing and the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory. Lands useful for grazing are losing their only capacity for productivity, as, of course, they must when no legal control is exercised. It is not yet too late to restore the value of many of the open ranges. Lands apparently denuded of vegetation have improved in condition and productiveness upon coming under any system of control which affords a means of preventing overstocking and of applying intelligent management to the land. On some large tracts the valuable forage plants have been utterly exterminated, and it is impracticable even to rescue them. On other tracts it will be possible by careful management for the remaining native plants to recover their vigor and to distribute seeds, which will eventually restore much of the former herbage. Prompt and effective action must be taken, however, if the value of very much of the remaining public domain is not to be totally lost.

The conclusions as to grazing reached by your commission were based:

First. Upon the results of long acquaintance with grazing problems in the public land States on the part of each member of your commission.

Second. Upon the results of careful ex-



aminations made for the commission of the grazing systems of the State of Texas, the State of Washington, the Union and Northern Pacific railroads, and of the Indian office in the case of permits to stockmen for the use of Indian lands suitable for grazing, and of the grazing system throughout the West. A map has been prepared showing the general location and area of the summer, winter, and year-long ranges, and the sections which are largely dependent upon a temporary water supply for their utilization in grazing, and those where there has been extensive development by wells and windmills. We believe this map will be found exceedingly valuable and interesting in the consideration of all grazing problems, and it is therefore submitted in the appendix.

Third. Upon the results of a meeting called to confer with the commission by the National Live Stock Association in Denver early in August, 1904, which was attended by the Secretary of Agriculture and by representative stockmen from all the grazing-land States and Territories. The opinion of the stockmen present was almost unanimous in favor of some action on the part of the government which would give the range user some right of control by which the range can be kept from destruction by overgrazing and the controversies over range rights can be satisfactorily eliminated, the only question being as to the most satisfactory method by which such right may be obtained.

Fourth. Upon 1,400 answers received to a circular letter addressed to stockmen throughout the West. These answers show that under the present system the pasturing value of the ranges has deteriorated and the carrying capacity of the lands has greatly diminished; that the present condition of affairs is unsatisfactory; that the adoption of a new system of management would insure a better and permanent use of the grazing lands; and that a certain improvement in range con-

ditions has already been brought about by range control on the forest reserves, and that the great bulk of the western stockmen are definitely in favor of government control of the open range.

Fifth. Upon facts presented at many public meetings held throughout the West and upon innumerable suggestions which have been received and considered.

Your commission concurs in the opinion of the stockmen that some form of government control is necessary at once, but is opposed to the immediate application of any definite plan to all of the grazing lands alike, regardless of local conditions or actual grazing value.

The following plan is intended to bring about the gradual application to each locality of a form of control specifically suited to that locality, whether it may be applicable to any other locality or not. Your commission recommends that suitable authority be given to the President to set aside, by proclamation, certain grazing districts or reserves. To the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose department is found the special acquaintance with range conditions and live-stock questions which is absolutely necessary for the wise solution of these problems, authority should be given to classify and appraise the grazing value of these lands, to appoint such officers as the care of each grazing district may require, to charge and collect a moderate fee for grazing permits, and to make and apply suitable and appropriate regulations to each grazing district. These regulations should be framed and applied with special reference to bringing about the largest and most profitable occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers. All land covered by any permit so given should continue to be subject to future and improved regulations notwithstanding such permit.

**Mining Laws.**

Your commission has not yet found it possible to take up the extremely important subject of the revision of the mining laws with the thoroughness which it deserves. From the evidence already submitted it is apparent that important changes are necessary, both in the United States and in Alaska. The commission hopes to treat this matter more at length in a subsequent report.

**Rights of Way.**

Year after year the question of rights of way across the public lands and reservations has been brought to the attention of the Congress in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The laws on this subject are numerous and are very often incongruous. Rights of way are granted contingent upon the expiration of work within a definite time, but decisions and practices are now in force under which it has become almost impossible to divert the public lands of the incumber of these rights, granted conditionally in the first place, but still in existence, although the conditions were not fulfilled.

