

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, 8 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.

B. W. S. WISEMAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CULVER, INDIANA.

DR. H. A. DEEDS,

DENTIST

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

—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.

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.

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.

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

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 office.

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

All the current magazines may be had at the drug store.

Everybody reads THE CITIZEN.

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:

Mary Sill vs. Delbert Sill; for execution against body.

Caroline Lauer vs. Elmer D. McKinstry, et al.; complaint on note and to foreclose mortgage.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The following cases were dismissed:

State of Indiana vs. John Klapp; charged with keeping a house of ill fame;

Four cases of the State of Indiana vs. Wm. Overman; for selling liquor on Sunday;

The Jacob Fralich ditch, which runs through German and North townships;

John D. McLaren vs. Miranda E. Williams; on account;

Anna Glaze vs. Philander Glaze; for divorce;

The foreclosure case of Louisa A. Cappel vs. Annie Morris and Howard Morris;

The case of Alexander M. Griffin vs. Sophronia Griffin and Wm. Reed; on note.

The case of the State Exchange Bank of Argos, Ind., vs. Marion L. Brewer, on note, the court found in favor of the defendant, who was awarded his costs.

Albert Siddall pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was fined one dollar and imprisoned in the county jail for ten days.

H. H. Bonham recovered judgment against Bert R. Hand for \$178.20. Suit was brought on note.

Julia A. Sult recovered judgment against Jennie A. and Albert Pence on note to the amount of \$60.50.

Fannie A. Harris was granted a divorce from Charles Harris and custody of children.

IN THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Frank Caul was appointed constable of Bourbon township.

Harley A. Logan was appointed by the Board as county attorney.

Abner Vinnedge, of North township, Frank Walmer, of Bourbon, and John C. Kuhn, of Plymouth, were granted liquor licenses.

Joel Anglin was elected President and Wm. L. Yantiss Secretary of the Board of County Commissioners for the year 1906.

The reports of Jones Grant, county treasurer, and H. L. Singrey, county auditor, for the year 1905 were approved by the Board.

The report of Peter J. Krueyer as County Asylum Superintendent for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1905, was approved by the Board.

W. C. Nusbaum, of Warsaw, Indiana, was appointed as Foreign Fee Collector. Said collector to receive twenty-five per cent of the amount collected.

Wm. O'Keefe, ex-county treasurer, turned over to the county \$1,320.56 interest for the year 1905, making a total interest turned over \$4,926.34.

Fred Corse, trustee of Center township, filed his application for a head stone for Peter Walley, a deceased ex-union soldier. The same was referred by the Board to the nearest G. A. R. Post.

John R. Miller, of West township, filed application for liquor license. A remonstrance was filed against the sale of liquor in said township which was signed by a majority of the legal voters of West township. The Board found that remonstrance was sufficient and ordered that no license for

the sale of liquor shall be issued in West township for a period of two years.

Chas. Porcher, Cornelius Weaver and George Lemler were appointed viewers for the vacation and establishing of a highway in Polk and West townships and were ordered to meet at the office of Harley A. Logan, at Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1906.

Trustees F. M. Parker, of Union; Fred Corse, of Center; George Hatfield, of Bourbon; B. F. Meredith, of Tippecanoe; Henry Schlosser, of German; W. L. Hoover, of North; George P. Morlock, of West; and O. L. Grossman, of Walnut; filed their reports for the quarter ending December 31, 1905, and were approved by the Board.

In the matter of publishing the delinquent tax lists, the board determined that the cost of its publication shall not exceed the sum of each description, which shall cover the entire cost, including display and headings; and it was entered of record that hereafter no allowance will be made for any part of the notice except for each description the sum of 20 cents, which shall include the total number of descriptions appearing on the list furnished by the auditor, and the treasurer was ordered to add to the tax the sum of 20 cents for each description for notice, as soon as the list is delivered by the auditor to the printer. Should the number of descriptions be less than one hundred, the commissioners will allow at the legal rate for headings and display lines, and other necessary parts of the notice except the descriptions (if auditor determines to publish under such circumstance), and 10 cents for each description. But the treasurer shall tax the 20 cents for each description as ordered.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The November term of the March circuit court closed last Saturday. There will be no more court until the February term, which begins February 12, 1906.

The last will and testament of William R. Harris was filed for probating in the clerk's office.

Lower Paroled.

Ira Lower has been paroled from the Michian City prison and has returned to this city.

It will be remembered that two years ago Friday Ira Lower was arrested on a charge preferred by Ball & Co.

While at Michigan City Lower proved himself to be a model prisoner which was a cause for his hasty parole.

His friends think that he has sufficiently suffered for his guilt and are greatly pleased by his parole.—Plymouth Independent.

O'Brien Elected Chairman.

Wm. H. O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, Tom Taggart's candidate, was chosen state democratic chairman at a meeting of the state committee held at Indianapolis Monday.

After the third ballot a motion by Stevens, of the thirteenth district and seconded by Risk, of the Tenth district, to make unanimous the election of O'Brien was passed and O'Brien declared elected. Taggart will continue as treasurer and Joseph Reilly as secretary.

Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Union township are hereby called to meet at Culver, on Friday, January 12, 1906, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing one committeeman for each precinct and also to elect one delegate and one alternate delegate to the district convention to be held in Plymouth on Tuesday, January 16, 1906, at 1:30 p. m.

E. E. PARKER,
Township Chairman.

Bargains in sleighs at Hays & Son's Livery.

CULVER NEWS GRIST

Happenings of Interest During the Past Seven Days.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Gathered From Many Sources for Readers of The Citizen.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Culver, the beautiful and healthful.

Urias Menser and family are now occupying their new residence.

Mr. Clyde Coffin, of Knox, visited with S. C. Shilling and family last week.

Miss Margaret Hayes entertained a number of her little friends last Friday night.

Wm. York and family have moved into the Zechiel property recently vacated by Austin Romig.

Charles Leguire who, spent the holidays at home with relatives and friends, returned to Illinois Wednesday.

Miss Olive Ralston has returned to Knickerbocker Hall, Indianapolis, after visiting her mother, Mrs. Lilian Ralston, at the Culver cottage.

Steps are being taken by the Vandalia railroad company to erect one of the finest hotels in this part of the state. It is to occupy the present site of the Lake View and is to contain 150 rooms.

It is a whole lot easier getting up and giving the children cough medicine in the night than it is going to be a few years hence getting up to look at the clock and wonder why they are not in.

R. H. Lyon has resigned as associate editor of the South Bend Tribune, after thirty years' service. His place has been filled by the promotion of Wm. K. Lampert, for some years telegraph editor.

Preaching services at the Culver Christian church Sunday, January 14 at 10 a. m., Sunday school at 11 a. m. The change of time is made so that Rev. Shepherd can get back to Plymouth on the train north at 11:28 a. m.

One of the duties of the incoming town trustees should be, to clean up the streets and alleys, and compel business men and residents to clean up their premises. There are localities where filth is permitted to accumulate that will breed disease when spring opens up.

According to the Warsaw Union civil service officers have been sent there to investigate charges of two prominent republicans collecting campaign assessments in violation of the statutes. No names are furnished, but it is promised developments of a startling character will soon be brought to the surface.

The Anti-Saloon League of Indiana has started a new publication to be known as the "Indiana Issue." The January issue just out contains a salutatory in which it is explained that the publication is to be the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League and that the directors hope to assist the league through its columns. Ulysses G. Humphrey, state superintendent of the league, is the editor.

A Fort Wayne traveling salesman died suddenly and some of his friends telegraphed the undertaker an order to make a large wreath. Investigation showed that the telegram ordered a wreath bearing the words, "Rest in Peace," on both sides of the ribbon and on one side if there should be room, "We shall meet in Heaven." The undertaker was out of town and his new assistant handled the job. It was a startling piece that turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide and it bore the inscription: "Rest in Peace on both sides and if there is room we shall meet in Heaven."

Skating this winter has been rather slim.

Clinton Bondurant, of Plymouth, was in town Friday.

Misses Josie and Tressa Frye took dinner with Ionia Fear Sunday.

Miss Evelyn Howard is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. George Howard spent several days of last week in Chicago on business.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sturgeon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Fear.

No fishing through the ice this winter, as there has been no ice through which to fish.

Miss Pauline Speyer is home from Indianapolis for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Speyer.

The Warsaw Indianian was 50 years old last week, it having been established in 1856. It is the oldest paper in Kosciusko county.

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

George F. Wolford, of this city, and Miss Minnie Banworth, of Chicago, were married at Chicago, Friday afternoon. They will make their home in this city.—Plymouth Independent.

With two interurban lines headed this way, the erection of a 150 room hotel, a new clothing store, and an additional furniture store, Culver may be satisfied with the prospects for the immediate future.

Mrs. H. Philips, of Chicago, and Mrs. A. P. Fletcher, formerly of New York, visited Mr. Tim Wolf and sisters a few days last week. Mrs. Fletcher left Chicago Sunday night to join her husband in San Francisco, Cal.

The congregation of the Reformed church elected the following named officers last Sunday evening: Henry Zechiel, Elder; Walter Hand, Deacon; C. H. Stahl, Treasurer; David Smith, Secretary; Ernest Zechiel, Organist; Mrs. Samuel Buswell, Chorister; Miss Edna Stahl, Assistant Chorister.

Ross Baker, aged 16, son of Joseph Baker, east of Rutland, was quite seriously injured Sunday evening, January 7th, by the accidental discharge of a shot gun, the load striking his right foot, making an ugly wound. It is hoped that he will get along nicely but there is danger of blood poisoning.

The preacher, raising his eyes, from the pulpit in the midst of his sermon, was paralyzed with amazement to see his rude son in the gallery pelting the people below with horse chestnuts. But while the good old man was preparing to frown a reproof, the young hopeful cried out: "You tend to your preachin' daddy, I'll keep 'em awake."

Marion L. Brewer, of Argos, ex-township trustee of Walnut township, was sued in the circuit court on a note for \$3,000 by the State Exchange Bank of Argos. The note was signed by Brewer while he claimed that it was not his personal note, but the note of Walnut township and therefore that he was not personally responsible for its payment. The trial occupied several days and resulted in favor of the defendant.

The minor poet brooded over his lemonade. "Sh-h!" he said darkly. "Can you keep a secret?" "Till death," his companion replied. "Know then," said the poet, seizing the other's wrist, "that I am to be avenged at last on the editor of the Arkon News. I sent him a sonnet last week and poisoned the gum on the return envelope." And with a harsh, blood-curdling laugh the desperate young man passed out into the night.

PUBLICLY INSTALLED

G. A. R. and W. R. C. Honor New Officers Saturday.

FINE BANQUET A FEATURE

Patriotic Songs and Speeches Add Interest to the Occasion.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. met in the K. of P. Hall, January 6, at ten a. m. and were called to order by the president, Mrs. Sarah L. Mosher. The following W. R. C. officers were installed.