Rights such as these are very numerous. They lie dormant until actual development has begun to take place, either under the reclamation act or otherwise; then they appear in enormous numbers to the very serious hindrance of new enterprises. Your commission is engaged on a study of this subject and will report hereafter upon it.

Attention is called again to the recommendation of your commission in its previous report (hereto attached) that entry of agricultural lands included in forest reserves be permitted under surveys by metes and bounds, and special emphasis is directed to the recommendation, which is here renewed, that in such cases actual residence at home on the land be required and that no commutation be allowed.

**Large and Small Holdings.**

Detailed study of the practical operation of the present land laws, particularly of the desert-land act and the commutation clause of the homestead act, shows that their tendency has been to bring about about land monopoly rather than to multiply small holdings by actual settlers. The land laws, decisions, and practices have become so complicated that the settler is at a marked disadvantage in comparison with the shrewd business man who aims to acquire large properties. Not infrequently their effect is to put a premium on perjury and dishonest methods in the acquisition of land. It is apparent, in consequence, that in very many localities and, perhaps, in general, a larger proportion of the public land is passing into the hands of speculators and corporations than into those of actual settlers who are making homes.

This is not due to the character of the land. In all parts of the United States known to your Commission where such large holdings are being acquired the results are the same.

There exists and is spreading in the West a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the present condition of affairs in the land laws, which not only represents a relatively low industrial development, but whose further extensions carry with it a most serious threat. Politically, socially, and economically this system is indefensible. Had the land laws been effective and effectually

enforced its growth would have been impossible. In defense of large estates that threaten the land so held will eventually be put by its best use. Whatever their final considerations may support this statement, in practice it is almost universally true. If the land is to be used for anything, it must be used by the man who owns and works his land, and if it could the owners of large tracts rarely have the capital to develop them effectively.

Although there is a tendency to subdivide large holdings in the long run, yet the desire for small holdings is so strong and the belief in their rapid increase in value so controlling and so widespread that the speculative motive governs; and men go to extremes before they will subdivide lands which they themselves are not able to utilize.

The fundamental fact that characterizes the present situation is this: That the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. A. RICHARDS,  
P. H. NEWELL,  
GILFORD PINCHOT.

**Great Surgical Feat.**

"Dr. Spiltoon in town. Why there's no kind of a fracture he can't set, and set with satisfactory results."

"Is that so?" said the man with the steely blue eye. "I wonder if he would be any good at setting a broken egg."

**The Making of Events.**

Some men are hammerers, and they fall with swift relentless shock. This life for them is, after all, one grand persistent knock.

And some are anvil standing there in unsmiling repose. Firm placed and solid they must bear The impact of the blows.

The hammer has its work to do. The anvil may not yield. In opposition, 'twixt the two The world's work is revealed."

**Was no Repeater.**

A young Irishman, who had married when but nineteen, complained of the difficulties of married life and swore he'd never marry so young again if he lived to be the age of Methuselah.

The longest lane had a turning. It is part of every man's plan. And the river wide we lag beside, Is crossed by a single span.

The longest night has a morning. The sun never fails to rise. And the mountains of doubt we worry about, Are destined straight to the skies.

three, of gentlemanly appearance, in excellent health and of a very easy-going, liberal turn of mind. He is by nature well fitted to rule over the stubborn Norwegians, who do not mind the harness so long as they do not feel the whip. He is a typical sailor, and this fact alone will make him popular in Norway. Another circumstance in favor of King Charles or King Haakon VII., as he will be styled, is that he understands the language of the Norwegian people; their traditions and history are part of those of the com-

monwealth of Scandinavia.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer, was largely responsible for the movement that caused Norway to seek a King in the person of Prince Charles of Denmark. Many Americans had hoped that the new King would select Dr. Nansen as Norway's first minister to the United States, but it seems that he has been chosen to represent Norway at the London court.

**DISINFECTED BARBERS.**

Our German cousins have gone far ahead of us in hygienic requirements with reference to barber shops, according to Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfurt.