Pres.—Sarah Mosher.
S. V. P.—Matilda Rugg.
J. V. P.—Emma Menser.
Sec.—Callie Medbourn.
Treas.—Olivia Bolen.
Chap.—Mary Heminger.
Con.—Sylvia Rea.
Asst.—Ora Menser.

1st Color Bearer—Marian Korp.
2nd Color Bearer—Clara Kline.
3rd Color Bearer—Catharine Heminger.

4th Color Bearer—Sarah Myers.

After the singing of America and a half hour of social talk the corps and post with their families and guests, about ninety in all, marched to the Osborn block where all enjoyed a fine dinner. After dinner they returned to the hall and installed the following G. A. R. officers:

P. C.—J. E. Myers.
S. V. C.—N. Gandy.
J. V. C.—S. Rugg.
Adj.—J. L. Scheuerman.
Q. M.—S. Osborn.
Surgeon—O. A. Rea.
Chap.—M. H. Heminger.
O. D.—Ezra Blanchard.
O. D.—Ezra Spangler.
O. L.—Peter Spangler.
S. M.—George Peoples.
Q. M. S.—L. Wilson.

After installation there were patriotic songs and speeches by Dr. Wiseman and others. A vote of thanks was given the committee of the W. R. C. and to John Osborn for the use of his building.

A Surprise.

Last Thursday evening, January 4th, a large crowd, including the Culver band, gathered at Thomas Houghton's to notify Uncle Tommy of his 77th birthday. The plan to surprise him was a grand success. The genial Mr. Ben Overmyer and his wife were instructed to make Uncle a call that evening to relate some old-time stories, and right here we wish to say that Ben clearly demonstrated his ability along that line, as he held Uncle spell-bound in the sitting-room while the band took possession of the parlor from the east door, which had been secretly arranged for the occasion. When all was ready the band opened the entertainment with a selection suitable for such an occasion. Well, tongue cannot tell the expression seen on Uncle's face. The evening was spent in music, and best of all the oyster supper prepared by kind hands, and served at eleven o'clock. It was certainly suitable for a king. The crowd tendered their best wishes to Uncle Tommy and wended their way homeward. B. M.

Hanly Snubbed.

The executive committee of the Indiana Republican Editorial association at English's hotel last Tuesday night decided to hold a banquet January 25 at the Denison Hotel. Friends of Governor Hanly feel the governor is being slighted by the editors because he is not invited. They say the editors purposely planned to slight him by making Lieutenant Governor Miller the principal guest of the evening. Another speaker prominent is Edwin Holt Hughes, president of DePauw. Hanly is not even invited to attend although other state officials including Attorney General Miller are invited. Hanly's friends are pulling to get the governor an invitation.

THE CULVER CITIZEN.

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Pubs.

CULVER, INDIANA.

By the way, where does the bachelor get his Christmas stocking to hang up?

The farmer poet of Long Island has just made \$300,000 by a sale, but it was not poetry he sold.

President Elliot says "there is not a single rich man" in Cambridge. All the eligible bachelors been gobbled?

The new British premier must have been talking with Joe Leiter. He has expressed a high opinion of Lord Curzon.

A general anti-foreign uprising is looked for in China. But an uprising is always a possibility in the far east.

"Fair coeds should not dance after midnight," according to the deans of women's colleges. And there are no homely coeds.

"Will the coming man marry?" asks Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters. If he doesn't he will show less wisdom than his father did.

London's got it! A society has just been organized there to extract gold from sea water. Her Jernege is named Charrars.

It is ridiculous to say that no man in this country is worth a salary of \$150,000 a year. Every man is worth it, if you ask him.

A Cincinnati millionaire has undertaken the job of cleaning that city's street. Another man who thinks it a disgrace to die rich.

If Satan "looks after his own," as popularly supposed, it is possible he doesn't regard that Detroit statue of him as a good likeness.

Gov. Hanly of Indiana says that no man is worth \$150,000 a year, but we do hope that your wife does not agree with him.—Boston Herald.

Inventor Holland says we shall soon be flying like birds. With apologies for the use of slang, his remarks seem to have more to do with "bugs."

Perhaps King Edward's fad in wearing a scarlet tam o'shanter when he goes hunting is a hint that he doesn't want to be mistaken for a pheasant.

Those corns on the ears from which the Philadelphia telephone girls are suffering are bad enough. But they are not so bad as Watts on the Mind.

Miss Gilman appears to regard it as a criminal offense for the wife of an old man's youth not to be young, slim, beautiful and able to kick the chandelier.

Sixteen snowbound passengers and a train crew in South Dakota lived two days on a pall of oysters. Bet there was a church social cook in that bunch.

It may be a coal miners' strike next April, or it may be a voluntary increase in wages from the operators. The public will get it in the same old place.

Oyama has got his old job back as president of the general staff. He cannot complain that after fighting for his country his employers did not re-instate him.

We need not wonder that the automobile is still imperfect in some particulars, when we reflect upon the length of time it has taken to produce the perfect horse.

And now a New York stock exchange seat has been sold for \$91,000. Some people, if they had \$91,000 all at one time, would never mix up with business any more.

The father of the New York woman who could not struggle along on \$60,000 a year was prophetically named Work. A good many American fathers belong to the same family.

Graft is not always defeated by publicity. It is an enemy that plans sorties, lays mines and plants masked batteries. Its purpose is to wear and weary out honesty.—Ohio State Journal.

Statistics prove that only one American family in twenty has an income of as much as \$3,000 a year. That explains why so many of them buy their automobiles on the installment plan.

The Aero club of France is arranging for an international contest of flying machines to be held in Paris next year and is doing everything possible to put the race course in first-class condition.

The rumor current throughout Tahiti that the United States government has offered France \$4,000,000 for the island is manifestly unfounded. Uncle Sam is now saying up that \$10,000,000 that Ex-Queen Lili has asked for.

Senator Clark of Montana, who owns the queerest house in New York, has paid \$1,750,000 for a California gold mine. When Senator Clark sees a thing that he wants he is willing to

HOWARD LOSES FEDERAL APPEAL

Must Undergo Life Imprisonment for Murder of Gov. Goebel.

KENTUCKY COURT IS UPHELD

Supreme Bench Decides That It Cannot Assume Error in Decision of State Court, but Must Accept Opinion as Correct.

Washington dispatch: According to a decision of the United States Supreme Court James B. Howard must undergo the life imprisonment penalty for the murder of Governor William Goebel of Kentucky on Jan. 30, 1900. Howard has been convicted of the crime three times in the Kentucky courts. Great interest has been attached to the case on the charge that Howard's conviction resulted from a political conspiracy. The democrats. It was charged, prevented Howard from receiving a fair trial because he is a republican.

Howard's attorneys brought the case to this court to secure a review of the ruling of the Kentucky court of appeals, affirming a decision of the circuit court against allowing him another trial. His principal allegation was that the proceedings of the trial court in the matter of selecting and discharging juryman were irregular.

Justice McKenna delivered the opinion affirming the conviction of Howard for killing William Goebel. He reviewed the complaint of Howard's attorneys that the discharge of J. C. Alexander as a juror was in violation of the fourteenth amendment.

Cannot Assume Error.

"We cannot assume error in the decision of the court of appeals," said the justice. "We accept it, as we are bound to do, as a correct exposition of the law of the state. Our inquiry can only be, did the law as applied afford plaintiff in error due process as those words are used in the fourteenth amendment? We think it did. It is not necessary to enter into a lengthy discussion of what constitutes due process of law. That has been done in a number of cases and there is nothing in the present case which calls for a repetition and an extension of the discussion.

"Of what does plaintiff in error complain? The discharge of a juror before he was sworn and the absence of the plaintiff in error from the examination of the juror by the presiding judge. But plaintiff in error consented through his counsel to the examination and there is not an intimation that the juror selected in Alexander's place was not as competent as he."

Spaniards on Canal.

Washington dispatch: The isthmian canal commission resumed work Tuesday on various matters regarding the canal. Chairman Shonts and all the members of the commission except Gov. Magoon were present. Chief Engineer Stevens, who has been requested by the commission to submit any project he may have for a lock canal or for a sea level waterway, if he has one, sat with the commission. Among the important matters considered was on relating to the improvement of the city of Colon. Another was the character of dredges to be employed for harbor work. The proposition to experiment with labor from the north of Spain was suggested by Chairman Shonts, who had learned that men from that country employed on the Canadian Pacific had proved very satisfactory. Carrying out his suggestion, Chief Engineer Stevens was authorized to employ 1,000 men from northern Spain on construction work on the isthmus.

Will Reprimand Young.

Washington special: Secretary Bonaparte has acted upon the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Commander Lucien Young of the Bennington, who was tried on charges connected with the fatal explosion on that vessel at San Diego last summer. The court found Commander Young guilty of a part of the specifications alleging negligence of duty and sentenced him to receive a letter of reprimand, which sentence will be carried out. The case of Ensign Wade, who was associated with Commander Young in this matter, has not yet been disposed of.

Pays Interest in Advance.

Washington dispatch: Secretary Shaw announced Tuesday that the treasury department will anticipate the payment of interest due Feb. 1, 1900, on government bonds. Coupons due on that date will be paid at once on presentation at the treasury department and the several subtreasury offices. Interest checks on registered 3 per cent bonds of 1908 will be mailed within a few days and on registered 4's of 1925 within a day or two after the closing of the books on Jan. 15. The amount of interest anticipated is about \$1,700,000.

Strikes at American Trade.

Washington dispatch: A serious blow has been struck at the American export trade by Brazil, according to advice received by cable from Petropolis, the diplomatic suburb of Rio. This is to the effect that an order has just been issued putting in force the new tariff which bears with great severity upon imports of American flour, grains and many other important commodities.

powerless to offer Brazil any inducement to desist from the increase of duties on American products.

Chief Justice Court of Claims. Washington dispatch: Associate Justice Stanton Peelle of the United States court of claims Tuesday took the oath as chief justice of that court. He takes the place of C. C. Nott, retired. Samuel S. Barney of Wisconsin was sworn in as associate justice in place of Justice Peelle.

Made Cheaper to Import Brandy. Washington dispatch: President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation conferring on imports from Switzerland of argols, still wines, vermouth, brandies and works of art reductions provided for in the Dingley act.

Mail Clerks Are Careless.

Washington dispatch: The postoffice department has found the mistreatment of mail at Frankfort, Ky., was due to the carelessness of clerks.

FOREIGN CROPS LOOKING WELL

Broomhall's Gives Report of Conditions on Continent.

Liverpool cablegram: Broomhall's weekly foreign crop summary says:

"The condition of the crop in the United Kingdom is satisfactory. There is renewed talk of a good decrease in the acreage.

"France—The condition of crops is satisfactory and supplies are moderate.

"Germany—Snow has fallen. The estimates for the crops are: Wheat, 135,000,000 bu., against 139,000,000 bu.; rye, 352,000,000 bu., against 367,000,000 bu.; oats, 474,000,000 bu., against 503,000,000 bu.