The municipal restrictions apply not only to the utensils and cosmetics, but

## THE NEW NORWAY.

### PEACEFUL WITHDRAWAL FROM SISTER MONARCHY UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

**Frustration of Cherished Ideal of Sweden to Gradually but Completely Absorb Norway—Personality of New Monarch.**

A new monarchy has been founded and its King rules his people to-day; yet the accomplishment has been made without one deed of violence. Fancy, a few hundred years ago, the secession of a powerful people from a yet more powerful one. The new regime would needs have possessed a genius and a daredevil for a leader, and then waded with him through rivers of blood in order to establish the new throne.

But in the case of Norway, the ballot box was the only weapon used and the case is without a parallel in history.

The strange anomaly, too, is presented of the birth of a new dynasty, while the most aristocratic and autocratic dynasty, situated immediately adjoining it, is tottering to its fall.

By vote of the Storting, Norway's legislative body, the Norwegian people decided to separate from Sweden; by vote of the Norwegians the new regime was selected in a monarchial form; and again by vote of the Storting, Prince Charles of Denmark was selected as the new ruler. There were a number of the bright lights of Norway who favored a republican form of government, but they could only muster to their banners about twenty percent of the entire vote cast.

The separation of Norway from Sweden by vote of the Storting is but the culmination of a struggle that goes way back to the early part of the present century. The general cause assigned for the separation is the refusal of King Oscar of Sweden to grant Norway a separate consular service of its own. But this overlooks a salient fact of history.

**Intended Effacement of Norway.**

Bernadotte, Napoleon's marshal, when invited by the Swedish nobles to become king, pledged himself, for himself and his successors, to make it the great principle of Swedish diplomacy to gradually effect the absorption and effacement of Norway. The nobility of Sweden hoped by this method to atone for the loss of Finland. Bernadotte was unable to complete this project, but instead arranged a union which gave Norway many rights. His pledge he kept so far as he could and each of his successors has felt it binding on him. King Oscar of Sweden, kind and good natured, would probably have been glad enough to give the Norwegians their separate consular service, but for the promise made by his ancestor.

For the eighty-seven years that the line of Bernadotte has been on the Swedish throne Norway has never relinquished the demand for independence, and the fruition of this great dream is certain to be followed by determined efforts toward progress. They are intensely democratic, are the Norwegians, in marked contrast to the Swedes, who have the habit of aristocracy strongly fixed upon them. There are said to be only five noble families in Norway, while there are three thousand in Sweden.

**Outwitting the Russian Game.**

With such difference in temperament many expected the people of Norway to vote for a republic, but since the separation became a certainty there has never been a moment that anything but a monarchy was possible. Had a republic been selected, such a government would have gotten little sympathy from any of the powers of Europe, so that Russia, which has always cast longing eyes at Norway, might easily absorb the Norwegians when the time for the blow came. The split between Sweden and Norway seemed to offer a new chance for Russia to pounce upon the little mouse, but the cleverness of the diplomats of Norway in selecting King Edward's nephew as ruler and thereby making England an ally, thwarts Russia in all efforts to absorb the new monarchy.

With Prince Carl, second son of Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, the new King of Norway, the Bernadottes do not cease to reign over the upper half of the Scandinavian peninsula, popular opinion notwithstanding. The mother of the new Norwegian King was at one time Princess of Sweden and Norway; her father, Charles XV., ruled over the union prior to King Oscar II.'s accession to the throne.

**King Haakon VII.**

The King is a young man of thirty-

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8 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

**COCHLAN NEARING LIMIT.**

**"Hoch der Kaiser" Rear Admiral Has Unlooked for Celebration—Retires Next Year.**

One of the most troubled men in Uncle Sam's Navy, on a certain Saturday last month was Rear Admiral Cochlan, commandant of the New York Navy Yard. He discovered it was his sixty-first birthday.

According to all accounts the admiral did not, or would not, know his age. His headquarters in the old frame building at the yard was fragrant when he walked upstairs yesterday morning. Sixty-one American beauty roses were on his desk. At the entrance the admiral halted.