"Russia—The crops look well, but snow is wanted. A peasant rising is feared.

"Rumania—The situation is unchanged. Stocks at Salina now amount to 8,000,000 bu., consisting mostly of wheat. On Jan. 1 last year they were 4,200,000 bu.

"Italy and Spain—Crop conditions continue satisfactory.

"India—The official report from Bombay gives the acreage under wheat in Sind as 1,511,000 acres which Broomhall, however, questions. The acreage under wheat last year was 511,000 acres and two years ago 587,000 acres. The condition of the crop is fair to good. The acreage under wheat this year in the central provinces and Berar is 3,523,000 acres, last year 3,496,000 acres, two years ago 3,274,000 acres. Condition of the crop satisfactory."

NOT EXPECTED TO FIGHT RUM

Attorney General Says It Is Not Governor's Duty to Enforce Laws.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch: Attorney General Stead has written a reply to an inquiry addressed to Governor Deneen by Mrs. Emily Hill, president of the Cook County Woman's Christian Temperance union, in which the latter asked why an exception had been made in the matter of calling out the militia for the enforcement of the dramshop laws when the governor asked for the attorney general's opinion on this subject. Mr. Stead says that neither the constitution nor the statutes make it the duty of the governor to enforce the laws against this class of misdemeanors and that the duty lies wholly with the local authorities, against whom the people have recourse in the event they fail to do their duty. The dramshop act was mentioned in his opinion, he said, because it was the subject matter under consideration when the opinion was written.

PABSTS DENY TAKING REBATE

Brewers File Answer to Government Allegations.

Milwaukee, Wis., special: The Pabst Brewing company Tuesday filed its answer in the case wherein it is charged with violating the Elkins law in receiving rebates. The answer is a general denial of the allegations contained in the complaint. The Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit company and six foreign railway companies are named in the same complaint. The company alleges that it had no part whatever in the organization of the refrigerator company, denies that it ever confederated to contrive or make or operate any device whatever for evading the law, and denies that the refrigerator company was organized for the benefit of the brewing company.

FROZEN DYNAMITE IS DEADLY

Explosive Placed Under Stove Kills Baby and Hurts Parents.

Menominee, Mich., special: By the explosion of ten sticks of dynamite in the home of August W. Schroeder in Groves, near this city, Gertrude, his 2-year-old daughter, was killed and Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder seriously injured. The dynamite, weighing six pounds, was frozen and was put under the kitchen stove to thaw out, when it exploded. The child was terribly mangled. The house was almost destroyed by the shock and caught fire.

Ex-Treasurer Sued for Fees.

Newcastle, Ind., dispatch: Ex-Treasurer Holtsclaw of Heavy county has been sued by the corporation of Knightstown to recover fees paid him for collecting corporation taxes. The result of the suit will affect every county treasurer in this state.

Christmas Toy Brings Death.

Memphis, Tenn., special: Chas. E. Harry, 10 years old, who shot himself in the finger on Christmas Day with a

FOOTBALL HURTS ARE ENUMERATED

Boston Surgeons Give Statistics of Injuries to Players During Year.

COLLAR BONE DISLOCATIONS

Tackling in Open and Being Caught Under Pile of Mass Plays Most Frequent Cause for this Form of Injury.

Boston, Mass., special: Dr. Edward H. Nichols, assistant visiting surgeon at the Boston City hospital, and Dr. Homer H. Smith, formerly house surgeon at the same institution, have prepared an interesting report on their experiences incident to the surgical and medical care of the Harvard varsity football squad during the season which closed recently.

There were 150 men altogether in the football squad, of whom 50 at least played but a short time, varying from a few days to a week or two. Of the remaining 100, only 70 can be said to represent the real playing strength of the football squad. This fact made the proportion of injuries received this year almost double as great as would appear at first sight.

Nature of Injuries.

Preceding the table of injuries received last year the report presents a table of 216 injuries reported by the players as having been sustained prior to 1905. These are not enumerated here, but the appended list is a complete record of the 145 injuries, aside from inconsequential cuts, bruises and abrasions received during Dr. Nichols' and Dr. Smith's regime:

Sprained thumb, 1; fractured fibula, 1; cut (requiring stitches), 12; bruises, 6; dislocation of elbow, 1; tenosynovitis tendon-achilles, 1; dislocation of xiphoid cartilage, 1; injury to back, 9; synovitis of knee, 3; sprained ankle, 13; strained muscle of side, 2; crushed finger, 1; contusion of knee, 1; contusion of side, 1; fractured rib, 5; rupture of internal ligament of knee, 1; dislocation of shoulder, 2; concussion, 19; ruptured muscle, 6; dislocation semilunar cartilage, 10; contusion of elbow, 1; compound dislocation of fingers, 2; traumatic valvula, 1; fracture of zygoma, 2; torn ear (sutured), 3; broken nose, 7; fracture of rim of pelvis, 4; fractured clavicle, 1; bruised hip, 2; fracture of semilunar of wrist, 1; dislocation of acromial end clavicle, 11; fractured vertebra, 4; broken second cervical vertebra, 1; rupture of biceps of leg, 1; middle meningeal hemorrhage, 1; hematoma of ear, 2; fracture of metacarpal bones, 3; sprained elbow, 1.

Head Injuries Are Frequent.

In speaking of head injuries the report states that "cases of concussion were frequent both during practice and games. In fact, but two games were played during the entire season in which a case of concussion of the brain did not occur."

The mental state of the players who had concussion was variable, some being highly excitable and hysterical, others merely confused, and in few cases knocked completely unconscious. In every case there was a certain loss of memory.

"Partial and complete dislocations of the outer end of the collar bone were extremely numerous and were received in a variety of ways, some while tackling in the open, but the greater number of them were caused by the players having one shoulder caught in the pile with a mass falling upon the unprotected shoulder."

Fractures and Rupture.

"During the season there was a considerable number of fractures, although nearly all were of minor severity, and in many cases the players were allowed to continue to work, suitably guarded by football armor. Ruptured muscles also were common, coming particularly to the leg, and to which the heavy men were unusually susceptible.

"The point of view between schoolboy players and university players is great. As has been noticed by us in surgical attendance upon schoolboy players, the schoolboy responds to injury much as the ordinary patient does, while, it seems to us, the men who survive to play upon the university eleven are to a large measure those whose nervous system does not readily respond to pain."

NOTORIOUS POISONER IS DEAD

End Comes to Woman Serving Life Sentence for Killing Twelve.

Cambridge, Mass., dispatch: Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, the notorious poisoner, serving a life sentence at the county jail here for killing a dozen persons, died Thursday night of a complication of diseases. She has been sick for a long time, her condition being made more serious by close confinement. Mrs. Robinson was one of the most famous woman criminals in the country. She showed great ingenuity in disposing of her numerous victims.

Tries to Protect Quotations.

Cincinnati dispatch: The New York cotton exchange filed an application with the United States circuit court for an injunction against the receipt and use of its quotations by the Odell Grain and Commission company of

VARDAMAN'S MESSAGE HITS NEGRO EDUCATION

Mississippi Governor Declares Money of People Is Wasted in Giving School Facilities to Blacks.

Jackson, Miss., dispatch: Gov. Jas. K. Vardaman, in his annual message to the Mississippi legislature, which assembled Tuesday, again took a strong stand against spending public money for the education of the negro.

"As a race," he said, "the negro is deteriorating morally every day. Time has demonstrated that he is more criminal as a free man than as a slave, that he is increasing in criminality with fearful rapidity, being one-third more criminal in 1890 than he was in 1880.

"In the south, Mississippi particularly, I know he is growing worse every year. You can scarcely pick up a newspaper whose pages are not blackened with an account of an unmentionable crime committed by a negro brute and this crime I want to impress upon you is but the manifestation of the negro's aspiration for social equality, encouraged largely by the character of free education in vogue, which the state is levying tribute upon the white people to maintain.

"It is your function to put a stop to the waste than wasting of \$500,000 annually—money taken from the tolling white men and women of Mississippi—and devoted to the main purpose of trying to make something of the negro, which the great architect of the universe failed to provide for in the original plan of creation."

YERKES' FORTUNE LEFT TO FAMILY DURING LIFE

Wife and Children to Get Income, Which Goes to Charity at Their Death.

New York special: Practically all of the estate of the late Charles T. Yerkes, estimated at between \$15,000,000 and 20,000,000, ultimately will go to charity, though the traction magnate's wife and children are provided for so well that all are satisfied, and it is declared there will be no contest. They are to get the income on the greater part of the estate during their lives, and the bequests, including a great hospital in New York and the Yerkes Art Gallery, about which so much has been printed, are not to take effect until after Mrs. Yerkes' death, unless she voluntarily hastens matters.

The value of the property which, after a lapse of a number of years, will go to form the endowment fund for the hospital, is said to be between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

The University of Chicago is to profit immediately to the extent of \$100,000, the income from which is to be set aside for the maintenance of the Yerkes observatory at Williams' Bay, Wis., which was given to the university by Mr. Yerkes before he left Chicago.

THREATENS TO KILL THE JUDGE

Enraged at Sentence, Convicted Prisoner Curses Court.

Kokomo, Ind., dispatch: Enraged because he had been convicted of burglary and committed to the Indiana reformatory under an indeterminate sentence, George Reynolds, 24 years of age, when he heard the words which sent him to prison, leaped to his feet and rushed to the desk behind which Judge Elliott was seated. He shook his fist at the judge, cursed him in a torrent of oaths, applied to him the vilest epithets and threatened to kill him as soon as his prison sentence was finished. Judge Elliott repeatedly commanded silence and demanded that the convicted man be removed from the courtroom. Before Deputy Sheriff Brown could reach Reynolds the latter had shrieked himself almost breathless in his outcry against the court.

BIG POLITICAL FEUD IS AT END

Judges Taulbee and Hargis Agree, and Kentuckians Rejoice.

Jackson, Ky., dispatch: Brethitt county's political troubles are at an end. Judge S. S. Taulbee, recently elected county judge, whose office was contested by former County Judge James Hargis, noted leader of feudists, together with attorneys and friends, went to Jackson Monday night, shook hands all around, mutually pledged good will and hearty cooperation in the re-establishment of law and order and decided to call off the contest which threatened to end in further bloodshed. Hargis agreed to a motion to dismiss the cases, which was entered. Jackson people celebrated the event Tuesday night in a big town ball.

STEAMER IS DISABLED AT SEA

Puebla Picked Up, With 150 Passengers on Board, in Tow.

Seattle, Wash., dispatch: It is reported that the disabled steamer City of Puebla, with 150 passengers on board, was taken in tow by the steamers schooner Chehalis Sunday, and is now en route to San Francisco. The steamer Whittier passed the two vessels off Cape Flattery Sunday, and on reaching Vancouver reported the accident. While passing Cape Flattery the officers of the Whittier signaled that tugs were wanted to assist the Puebla and they were read to mean that there was trouble aboard the Chehalis. The Whittier reports that the Chehalis is making headway slow



The wonderful growth of
Calumet Baking Powder

is due to its moderate price and the fact that food prepared from it is free from Rochelle Salts, Alum or any injurious substance.