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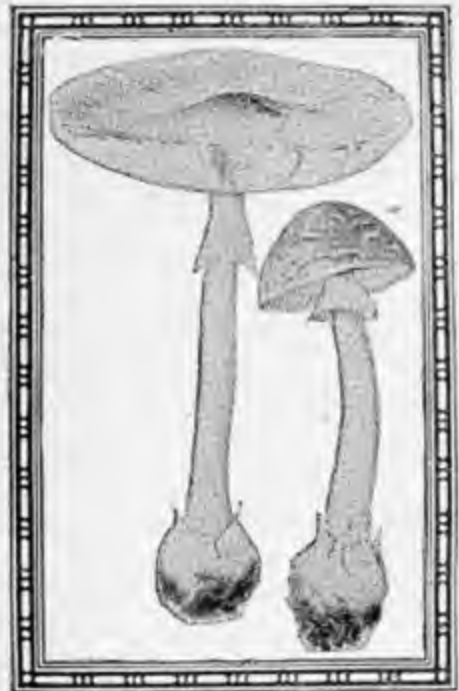
## EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

"Mushroom Growing and Mushroom Spawn Making" is the title of a very interesting bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture. This is a subject which, to most farmers, is surrounded by a haze of mystery and hesitation, owing to the fact that there are a number of species of mushrooms which are poisonous.

### Determining the Poisonous Fungi.

The first question a man will ask is "How can I tell a toadstool from a mushroom?" The Department answers this question by saying that you can not tell a mushroom from a toadstool because mushrooms are toadstools. The general belief is well-nigh universal in this country that the fleshy umbrella-shaped fungi are divided into two classes—mushrooms, which are edible, and toadstools, which are poisonous. The assumed difference does not exist. All fleshy umbrella-shaped fungi are toadstools; a number of these are edible, and commerce applies the name mushroom; but not a small number of other toadstools are edible, and a great many of them, probably the



THE FLY AGARIC.

Deadly Poison and Closely Resembles the Edible Mushroom.

most of them, are not poisonous. Ability to distinguish poisonous varieties from those that are edible is not easily learned. On the other hand those who wish to collect fungi for their own consumption or the market must begin by committing to memory the distinguishing marks of a few species. Until this is done one must not venture to trust to general rules for distinguishing good species from bad. Thelid expert, able, however, which the buttons, or no one, unexpanded fungi, since in their young condition it is often impossible, even for experts, to recognize what the species is. The Department of Agriculture has issued a number of bulletins on mushroom growing which give certain rules for determining the difference between the edible common field mushrooms and those that are deadly poisonous. This subject is particularly treated in the Year Book for 1897; reprints of this portion can be obtained from the Division of Publications.

The mushroom in commerce is practically the fruit of the mushroom plant, and not the plant itself. The plant proper is a white or bluish white mold—the spawn—that grows in fields and manure piles. Comparing the mushroom to an apple tree, we have the trunk, branches and leaves buried in the ground, leaving only the apples themselves standing above the ground. The toadstool, like the apple, contains the means of reproduction—the apple contains seeds, while the toadstool is filled with microscopic, dust-like bodies having the same function as seeds.

### Important Crop Abroad.

Mushrooms are extensively grown in England and France, and to a limited extent in Belgium, Germany and in many other countries. Paris, however, is the center of commercial production. In the vicinity of that city the culture of mushrooms is now almost entirely

Many people who would enjoy mushrooms added to their menu are deterred because of the difficulty of obtaining them except at considerable expense, and because of unfamiliarity as to methods of home culture.

Mushrooms are easy to grow, and beginners are often as successful with them as are those having an extensive experience. Aside from preparing the manure and making up the beds, it is a clean crop to handle and occupies little space. The gathering, sorting, packing and marketing of the mushrooms can be easily taken care of by the women of the household.

Cellars or basement rooms where the temperature in the winter does not go below 55 degrees or does not rise above 65 degrees are suitable places for growing mushrooms. It is hardly advisable to grow them under the living part of the house, since the odor of the manure will permeate the dwelling. Stables that are not too cold in winter are suitable.

### Preparation of the Beds.

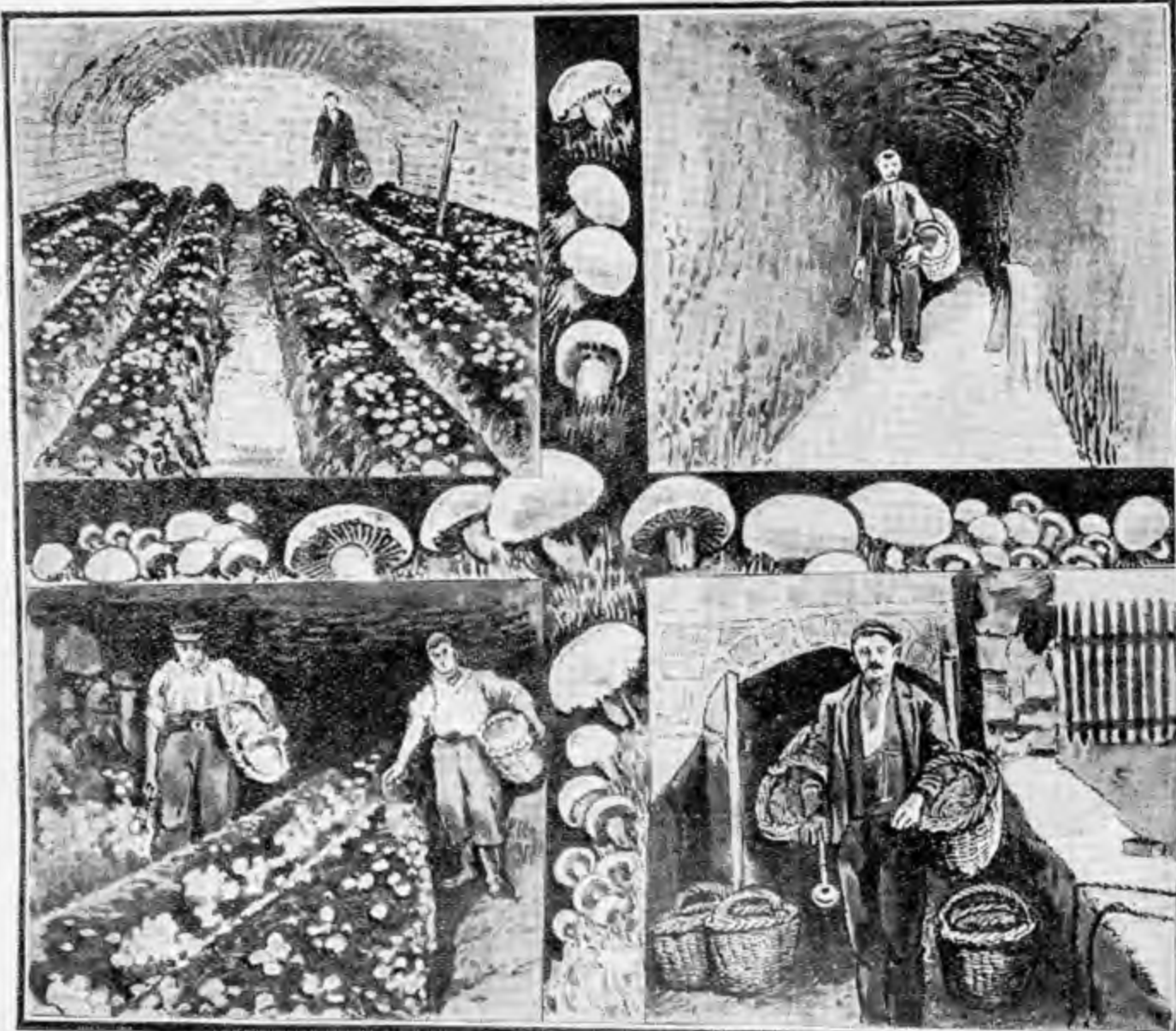
The mushroom bed is best prepared from horse manure that comes from well-bedded stables. Some straw is desirable, but a large percentage is objectionable and should be removed. The manure is cured by putting it under cover in piles three to four feet deep and of any length and width. It usually requires from ten to fifteen days to cure, but should not be put in the beds or boxes until the temperature has