All grocers are authorized to guarantee this.

Chinaman Won Victory.

A Chinaman named Ah Zick has defeated the Australian commonwealth. The commonwealth authorities found that he was a "prohibited immigrant" because he could not write a passage of English bristling with treacherous words. Ah Zick appealed and the judge sustained his appeal on the ground that the passage contained fifty-three words instead of fifty, as prescribed by the act. His honor, moreover, declared that there were thousands of British-born people who could not write such a passage correctly.

The Value of Ideals.

The life of every person will be made better and brighter by choosing a high ideal, and then seeking conscientiously to live up to it. The ideal dish of breakfast is Pillsbury's Vitos, which is full of stored-up energy and nourishment.

Curzon May Re-enter Politics.

The return of Lord Curzon to England is thought by many shrewd politicians to add a new element to the political situation. It is said that the ex-viceroy of India, taking advantage of the fact that he is an Irish peer, will stand for parliament and so return to the arena in which his first triumphs were won. It was at one moment thought possible that Lord Curzon would throw in his lot with Mr. Chamberlain, but he has always been a pronounced free trader, so it is more probable that he will cast his great influence on the side of Mr. Balfour's conservative free trade supporters.

Stray Cow's Act

A stray cow, picked up by the police on the South Side, nearly put the officer out of business and created lots of fun for the urchins in the neighborhood. The cow was captured by the newly appointed subpolice officer, and, wishing to distinguish himself by an arrest, he determined to take the bovine to the stationhouse. Procuring a rope, he fastened it to her horns and started down Cottage Grove avenue. The thoroughfare was slippery from a rainstorm, and in a jiffy the policeman was sliding down the asphalt on his stomach, with the cow on a dead run. The officer was game and hung on to his captive for a square, when the boys headed the animal off. He landed his prisoner and then begged off for the night to clean up.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

How Food Headed Off the Insidious Disease.

The happy wife of a good old fashioned Michigan farmer says: "In the spring of 1902 I was taken sick—a general breaking down, as it were. I was excessively nervous, could not sleep well at night, my food seemed to do me no good, and I was so weak I could scarcely walk across the room.

"The doctor said my condition was due to overwork and close confinement and that he very much feared that consumption would set in. For several months I took one kind of medicine after another, but with no good effect—in fact, I seemed to grow worse.

"Then I determined to quit all medicines, give up coffee and see what Grape-Nuts food would do for me. I began to eat Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream and bread and butter three times a day.

"The effect was surprising! I began to gain flesh and strength forthwith, my nerves quieted down and grew normally steady and sound, sweet sleep came back to me. In six weeks' time I discharged the hired girl and commenced to do my own housework for a family of six. This was two years ago, and I am doing it still and enjoy it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

JOAN OF THE SWORD HAND

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

(Copyright, 1898, 1900, by S. R. Crockett.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

"How could he," demanded Joan, the soldier's daughter, sharply, "be was on duty?"

"Well," answered Margaret, still resentful and unconsoled, "he would not have done that before we were married! And it is only the first day we have been together, too, since—"

And she buried her head in her kerchief.

Then came a knocking at the door. "Enter!" cried Joan imperiously, yet not a little glad of the interruption.

Werner von Orseln stood in the portal. "My lady," he said, "will you bid the Count von Loen leave his work and take some rest and sustenance. He thinks of nothing but his drill."

"Oh, yes, he does," cried the Princess Margaret; "how dare you say it, fellow? He thinks of me! Why, even now—"

She looked once more out of the window, a smile upon her face. Instantly she drew in her head again and sprang to her feet.

"Oh, he is gone! I cannot see him anywhere!" she cried, "and I never so much as heard them go! Joan, I am going to find him. He should not have gone away without bidding me goodbye! It was cruel!"

She flashed out of the room, and without waiting for tiring maid or coquette, she ran downstairs, dressed as she was in her light summer attire.

Joan stood a moment silent, looking after her with eyes in which flashed a tender light. Werner von Orseln smiled broadly—the dry smile of an ancient war captain who puts no bounds to the vagaries of women. It was an experienced smile.

"Tis well for Kernberg, my lady," said Werner grimly, "that you are not the Princess Margaret."

"And why?" said Joan a little haughtily. For she did not like Conrad's sister to be treated lightly even by her chief captain.

"Ah, love, love!" said Werner, nodding his head sentimentally. "It is well that I ever trained you up to care for none of these things. Teach a maid to fence, and her honor needs no champion. Give her sword-cunning and you keep her from making a fool of herself about the first man who crosses her path. Strengthen her wrist, teach her to lunge and parry, and you strengthen her head. But you do credit to your instructor. You have never troubled about the follies of love. Therefore are ye Joan of the Sword Hand!"

Joan sighed another sigh, very softly this time, and her eyes, being turned away from Von Orseln, were soft and indefinitely hazy.

"Yes," she answered, "I am Joan of the Sword Hand and I never think of these things."

Von Orseln saluted, with a face expressionless as a stone. He marched to the door, turned a third time and saluted and with heavy footsteps descended the stairs.

At the outer door Prince Conrad was dismounting. The two men saluted each other.

"Is the Duchess Joan within?" said Conrad, concealing his eagerness under the hauteur natural to a prince.

"I have just left her!" answered the chief captain.

Without a word Conrad sprang up the steps three at a time. Werner turned about and watched the young man's firm, lithe figure till it had disappeared.

"Faith of Saint Anthony!" he murmured, "I am right glad our lady cares not for love. If she did, and if you had not been a priest—well, there might have been trouble."

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Broken Bond.

Above, in the dusky light of the upper hall, Conrad and Joan stood holding each other's hands. It was the



"Death alone shall turn me back this time."

first time they had been alone together since the day on which they had walked along the sand dunes of Rugen.

Since then they seemed to have grown inexplicably close together. To Joan, Conrad now seemed much more her own—the man who loved her, whom she loved—than he had been on the island. To watch day by day for his passing in martial attire brought back the knight of the tournament whose white plume she had seen storm through the lists when, a slim secretary, she had stood with beating heart and shining eyes behind the

chair of Leopold von Dessauer, Ambassador of Plessenburg.

For almost five minutes they stood thus without speech; then Joan drew away her hands.

"You forget," she said smiling, "that was forbidden in the bond."

"My lady," he said, "was not the bond for Isle Rugen alone? Here we are comrades in the strife. We must save our fatherland. I have laid aside my priesthood. If I live, I shall appeal to the Holy Father to loose me wholly from my vows."

Smilingly she put his eager argument by.

"It was of another vow I spoke. I am not the Holy Father, and for this I will not give you absolution. We are comrades, it is true—that and no more! To-morrow I ride to Kernberg, where I will muster every man, call down the shepherds from the hills, and be back with you by the Alla before the Muscovites can attack you. I, Joan of the Sword Hand, promise it!"

She stamped her foot, half in earnest and half in mockery of the sonorous name by which she was known. "I would rather you were Joan of the Grange at Isle Rugen, and a your jerked servant, cleaving the wood that you might bake the bread."

"Conrad," said Joan, shaking her head wistfully, "such thoughts are not wise for you and me to harbor. We must stand to our dignities now when the enemy threatens and the people need us. Afterwards, as it like us, we may step down together."

"Joan," said Conrad, very gravely, "do not fear for me. I have turned once from a career I never chose. Death alone shall turn me back this time."

"I knew it," she answered; "I never doubted it. But what shall we do with this poor lovesick bride of ours?"

And she told him of her interview that morning with his sister. Conrad laughed gently, yet with sympathy.

"Leave me Von Orseln, and do you take the young man," said Conrad; "then Margaret will go with you willingly and gladly."

"But she will want to return—that is, if Maurice comes, too."

"Isle Rugen?" suggested Conrad. "Send your ten men who know the road. If they could carry off Joan of the Sword Hand, they should have no difficulty with little Margaret of Courtland."

Joan clasped her hands with pleasure and relief, all unconscious that immediately behind her Margaret had entered softly and now stood arrested by the sound of her own name.

"Oh, they will have no trouble, will they not?" she said in her own heart, and smiled. "Isle Rugen? Thank you, my very dear brother and sister. You would get rid of me, separate me from Maurice while he is fighting for your precious princedom. What is a country in comparison with a husband? I would not care a doit which country I belonged to, so long as I had Maurice with me!"

A moment or two Conrad and Joan discussed the details of the capture, while more softly than before Margaret retired to the door. She would have slipped out altogether, but that something happened just then which froze her to the spot.

A trumpet blew without—once, twice and thrice, in short and stirring blasts. Hardly had the echoes died away when she heard her brother say, "Adieu, best beloved! It is the signal which tells me that Prince Ivan is within a day's march of Courtland. I bid you goodbye, and if—if we should never meet again, do not forget that I loved you—loved you as none else could love!"

He held out his hand. Joan stood rooted to the spot, her lips moving, but no words coming forth. Then Margaret heard a hoarse cry break from her who had contemned love.

"I cannot let you go thus!" she cried. "I cannot keep the vow! It is too hard for me! Conrad! I am but a weak woman after all!"

And in a moment the Princess Margaret saw Joan the cold, Joan of the Sword Hand, Joan Duchess of Kernberg and Hohenstein in the arms of her brother.

Whereupon, not being of set purpose an eavesdropper, Margaret went out and shut the door softly. The lovers had neither heard her come nor go. And the wife of Maurice von Lynar was smiling very sweetly as she went, but in her eyes lurked mischief.

Conrad descended the stair from the apartments of the Duchess Joan, divided between the certainty that his lips had tasted the unutterable joy and the fear lest his soul had sinned the unpardonable sin.

A moment Joan steadied herself by the window, with her hand to her breast as if to still the flying pulses of her heart. She took a step forward that she might look once more upon him ere he went. But, changing her purpose in the very act, she turned about and found herself face to face with the Princess Margaret, who was smiling subtly.

"You have granted my request?" she said softly.

Joan commanded herself with difficulty.

"What request?" she asked, for she had forgotten.

"That Maurice and I should first go with you to Kernberg and afterwards to Plessenburg."

"I cannot go," Joan murmured, thinking aloud. "I cannot ride to Kernberg and leave him in the front of danger!"

"A man must not be hampered by affection in the hour of danger!"

"Do you know," said Joan, "that Prince Ivan and his Muscovites are within a day's march of Courtland, and that Prince Conrad has already gone forth to meet them?"

"What?" cried Margaret, "within a day's march of the city? I must go and find my husband."

"Wait!" said Joan. "I see my way. Your husband shall come hither."

She went to the door and clasped her hands. "Send hither instantly Werner von Orseln, Alt Pikker and the Count von Loen."