cities, although many large growers continue to sell entirely by contract or by special orders to hotels and restaurants. The farmer, however, will find ready sale for any of the standard varieties. Should basement or cellar be unavailable, open-air culture may be resorted to, although this method



VENTILATOR OF PARISIAN MUSHROOM CAVE.

of growing is more difficult owing to the impossibility of maintaining even temperatures and controlling the moisture of the beds. The various bulletins



SCENES IN SOME OF THE GREAT MUSHROOM CAVES OF PARIS.

gone down to 100 degrees. A layer of the more strawy portion of the manure is first put on the bottom and then thoroughly tramped or pounded down. Succeeding layers are then applied and each packed down until the bed is 10, 12 or 14 inches deep. Cultivated mushroom spawn, used for planting the beds, may be obtained from nearly any seedman in the form of dried manure bricks. These should be broken up into pieces about 2 inches in diameter, planting each piece in the bed 8 to 10 inches apart by making a suitable hole 2 inches deep and pressing the spawn firmly into it. The hole should then be again filled with the manure and packed down firmly. The bed is covered loosely with excelsior or straw to retain the moisture and to

of the Department of Agriculture on mushroom growing may be obtained on application.

### TO MAKE PERFECT PORK.

Method of Slaughtering Which Insures Wholesome Meat.

A Kansas City man has discovered a novel method of preparing pork for the market in a way that will give to the people a meat which is perfectly wholesome. The theory is advanced that when a pig is sent to slaughter, every squeal emitted in the process of slaughter is an audible announcement of a nervous reaction that effects every fiber of its body, producing such changes as will be detrimental to any one partaking of the flesh. The plan proposed is to drive the porker up an incline into a small pen. Just as he steps in the pen the platform tilts and runs him down a chute. At the end of this chute there is a bucket of slop or mash, or any other pig delicacy. The animal pokes his snout into the bucket when his whole head is caught in a trap and nitrous oxide renders him unconscious before he has time to let out even a little squeal. While the pig is in this state it is slaughtered. There is no excitement, no squeal and consequently no thermic changes, use.

### The Strenuous Life.

"Indeed, Mr. Hurryup, this is so unexpected. You embarrass me very much." Hurryup (glancing at the clock) "I'll give you one minute to recover from your embarrassment."

### When the Stork Flew Down.

"Mama, were you at home when I was born?" "No, dear, I was at grandma's in the country." "Wasn't you awfully surprised when you heard about it?"

### At the Literary Tea.

Miss Sappho—"And you haven't said a word about my new poem." Mr. Cholly—"Aw beg you' pardon—greatest, you know—wreatly, Miss Sappho, I didn't think you could write to such a—aw—depth of profundity."—Life.

### Too Much Yet Not Enough.

"What's the matter, Willie," asked grandma. "Did you eat too much dinner?" "No," sobbed the little fellow, "I'm just feeling bad 'cause I didn't eat enough to make me feel uncomfortable."

## CHEW FOODS THOROUGHLY.

GLADSTONE CHEWED MEAT THIRTY-TWO TIMES—OTHERS RECOMMEND FIFTY.

Certain Indigestion Preventative—Less Food Well Masticated Furnishes More Nourishment for Body—Saliva A Digestive.

Gladstone chewed every mouthful of meat he ate thirty-two times, but sixty times is not too often to chew a mouthful of solid food, according to a well-known specialist on stomach diseases, who declares that it is the one sure way to avoid indigestion, stomach and intestinal troubles.

"Each mouthful should be chewed from fifteen to sixty seconds, according to the kind of solids it contains," he says. "Every piece should be ground into fine pulp and thoroughly mixed with the saliva in the mouth before it is in a condition to be properly digested. Swallowing should be a slow, almost formal action, for if a bite is gulped down even after it has been well masticated it will cause distress by lodging in the thorax for a few seconds and bringing on a dull heaviness in the chest and stomach."

"Some foods should be more thoroughly masticated than others. For instance, beef, veal, mutton—in fact, all heavy foods should be chewed for at least a minute, while soft cereals, mushes and well-cooked vegetables need not be held in the mouth for more than fifteen seconds before they will be ready to swallow. All liquids—tea, coffee, milk, wine, water—should be drunk slowly. Five minutes at least should be given over to the slow sipping of a cup of fluid, whether it is hot or cold, for a quantity suddenly put into the stomach is not healthful, and

IT COSTS 10¢

HEALTH IN THE HOME

"O, Blessed Health! He who has thee has little more to wish for! Then art above gold and treasure."

IT'S WORTH \$10

What is it that you most want or most value in your life? Isn't it good health or something you must have good health to get? What then is good health worth to you? What would you give to avoid a day's sickness, after the sickness had come? "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure." If you will read the health page in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine every month, for one year, and follow its teachings, you will never need to be sick or to pay a doctor's bill. What would that be worth to you? Wouldn't it be worth ten dollars? Of course it would. We all know that. Well you can save \$2.50 by reading Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine for one year. The Magazine will cost you just ten cents. No more—No less!

IT COSTS 10¢

HOME COOKING

Cooking is one of the still untaught arts that enable our great people to progress.—Jennie C. Benedict

IT'S WORTH \$10

### And Then About Cooking.

You've heard the old saying:

"The Lord sends the food, and the Devil the cooks."

Good Cooking Contributes to Good Health.

As Shakespeare says:

"Let good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both."

Did you ever hear of good digestion waiting on bad cooking? Had health goes with bad cooking. And the Home Cooking Department in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine is an aid to the Good Health Department.

### Good Cooking and Good Health!

They're The Gold Dust Twins that make the work of life easy and lead us on through happy and useful years to a hale and hearty old age. Sit right down—NOW—and send your dime, or five two-cent stamps, so as to get this magazine ONE WHOLE YEAR FOR TEN CENTS. The Good Health and Good Cooking Departments in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine are not edited with a pair of scissors. They are edited with a set of brains, backed up by a life-time of study and experience. And what it has to tell is told in a plain, straightforward way that everybody can understand and know just what to do to enjoy Good Cooking and Good Health. When you send your subscription, write your name and post office address so plainly that you will be sure it will be entered right, and send with it one Dime or Five Two-Cent Stamps to

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son should be more thoroughly masticated."

Chewing food thoroughly accomplishes the double results of masticating it so that the juices of the stomach can get at the individual particles and combining it with the saliva, which, in itself, is a powerful digestive agent.

### Worse Than Welch Rarebit.

Microbes in the water, Microbes in the air, Microbes in the pie and cake, Microbes everywhere; Laying for us in the cold, Likewise in the heat; Every time we draw our breath Or stop to drink or eat.

In horrid consternation We vainly try to sleep; We know that through the casement The Microbes strive to creep; Though as creation's mighty lords We swagger and pretend, The Microbe is the only one Who triumphs in the end.

### No Four Flushing.

The President stands pat on the American navy. And yet he maintains that it needs constant revision. Now let us take the problem home with us and work it out by the use of a little midnight Rockefeller.

## Kirk's AMERICAN CROWN SOAP

Is a green soap, consistency of paste, a perfect cleanser for automobile machinery and all vehicles; will not injure the most highly polished surface. Made from pure vegetable oils. If your dealer does not carry American Crown Soap in stock, send us his name and address and we will see that your wants are supplied. Put up in 12½, 25 and 50 lb. pails.

James S. Kirk & Company CHICAGO, ILL. CHICAGO, ILL.