She waited with the latch of the door in her hand till she heard their footsteps upon the stair. They entered together and saluted.

"Gentlemen," said Joan, "the enemy is at the gate of the city. We shall need every man. Who will ride to Kernberg and bring back succor?"

"Your highness," said Werner von Orseln, respectfully, "if the enemy be so near, and a battle imminent, the man is no soldier who would willingly be absent. But we are your servants. Choose you one to go; or, if it seem good to you, more than one. Bid us go, and on our heads it shall be to escort you safely to Kernberg and bring back reinforcements."

The Princess came closer to Joan and slipped a hand into hers.

"Von Lynar shall go!" said Joan.

Whereat Maurice held down his



"A man must not be hampered by affection in the hour of danger!"

head, Margaret clapped her hands, and the other two stood stolidly awaiting instructions, as became their position.

"At what hour shall I depart, my lady?" said Maurice.

"Now! So soon as you can get the horses ready!"

"But your Grace must have time to make her preparations!"

"I am not going to Kernberg. I stay here!" said Joan, stating a fact.

Werner von Orseln was just going out of the door, confiding to Alt Pikker that as soon as he saw the Princess put her hand in their lady's he knew they were safe. At the sound of Joan's words he was startled into crying out loudly, "What?" At the same time he faced about with the frown on his face which he wore when he corrected an irregularity in the ranks.

(To be continued.)

NEW CURE FOR SNAKE'S BITE.

Follows Plan of "Hair of the Dog That Bit You."

"Take a hair of the dog that bit you," is an old saw that, as a suggested remedy, has led many a man out of the frying pan into the fire, and it cannot certainly be recommended as a cure suitable for modern times, when an antidote is more commendable.

Dogs are not, however, the only animals whose bite is to be feared; and those people whose travels have led them to far lands know that poisonous snakes are much more to be dreaded.

Though by far the greater proportion of those persons thus bitten die, there is a certain number who recover, thanks to prompt measures, and thanks also to the administration of the exact remedy which any particular snake bite requires.

It has lately been reported that, on the principle of the old adage mentioned above—which thus serves a turn—an almost certain cure for snake bite is the injection of a small portion of the bile of the reptile which has attacked any one, and which—the snake being generally killed on the spot—is naturally at hand.

The gall bladder is extracted, its contents filtered, and the fluid injected under the skin. The method sounds somewhat complicated; but no snake-bitten person will complain if by this means he escapes a rapid death.

The experiments made have given the best results, those recovering from the poisonous bite of a South American snake coming off with nothing worse than an abscess at the point of penetration of the serpent's tooth.—Chambers' Journal.

What Caused the Noise.

A lady, having occasion to consult a friend, called at her home, but was unable at first to obtain admittance. Hideous sounds suggesting the caterwauling of all the cats, accompanied by what appeared to be the tramping of an elephant upon the keyboard of a piano, issued from the house.

The matter being imperative, and wishing at least to leave a message, our friend redoubled her efforts at the bell in the hope of raising hard enough to stop the clamor within.

Succeeding at last in her endeavor, the din ceased abruptly and the door was opened by a trim German maid. The family, it appeared, was out, and the maid said:

"Ven de cat's avay den plays der mouse der piano."

STEADY GROWTH OF TRADE

Each Succeeding Month of the Past Year Has Witnessed Improved Conditions.

Phenomenal activity, reaching to every branch of trade and industry, marked the year 1905.

During the summer of 1904 the nation began to recover from a prolonged season of business stagnation. As the months of that year progressed, conditions became more and more favorable. Both in speculation and in the lines of actual industry the spirit of revival was extant, and the end of the year witnessed conditions that were gratifying to business interests in the extreme.

With the dawn of 1905 this state of affairs continued, and throughout the twelve months growth in all lines of commercial enterprise was maintained.

There was not a month in which the financial position of the nation was not strengthened. The business of the country gained momentum as the year progressed, until in the final weeks the most remarkable state of activity ever displayed in the history of the United States was witnessed.

Remarkable in many respects, the distinctive feature of 1905 in its financial and commercial aspect was its evenness. No machinery ran more easily, more smoothly than the material currents. It was a steady advance in production and consumption; a constant increasing demand for banking accommodations; an accumulation of deposits, the immediate index of expanding wealth. The latter half of the period developed a demand for supplies which taxed the capacity of factories, mills and mines to supply.

This was the stimulation of an unprecedented crop of grains upon a market expanded to normal proportions. The earlier activity was the continuation of the previous year, when business revived from a year of stagnation and inactivity, from a year of liquidation and pessimism. The movement gathered force during the winter, and with the open weather the building operations of the people became general, calling every idle hand into use. The indices of material affairs pointed to a strong pressure everywhere, reflect the bounty of Dame Fortune in the ranks of the capitalist and the laborer.

STRENGTH IN MONEY CENTERS.

Greatest Fear of All on the Stock Exchanges.

Considered from almost any and every point of view, but gauged particularly by New York stock exchange standards, 1905 has been the greatest year of all. Whereas 1903 brought the stock market deluge for the sins of excessive trust promotion, commercial over-expansion and speculative debauches of immediately previous years, and 1904 brought the moderate afterglow of the upheaval of the exchanges in moderate commercial depression, the year now closed has been tuned to one dominant note—optimistic progress.

The signs are many, but a few stand out so strongly as proof of development that to cite them is conclusive. Briefly, these may be summarized as follows:

Never has the farm wealth of the country equaled that of 1905. Commercial failure liabilities, in spite of exceptional banking disturbances of sporadic character, have been less actually and relatively than in any period since the panic days of 1893, with the exception of 1892.

Total deposits of the national banks of the country are greatest in history, and aggregate loans of the banks likewise at the highest level indicate that money is being closely employed.

Using pig iron production as one of the tests of general industry, an estimated increase of about 37½ per cent in both production and consumption indicates unparalleled activity.

Railway earnings of the roads of the country roughly exceed all previous records by 7½ per cent.

Both imports and exports of merchandise in the foreign trade of the country once more have attained new high records.

Prices of leading securities, both railway and industrial, used to ascertain the mean level of stock market values, during the last month of the year have eclipsed all previous high marks.

Speculation of the country, as measured by the sales of stocks on the New York stock exchange, has surpassed even the enormous totals of 1901, when trust financing was at its height.

Finally, seats on the New York stock exchange have sold at the phenomenally high price of \$95,000, suggesting what the Wall street forecasters think speculation "barometer of trade" will indicate from prosperity's signals in 1906.

When the year opened, progress, delayed enough for a season in the year previous to show temporarily decreased railway traffic, steel and iron depression, dormant speculation and glutted money markets, had been resumed. The success of the crops of 1904, and the very plentifulness of money supplies the world over were the basis on which this resumption started.

Given good harvests progress always is more or less certain, but the factor of cheap money just a year ago and the knowledge that in 1903 liquidation had cleaned out most of the weakest spots in business brought up one pertinent argument before merchant, manufacturer, banker and speculator. That was that, with ever-in-

creasing money wealth to create new and abundant credit on which to build new enterprises, there was no reason why all doubts of the future should not be cast aside.

During 1904 demand loans of stock market collateral in New York—usually the best test of money surplus or scarcity in the country—went as low as one-half of 1 per cent, and even in the usually tight month of December did not get above 6 per cent. Time loans in the same market had been placed as low as 1½ per cent and not above 5 per cent. And all the time the increased gold production in the Transvaal, Australia, Alaska and the United States proper added abundantly to the stores of money wealth of the world.

In November of 1904 much stress had been laid on the fact that the total deposits of the national banks of the country had reached the pinnacle of \$5,330,639,949. Each recurring report of the comptroller of the currency, however, showed this record surpassed, until that one published last month showed total national bank deposits at \$5,554,845,194.

Of the total deposits at the close of 1904 New York held \$1,224,206,600, or a little less than one-fifth, and of the total loans of the country New York had accommodations to the extent of \$1,145,989,200, or more than one-third.

RAILROADS HAVE MADE MONEY.

Earnings of Lines Go Over Two Billion Dollars.

For the first time the steam railroads of the United States have earned more than \$2,000,000,000 in one year, the high water mark being reached in 1905. Not only were the gross earnings heavier than in any previous year, but the net earnings were also larger, despite the fact that more money was spent for physical improvements, locomotives, freight and passenger cars than in any former year.

The number of freight cars built in 1905 was 165,455, an increase of 3,000 over any former year, while the number of passenger cars built was 2,551, an increase of over 400. There were 5,491 locomotives built in 1905, an increase of 2,000 over the previous year and of 450 over 1902, the next largest year.

There were 4,975 miles of new railroad built last year, 700 miles more than in 1904, the total mileage of the end of 1905 being 217,328 miles. The greatest activity in railway construction was in the Southwestern and Northwestern states. In these two sections more than half the year a mileage being built. The coming year will see a great amount of new road built in the Northwest, as the St. Paul, Burlington, and Gould lines are trying to rush extensions to the Pacific coast, and the Northwestern is also developing its system.

FARM PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER.

Inevitable When the Enormous Crops Are Considered.

With enormous crops of grain over the West it is natural that farm prices should average lower, but declines as compared with the high average of 1904 were small as compared with years prior to 1904, with the exception of corn, oats, and barley, which are lower. Farm prices Dec. 1 for the past six years as reported by the Department of Agriculture compare as follows:

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Wheat, per bu.	76.2	92.4	69.2	62.0	62.4	61.9
Oats, per bu.	41.2	44.1	42.5	40.5	40.5	39.7
Corn, per bu.	29.1	31.2	28.1	23.7	23.9	22.5
Barley, per bu.	40.7	68.8	54.5	50.8	55.7	51.2
Flax seed, per bu.	40.5	42.0	45.6	45.8	45.2	40.8
Flax straw, per bu.	25.0	29.3
Buckwheat, per bu.	58.7	62.2	60.7	50.5	56.3	55.7
Potatoes, per ton	61.7	45.2	61.4	47.1	76.7	43.1
Hay, per ton	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.0	10.9	13.3

ENORMOUS SUMS GIVEN AWAY.

More Than \$65,000,000 Distributed by Generous Philanthropists.

The contributions to charitable and educational institutions during the year just past have exceeded those of 1904 by a large sum. The total amount of gifts reach the immense figure of \$65,104,432, or \$137 a minute.

The records upon which these figures are based are necessarily incomplete, as the amounts published from day to day in the papers are taken to compile the estimate, and \$5,600 has been the minimum considered. It is probable that the multiplicity of small donations would raise the total by \$10,000,000 at least. Individual givers, too, are here accounted for only, which fact prevents the list from enrolling the big contributions to the Russian Jews.