## Foster's Ideal Cribs

Accident Proof

## STOP YOUR RUNAWAY

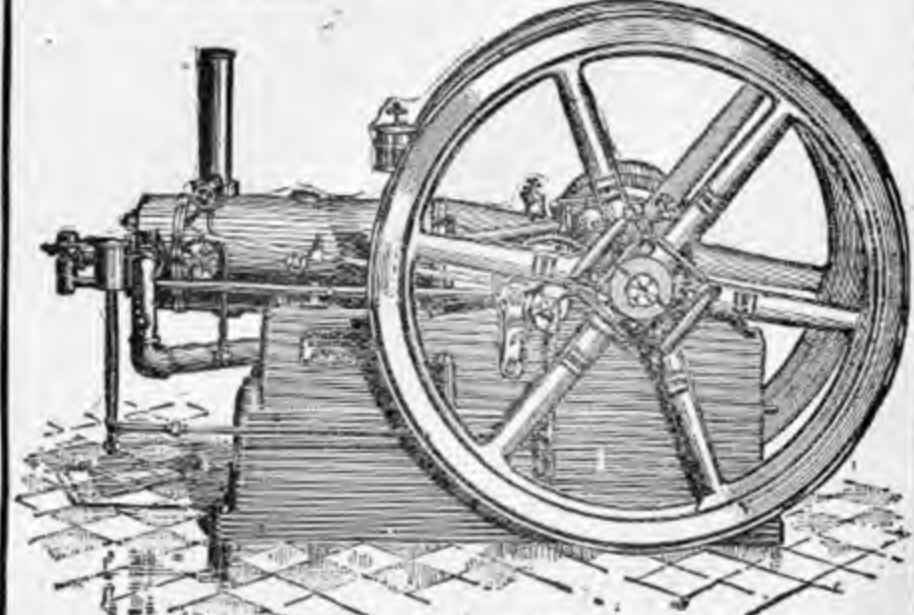


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WORKS INDEPENDENTLY OF THE DRIVING REINS. Write for descriptive circular, free on application, to THE GEER MANUFACTURING CO., 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK. Will Stop any Horse or Money Refunded.

## International Harvester Co. GASOLINE ENGINES

When equipped with an I. H. C. gasoline engine, the farm, the dairy, the mill, the threshing machine, or the husker and shredder can be operated more economically than with any other power. Farmers who have water to pump, wood to saw, feed to grind or corn to shell, can do this work at a minimum cost with I. H. C. engines.



### I. H. C. HORIZONTAL ENGINE

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following sizes: 2, 3 and 5 H. P., vertical type, stationary; 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 H. P., horizontal type, stationary; and 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 H. P., horizontal type, portable.

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International Harvester Co. of America

(Incorporated)

7 Monroe Street

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A PLATE OF THE FINEST EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.

confined to the underground limestone quarries or cement mines. These caves are not unlike some of our mines with galleries or halls radiating in every direction. Most of these are well ventilated by shafts, protected at the surface by wooden towers. Until recent times the mushroom growers of Paris refused to allow visitors to these caves, some of which are miles in length—the cultural methods being carefully guarded. Even to-day it is not easy to obtain permission to make a casual visit to the mushroom caves. The total production of mushrooms in Paris alone in 1901 amounted to more than 10,000,000 pounds.

In the United States fresh mushrooms have only recently been of any importance commercially, although they are not grown to any extent.

Harvesting the Crop Mushrooms are ready to pick about the time the gills beneath the umbrella portions are a bright pink color. The beds should be gone over every day; every mushroom that is large enough for market should be picked. In picking, the mushroom should not be cut off at the root, but by catching it by the top and giving it a gentle twist or bend the fruit will come away from the ground quite easily.

There is now a good open market for fresh mushrooms in a few of the larger



COMMON MEADOW MUSHROOM.

Edible and Delicious, or cake, require about half as long a time as the chewing of meats. "Persons who have vigorous exercise and sit up late should have a fourth meal at about 11 or 12 o'clock. This should be the lightest of all. "Foods fried should be chewed a longer time than those prepared by boiling, baking or roasting, for they are harder to digest, and for that reason