More than one-third of the contributions has gone to educational institutions. Eighty-two colleges and schools are named in that part of the annual report, though, even so, the gifts to this cause would not have stood in such overwhelming proportion to the benefactions of the whole twelve-month had not the three largest donations of all fallen under this head. In April Mr. Carnegie set by \$10,000,000 as a fund for aged educators, followed a month later by Mr. Rockefeller, with another \$10,000,000 for the cause of general education, while the tragic death of Mrs. Leland Stanford threw into this same scale \$4,875,000 more.

The dozen most "lucky" universities rank then as follows:

Leland Stanford	\$4,875,000
Harvard	1,500,000
Yale	1,400,000

Chicago	1,150,000
Union Theological seminary	1,100,000
McGormick seminary	1,000,000
Miliken university	1,000,000
Columbia	900,000
University of Virginia	610,000
Brown	550,000
Princeton	550,000
University of California	400,000

Following education the benefactions of 1905 rank as follows: To galleries, museums and societies of kindred aims went \$7,024,000; to "homes," hospitals and asylums, \$5,391,500, with \$4,700,175 to miscellaneous charities. Church works of various sorts followed close with \$4,424,757, and \$1,993,000 for library buildings. Add to these totals \$2,435,000 which came in gifts other than of cash, though valued "officially," and this country is found to have received in all \$84,089,432—\$2,015,000 was sent to do its work in foreign fields.

The "roll of honor," where one may rank the givers of millions, reads:

Andrew Carnegie	\$14,999,000
John D. Rockefeller	11,035,000
Mrs. Jane L. Stanford	9,905,000
Stephen Salisbury	3,500,000
John C. King	2,000,000
General Isaac J. Wistar	2,000,000
Mrs. E. D. Rand	1,250,000
Henry Phipps	1,050,000
Margaret A. Jones	1,025,000
Mrs. Emmons Blaine	1,000,000
George W. Clayton	1,000,000
Benjamin Bergson	1,000,000
Cyrus McCormick	1,000,000
James Millikin	1,000,000
W. F. Mott	1,000,000

MOST NOTABLE BOXING EVENTS.

Two New Champions Have Fought Their Way to the Top.

Perhaps the three most notable boxing events of the past year were the retirement of James J. Jeffries, the succession of Battling Nelson to the lightweight title of the world through his victory over James Edward Britt, and the final defeat of Robert Fitzsimmons by "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien. Each of these events added to the interest in the sport, as they brought new names and new faces before the public. In a general way the bouts of the year were remarkably free from scandal, and there was no taint attached to any of the bigger ones or even to one which commanded a large sectional interest.

DEATH LIST IS A LONG ONE.

Many Prominent Men in All Lines Called During 1905.

Among the persons of world wide reputation, leaders in their various departments of the world's activities, who died during the year 1905 are: Jan. 4, Theodore Thomas, the pioneer of orchestral music and lifelong advocate of the higher music in America; Jan. 9, Louise Michel, the French socialist agitator; Jan. 16, Robert Lorraine Gifford, one of the best of the old school American landscape painters; Jan. 18, George H. Boughton, the English landscape painter, whose works are well known in this country; Feb. 9, Adolph Wilhelm Menzel, the greatest of modern German painters; Feb. 15, Lew Wallace, the soldier and novelist; Feb. 16, Jay Cooke, the successful financier of the civil war; Feb. 17, Grand Duke Sergius of Russia; March 23, Jules Verne, the brilliant French novelist; Feb. 25, Pietro Tacchini, the Italian astronomer; April 23, Joseph Jefferson, the beloved and popular actor; May 26, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, governor of the Bank of France; June 13, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, the Austrian representative of the financial house; June 13, Archduke Joseph of Austria; June 17, Maximo Gomez, the Cuban patriot; July 1, John Hay, secretary of state, whose successful diplomacy helped to make the United States a world power; July 4, Jacques Elisee Reclus, the French geographer; July 23, Jean Jacques Henner, the modern Italian among artists; Aug. 20, Adolphe William Bouguereau, the well-known French figure painter; Aug. 21, Mary Mafer Dodge, the editor of St. Nicholas; Aug. 31, Francesco Tamagno, the Italian operatic singer; Sept. 18, George MacDonald, the English novelist; Sept. 22, Mme. Galli-Marie, the French prima donna; Sept. 21, Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, the London philanthropist and "father of the waifs"; Oct. 12, Sir Henry Irving, the English actor; Oct. 22, Florent Williams, at the head of the Belgian landscape school; and Nov. 6, Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian association.

In politics the leading names of the dead are those of Secretary Hay, Senators Hawley and Platt of Connecticut, George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, John H. Reagan of Texas and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Conspicuous in the religious list are the names of Bishops Merrill and Joyce of the Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop McLaren of the Protestant Episcopal church and Archbishop Chappelle of the Roman Catholic church.

Deaths during December were as follows: John Bartlett, compiler of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations," at Cambridge, Mass., aged 75; United States Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, at Portland, aged 70; Louisa Eldredge (Aunt Louisa), well-known actress, in New York city, aged 75; Edward Atkinson, social and political economist, in Boston, aged 78; Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb, noted Greek scholar, in London, aged 64; William Sharp, Scotch poet and novelist, author of novels published under the

THE CULVER CITIZEN

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Publishers.
Entered at the postoffice at Culver, Indiana,
as second-class mail matter.

CULVER, INDIANA, JAN. 11, 1905.

CULVER MARKETS.

(Corrected January 10.)

Eggs.....	.24
Butter.....	.18
Chickens.....	.08
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

Job Printing at THE CITIZEN.
Bargains in sleighs at Hays & Son's Livery.

Dr. Rogers, of Kowanna, was in town Tuesday.

Bert Allman, of Plymouth, transacted business here Wednesday.

Miss Olive Green was a Plymouth visitor Monday and Tuesday.

T. E. Houghton, of Plymouth, transacted business here Tuesday.

Services at the Maxinkuckee Christian church, Saturday, 7:30 p. m.

Wm. York has sold his mill property at Burr Oak to Plymouth parties.

The All Saints Guild will meet with Mrs. Wm. Porter, Tuesday, January 16.

Dr. Wiseman, Jay Bartlett and I. Hessel transacted business at Plymouth Tuesday.

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

J. O. Ferrier and Sylvester Zechiel went to Lakeville, Tuesday, to assist Clark Ferrier on his lumber sheds.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eichler, of South Bend, are the parents of a little daughter, born Jan. 6. Mrs. Eichler was formerly Miss Myla Jones, of Culver.

Special services will be held at the Evangelical church beginning Sunday, Jan. 14, and continuing for two weeks. Come one, come all.—Chas. McConnehey, pastor.

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.

Services at the Evangelical church for Sunday, January 14, are as follows: Preaching, 7:00 p. m.; Y. P. A. 6:00 p. m.; Sunday-school, 10:00 a. m. All are cordially invited to these services.—Chas. McConnehey, pastor.

Announcement is unofficially made that the agreement among the railroads in the Central Traffic association to abolish passes absolutely is practically broken. The meeting, at Chicago, was practically without result in keeping all the roads in line with the Pennsylvania.

An Enjoyable Occasion.

A party of young people met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alden, in Green township, on New Year's eve, to watch the old year out and the new year in. Those present were Claude Newman, Otto Stahl, Jerome Zechiel, Otto Zechiel, Homer Zechiel, Alvan Duddleson, Lucas Duddleson, Millard Kline, Samuel Kaley, A. S. Vermillion, Grace Zechiel, Augusta Zechiel, May Duddleson and May Lucas. All enjoyed the gathering and were served a very delicious luncheon before the closing of the old year, after which all greeted one another a Happy New Year.

The piano music by Otto Stahl and the violin music by Mr. Alden was enjoyed by all present. At a late hour the young people returned to their homes and all reported having spent a pleasant evening.

Correspondence

OBER.

Stephen Shepherd, Correspondent.

Miss Agnes Husted came home to remain awhile.

E. H. Poland made a business trip to Sidney last week.

Mr. Shilling of Culver, made a business trip to Ober last week.

E. D. Schrock of Hibbard, made a business trip to Ober last week.

Goldie Fern, infant daughter of John French and wife, died Saturday and was buried Monday.

Walter and Les Jones and Misses Esther and Mary Baldwin visited Marvin Schrock and wife Sunday.

S. Shepherd was installed as Chancellor Commander of the Knox lodge No. 296 K. of P. Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. John French wish to express their sincere thanks to their neighbors for the assistance given them during their recent bereavement.

The following officers were installed in Ober camp No. 8701. Saturday night: F. O. Hisey, V. C.; W. J. Farrar, W. A.; A. M. Brugh, Banker; S. S. Shepherd, Clerk; H. Kelley, Escort; A. B. Truax, Watchman; G. G. Cox, Sentry; S. P. Cox, on board of managers for the term of three years. Frank Joseph was the installing officer.

MOUNT HOPE.

Miss Della Edgington, Correspondent.

Rev. Rogers and wife spent Sunday, with James Hay and family.

Earl Hartle and Charles Patesol, took dinner with Guy Davis, Sunday.

Della Edgington spent Monday night, with her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Edgington, of North German neighborhood.

Mr. Sam Frye and family, of West Washington neighborhood, spent Sunday with his brother, Daniel Frye and wife.

Sunday, being the sixteenth birthday of Cleo Patesol, nine of her friends gathered at her home and made merry the afternoon.

Arthur Hartle, Christopher McGrew, Maurice Truex, Charles Thomas, Clara LaBounty, Maggie McGrew and Florence Meiser, spent Sunday with Myrtle Edgington.

NORTH BEND.

Mrs. Jane Castleman, Correspondent.

BORN—To Russell Overmyer and wife, a girl, Jan. 3.

Work on the gravel roads has again been assumed.

Emil Jordan made a business trip to Culver Monday.

Miss Myrtle Drake visited with Harry Leopold's, Sunday.

E. M. Ponce took Sunday dinner with Harry Leopold's.

Lizzie Castleman spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. Harry Leopold.

George Demont, of Michigan City, is visiting with his brother, J. E. Demont and family.

B. R. Castleman, of North Dakota, is visiting with his uncle, Joe Castleman and family.

George Pecher is home again from Chicago where he has been working for the past three months.

John Overmyer and family and Mrs. Daisy Overmyer Stevens and daughter Madge visited Russell Overmyer's Sunday.

BORN—To Thomas Chaney and wife, on New Year's morning, a little girl. The whole family pronounce it the finest New Year's gift with which they have ever been presented.

Lost—Last Monday morning, by James Lohr and Joe Castleman, between Jacob Zechiel's and David Hawk's on the road to Culver, one wagon end gate and three fat hogs. A party driving some distance behind them drove up pretty lively, informed them of their loss and went back and helped to capture and reload the hogs. The men both say they don't see how it happened as they never missed them.

BURR OAK

G. A. Maxey, Correspondent.

A. F. Wilhelm was a Plymouth caller Tuesday.

J. J. Cromley is painting the inside of his store.

Miss Laura Maxey Sundayed in Plymouth the guest of Mrs. Hattie Knott.

Wm. York has sold his saw mill to Plymouth parties and it is being moved to Plymouth.

Mrs. Florence Dear and daughter Eva, of Argos, visited Wm. McCreary's last week.

Geo. Smith, of Culver was here Monday and Tuesday soliciting orders for nursery stock of which he is agent.

Mr. Carl McCreary and sisters Glennie and Cleo and Mr. Dale Freeman visited at Bruce Lake Saturday and Sunday.

Dave Aley has gone to Hobart to work as car inspector for the Nickel Plate, in place of the regular inspector who is sick.

Oat Marsh has returned from Grand Rapids, where he was attending a meeting of the Gleaners as a delegate from this lodge.

Mrs. Wm. Shearer, of Elkhart, and Mrs. Cyrus Freeman, of Grovertown, visited their brother, P. F. McCreary, from Thursday until Monday.

Until further notice the prayer meeting will be changed from Thursday night to right after Sunday School. At the close of the present series of meetings it will be on Thursday night as usual.

Miss Anna Schultz, of Michigan, and Miss Estella Hitchcock and brother Russell, of Wisconsin, are holding meetings in the U. B. church assisting Rev. Delong in his protracted meeting which began Sunday night and will continue for several weeks. Large crowds and good order have been an agreeable feature thus far. All are invited to attend these meetings.

GOOSE ALLEY.

Irvin Jones visited with Arleigh Cox Sunday.

C. H. McGaffey made a business trip to Culver Saturday.

A. O. Castleman, of Knox, was seen in our alley Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Grove visited with Miss Elva Joseph Sunday.

Miss Maud Morris returned to her home at Valparaiso Sunday.

Walter Cobbler and family visited with Jesse Osborn and wife.

H. A. Myers, of Plymouth, made a professional call in this vicinity Sunday.

Willis Hunter, of Argos, visited his brother, Corwin Hunter and family last week.

The party at Frank Williams' Friday evening was well attended and all report a good time.

Thomas and Charles Applegate, of Knox, visited with George Baldwin and family Sunday.

Mrs. J. C. Highby, formerly Miss Nina Compton, of this place, is dead at her home in Edmond, Oklahoma.

The Literary Society at Vankirk now meets on Friday evenings. The question for Friday night is Resolved: That fire is a more destructive element than water. The chief debaters are John Glass for the affirmative and Clell Ferrel for the negative.

NORTH UNION.

Miss Ruth Castleman, Correspondent.

Miss Mable Osborn has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Phebe Chapman has been sick for a few days.

Church was well attended at North Union, Sunday.

Several of this vicinity attended church at Burr Oak, Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. David Feters and daughter, are visiting in this vicinity.

Miss Myrtle Grove visited Misses Josephs Saturday and Sunday.

Sterling Williams had a sick horse, Saturday, and Dr. Myers, the veterinary, of Plymouth, was called.

How Is Your Heart?

Is your pulse weak, too slow, too fast, or does it skip a beat? Do you have shortness of breath, weak or hungry spells, fainting, smothering or choking spells, palpitation, fluttering, pains around the heart, in side and shoulder, or hurt when lying on left side?

If you have any of these symptoms your heart is weak or diseased, and cannot get better without assistance.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure strengthens weak hearts, and rarely ever fails to cure heart disease. Try it, and see how quickly you will find relief.

"About January 1st, 1902, I took down with weakness and drowsy, and gradually grew worse. I was told by my family physician that my case was hopeless. My neighbors and family had given me up to die. My limbs and body were swollen to one-third larger than normal size, and water had collected around my heart. For at least three months I had to sit propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I used for five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and by the time I had taken them all I was entirely cured. I feel better than I have for twenty years, and I am able to do any kind of work on my farm. My attending physician told me that if it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I would now be in my grave."

L. P. CUBB, Wilmore, Ky.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure 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.

LEITERS FORD.

Mr. Guy Durr spent Sunday with Mrs. Mahler, near Monterey.

Mr. Cleave Crabb and Clark Bailey, were Peru visitors last week.

Mrs. Edna Ralston and Mrs. Ida Nofstager were Leiters visitors Saturday.

Mr. John Campbell and Mr. L. Luckenbill made a business trip to Rochester, last Tuesday.

Mr. Scott, of Dakota, has returned home, after a few days visit with friends at this place.

Misses Anna and Grace Tylor, of Rochester, spent Sunday with Misses Sarah and Bertha Zuck.

Mrs. G. H. Vankirk returned to her home, at Kentland, after visiting her mother, Mrs. C. Campbell, a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson are home again after spending a week with friends in Rochester and North Manchester.

Messrs. J. T. Campbell, Earl Gnise, Jacob Milliser and P. J. Richard, have gone to Niagara Falls, to spend a few days.

DELONG.

Mrs. Letta King is on the sick list.

Samuel Heeter spent Sunday at home.

Simon Lahman spent Sunday with John Ellis.

John Hand's took Sunday dinner with Mrs. Lyda Vankirk.

Mr. Heirgood, of Lakeville, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Henry Rarrick.

Mrs. Grover Kline returned home with her mother, Mrs. Clark, of Ligonier.

Amanda Stubbs returned to Mr. Jerry Harmon's, of Monterey, after spending two weeks at Mrs. Vankirk's.

Bremen's High School.

The members of the 1906 class of the Bremen high school sent a protest to the state board of education against being deprived of any benefits that a commissioned high school might give, for no fault of theirs, and after they had completed three and one-half years of the four year course. In reply, State Superintendent Cotton has written that "while the state board of education did withdraw the commission from your high school, it was not the intention to deprive the present class of the advantage of the commission." The members of the class interpret this ambiguous statement to mean that they will be given the benefit of all the supposed advantages, the same as if the commission had not been taken away.—Bremen Inquirer.

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.

SKATES, HOCKEY STICKS

AND EVERYTHING FOR WINTER SPORTS

Slattery's Drug Store

STAHL & CO.

FRESH & SMOKED MEATS

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

QUEENSWARE, ETC

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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TELEPHONE NO. 5 CULVER, INDIANA

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

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Special attention given to traveling men. Terms reasonable.

Barn East of the Postoffice

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

WILLIAM GRUBB

PLUMBER

All Work Guaranteed to be Sanitary

Shop in Rear of Tin Shop, Culver

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

PILES

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

CULVER CITY Meat Market

DEALERS IN FRESH & SMOKED MEATS SAUSAGES, ETC.

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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.

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CULVER BAKERY

All kinds of Choice Bakery Goods.

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

ECZEMA

sufferers cured with "Hermit" Salve, who have been advised to have limbs amputated. 25 & 50c. All druggists. Hermit Remedy Co., Chicago

Contentment

The swirling snowflakes fill the air;
Wan ghosts to-night,
I watch them flitter here and there,
In radiant white.

And while the misty troops charge by
With gusty tread
I hear the sparrows' twilight cry
Far overhead.

And spite the storm and sleet and night
Within the nest
Contentedly till morning light
They snugly rest.

I thought 'twere better far to be
A sparrow bold
Than take life's ill so murmuringly,
So thanklessly life's gold.
—New York Herald.

A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

BY JOHN NORTH

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"What's the matter with Eaton—was he ever jilted?" asked Perkins lighting a fresh cigar and gazing curiously at the receding figure of the confirmed old bachelor of the club as he walked into the dining room.

"Why?" asked Brown. "Has he been showing you a bunch of sour grapes?"

"Well, I should think so," replied Perkins. "He came in and said he had heard I was about to be married and was sorry he couldn't congratulate me. Was compelled to offer me his deepest commiseration instead. When I began to bridge said he didn't know the lady so there was nothing personal about it but wanted to record his warning that no fellow ever knew anything about a woman anyway and when he married just put his foot in a trap. Might be reasonably happy, he said, but if so it was purely a happenstance as no man could fathom a woman's mind or her ways. Did some fair daisies do things to him?"

"Didn't you ever hear his story?" asked Brown reflectively.

"No; fire ahead, old man," responded Perkins. "It must be a keen story."

"It is a strange story," said Brown. "You see Eaton and Ed Pixley were old college chums and about as close as any two fellows ever were and went into business together, Pixley & Eaton it was, and a very successful firm. Well about the time they got their business started in fine shape and were ready to clean up and realize big money Pixley fell in love with Edith Morton and married her. Well it seems Eaton who was Edith's second cousin or something of that sort, had been heels over head in love with her, himself for years but had not pressed his suit. When the announcement of her engagement with Pixley was made it nearly broke his heart—but the marriage did not estrange him from Pixley. He would be up against him but came out beautifully; did the 'bless you my children, bless you,' act and all that. He settled down to business harder than ever and the firm simply leaped to the front. After the first blush of the honeymoon was over Pixley took a new hold too and they just tore along."

"Well, money began to come easy and Pixley got tangled up with a lot of pretty swift fellows in a business way and being a sociable, convivial fellow, liked the pace. As a consequence he began to spend more of his spare time at the clubs and card tables and one place and another then he did at home—and more than the exigencies of business strictly required. He was a kind and indulgent husband all right but his interest was divided with the preponderance constantly growing away from home. Now Mistress Pixley was deeply in love with her handsome and dashing husband and by that same token she was more or less jealous of his interest and his time. Gradually she came to believe, with considerable truth, that she and the children were an incident in his

life rather than the whole thing. This idea once planted grew rapidly and she became haughty and resentful as a proud nature will. Of course Pixley felt the strained atmosphere and it served to drive him more and more away from home and from her. There was even some talk of other women or another woman.

"All this time Eaton had been a consistent and faithful friend of the Pixleys—both of them and being a man of discernment he saw how affairs were trending, also being a man of sense and delicacy he felt estopped from making any sign which might tend to straighten matters out."

"Little by little Mrs. Pixley came to lean on his friendship and to con-

side her troubles to him and with his great admiration and his knowledge that Pixley was drifting the wrong way not only in his marital affairs but in business also—he was losing vast sums in gambling and neglecting business sadly—he was in full sympathy. In the meantime Pixley, resenting his wife's expostulations and her growing coldness, threw his anchors overboard and got into almost open relations with another woman—maintained another establishment and all that.

"Finally Eaton's sympathy with Mrs. Pixley got the better of his discretion and he called Pixley to the

carpet. It was a fierce session, if rumor is to be believed for Pixley was a high headed fellow and Eaton was no baby when aroused. He told Pixley the plainest truths one man can tell another and did not mince his language. Pixley invited him to mind his own business and the matter got very close to pistols—there would have been a duel, they say, if Eaton had not borne in mind the awful scandal which would have resulted and refused to fight even under the provocation of being called a coward. He knew that Mrs. Pixley's name would surely have been dragged into the matter and endured the last humiliation a brave man can accept in order to prevent that.

"Pixley plunged still deeper into his dissipation, practically deserted his family and lived almost openly with the other woman. Things got into a beautiful muddle with domestic, business and friendship involved, when Pixley had the grace to get shot in a quarrel over cards. He lingered for a few days and died, Eaton taking care of him and doing everything a man could do for him. Before he died he sent a letter to his wife expressing deep contrition for his sins and begging her forgiveness.

"When it was all over Eaton went to the widow and offered his assistance in straightening out the estate and in any other way she might choose to use him. Like everything else he felt it was a great blessing to her to have the unfaithful husband out of the way. Do you think she felt that way about it? Bless you no. She just flung her head back and blamed all her troubles onto Eaton.

"It is all your fault, sir," she said. "It is you who came between my husband and myself—for what selfish purpose you best know yourself but it is easy to guess. Edward was a proud man and you drove him to all his excesses, drove him away from his family and finally to his death by your interference and your busy-body way. I never want to see you again. I loathe you and I despise you. The only thing you can do for me is never to let me see your false face again."



It was a fierce session.

life rather than the whole thing. This idea once planted grew rapidly and she became haughty and resentful as a proud nature will. Of course Pixley felt the strained atmosphere and it served to drive him more and more away from home and from her. There was even some talk of other women or another woman.

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in other directions; that she considered the entire matter now closed and was thankful that she need have no further communication with the nemesis who had pursued her dear husband to the grave.

"It nearly drove Eaton to suicide because he still loved her with all the ardor of his unselfish soul and cared more for her good opinion than for that of all the rest of the world put together."

"I reckon he would have committed suicide but the utter injustice of the letter aroused his anger. He sold the entire business and sent her a check for the exact difference between the amount he had sent before and the amount she named in his letter. It took his entire fortune and since then he has done a modest little business—making just about enough to support himself in comfort and has lived without ambition, a lonely, bitter, futureless life."

Perkins whistled softly:

"By jove," he said. "I remember hearing Edith Pixley say one time that Mr. Eaton was such a strange, cold man, that he had scarcely spoken to her since her husband died although they used to be great friends before that."

"Women are strange creatures," concluded Brown as he rose and sought his favorite corner in the dining room.

EAGLE SKILLFUL IN STRATEGY.

Cunning Devices Used by the Monarch of the Air.

Ornithologists are inclined to discourage the idea that eagles are in the habit of attacking large animals, but a contest witnessed by an observer dispels such theory. The battle was between an eagle and a stag.

The bird singled out from a herd one particular buck, which it succeeded in driving from the rest. It struck the animal with its powerful wings, knocked it down and finally killed it. A still more remarkable spectacle is well authenticated. An eagle attacked a fawn in the highlands of Scotland. The cries of the little one were answered by its dam, which sprang upon the eagle and struck it repeatedly with its forefeet. Fawn, deer and eagle rolled down a declivity, the bird was dislodged from its hold and the fawn rescued.

Many traditions are extant as to the carrying off of children by eagles. The most recent case bearing close scrutiny is one which happened in South Africa. A Boer farmer whose stock had been harried by eagles lay in ambush for the robbers and saw one of them descend and carry off the 5-year-old child of one of his Kaffir servants. He shot the bird, which, with the child still clutched in its grip, fell into a thorn bush. The bird was dead, but the child was little hurt.

Two eagles will stalk a covert in concert. While one conceals itself the other beats about the bushes with great screaming, driving out its quarry for the hidden eagle to swoop down upon. An even more insidious method has been observed. An eagle seeing a sheep on the edge of a precipice flew at it, screaming shrilly and with forceful beat of wing hurled it into the valley below, where it could devour it as leisure. In the light of such records there is good reason for believing the legend of the eagle dropping a tortoise on the bald head of Aeschylus, the Greek poet, and so causing his death.

Capt. Martin's Timely Caution.

Some fifty years ago Capt. Richard S. Martin was well known at the West End and a familiar figure on School street, in the vicinity of the city hall, says a writer in the Boston Herald. He had "run with the machine" and been captain of "Old Barnicoat," and was later an engineer of the Boston fire department. He also carried on the painting business at 10 Chapman place.

It was his custom to be at his shop quite early two or three times a week, to see that his employees were all on time. If any one arrived late, the same dialogue always took place.

One morning "Bob" White was the victim, and was accosted by the proprietor, who said: "Mr. White, you are thirteen minutes late this morning."

"Y-y-yes, sir; but, you see, I was married last night." To which Capt. Dick replied:

"Very well, very well; but don't let it occur again."

Be Ready for Instant Battle.

A man should keep his mind up to the standard, he should keep it disciplined and ready for action. To do this it must be trained, drilled every day in mental tactics, so that it will be strong, vigorous and alert, ready to act in an emergency with the maximum efficiency of which it is capable. What condition for a sea fight would our navy be in if we, for five years, dropped all gun practice and allowed all the naval officers and sailors to do as they pleased and have a good time.

Your mind is your personal navy. Your faculties are your ships and men; and if you are not ready for life's great battle, ready for an emergency, how can you expect to conquer when the crisis comes?—Success.

Those Girls.

"Vernon told me this morning," related the blonde, "that he passed the tree where two years ago he carved your initials and his own and encircled them with a heart. He says he felt so good he almost danced with joy."

"Ah," said the tall brunette anxiously, "he must still love me after all. Did he say why he felt so happy?"

"Yes, he said some men were cutting the tree down."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, January 4, 1906.

Representative Payne, Republican floor leader, spoke for four hours in the house advocating the passage of the Philippine tariff bill. Acting on a printed charge that members of the House were sending cows, libraries, and all manner of freight free through the mails the House instructed its postoffice committee to make an investigation as to whether members are abusing the franking privilege. The question of which committee shall get the insurance question was referred to the judiciary committee for an opinion. Representative McCall introduced a resolution providing for an annual appropriation of \$15,000 for the President's traveling expenses. He also introduced a joint resolution providing for the neutralization of the Philippines. At 4:15 p. m. the House adjourned to to-morrow.

In the Senate Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin took the oath, being introduced by Senator Spooner. A resolution calling for information of affairs in Santa Domingo was presented by Mr. Tillman. Salaries of officers of the United States army are arranged in a bill by Senator Scott. The bill prescribes a schedule as follows: Major, \$25,500; Lieutenant General, \$11,000; Major General, \$7,500; Brigadier General, \$5,500; Colonel, \$3,500; Lieutenant Colonel, \$3,000; Major, \$2,650; Captain, mounted, \$2,400; Captain, not mounted, \$2,100; First Lieutenant, mounted, \$1,800; First Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,650.

Friday, January 5, 1906.

Representative Champ Clark spoke for three hours in the House advocating the passage of the Philippine tariff bill and in favor of free trade generally. Representative Furber opposed the bill in a short speech. Representative Southwick introduced a bill for the incorporation of the National Educational association under the laws of the District of Columbia. Representative Reed introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney General to investigate whether there exists illegal contracts between certain railroads. Representative Curtis introduced a bill providing for granting leases of government lands. Committee on foreign and interstate commerce decided to delay the Senate in connection with all liquorous and similar bills which must be passed by the committee.

The Senate was not in session. The interstate commerce committee met and decided to hold regular meetings every Friday and to take up rate bills in their regular order. Trouble is threatened. Confirmation of Panama canal commission delayed by absence of Chairman Millard and other members of the intercanal canal committee.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT FAVORS WINTER WHEAT

Plant Does Not Appear to Have Been Affected by Lack of Snow Protection.

Washington dispatch: The weather bureau's monthly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

"In the southern states the month was much colder than usual, with excessive precipitation, and was generally unfavorable for farming operations. Over the middle and southern plateau regions the month was abnormally cold, with less than the usual precipitation in these districts and also throughout the Pacific coast states. As a whole the weather conditions were mild and favorable to agricultural interests throughout the northern portions of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"While the winter wheat region, for the most part, was without snow protection, winter wheat has suffered very little from the effects of alternate freezing and thawing and generally is in satisfactory condition. On the Pacific coast, however, winter wheat, while generally in good condition in Washington, Oregon and southern California, is more backward than usual."

ASK COURT TO OUST STORMS

Governor Hanly and Advisers to Start Legal Action at Once.

Indianapolis, Ind., special: At a conference Wednesday afternoon between Governor Hanly, W. H. H. Miller (former United States Attorney General) and Charles Benedict (prosecuting attorney of Marion county), it was decided to bring action in the Marion



DANIEL F. STORMS

County Circuit Court against Daniel F. Storms, Secretary of State, with a view to compelling him to vacate his office. The decision followed the refusal of the Secretary of State to resign on demand of the Governor. The contemplated action against the Secretary of State will be begun in the Circuit Court.

YATES DENIES QUITTING RACE

Issues a Statement Setting at Rest Rumor of Retirement.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch: Former Gov. Yates gave out a signed statement Thursday, in which he emphatically denies that he has withdrawn from the race for United States Senator, or that he is contemplating such action. His offices in the Unity building have been opened, and it is probable that plans for an active campaign will be laid in a short time.

Plan Panama Revolution.

New York special: An official just returned from the Isthmus says that a revolution scheduled for May is brewing in Panama and that the Liberals will expect to force the United States to take control of all the territory of Panama.



Cleaner Seed, Bigger Yield.

If there is any one question in particular that should interest grain growers, it is the selection and grading of seed grain of all kinds. The writer saw, during his travels the past crop season, thousands upon thousands of acres of oats that would hardly pay for cutting. The trouble in every case which I investigated was lack of any care in the selection of the seed. As one grower put it, "the seed oats looked bright, and apparently did not contain many weed seeds." In the first place that seed oats was light, weighing scarcely 30 pounds to the bushel. On this account the ground was not well covered, and this gave the weed seeds a fine chance to grow.

Now the remedy: It never pays to sow light, chaffy oats. Unless you have good heavy seed, better get your supply from some reliable seedsmen. If you have seed good enough to sow, then be sure to clean and grade it until it is absolutely free of all foreign seeds, and you have left only the heaviest, plumpest, grains. If your land is already foul, it will call for heroic measures to get it clean again, but the first step in the job is to sow only clean heavy seed, and seed of sufficient vitality to push its way along and help you eradicate the weeds.

What has been said of oats, will apply with equal force to wheat. Unless you have a variety that is giving you the maximum yield that your land will produce, better start fresh by getting new seed. Look up the work of your state experiment station and see which varieties are doing the best. You can always buy these varieties from reliable seedsmen. If you are saving your own seed wheat make sure that it is clean, and grade it over and over until you have a supply of only the heaviest grains. This will insure a good stand, and the seed will sprout quickly and push itself rapidly forward.

Of all grain crops, and in spite of the constant suggestions of experiment stations and farm papers, corn is treated the most shabbily. It has been proved by repeated field tests that yields may be increased from 10 to 25 bushels per acre, by planting uniform size grain, so as to insure an even stand in the hills. All good planters will drop mechanically, but one can hardly expect the machine to discriminate between small and large kernels. The way to overcome that is to plant grains of as near the same size as possible. This is more important than any other thing in growing corn. There is no profit in tending a half-stand of corn. Get good seed, pay any reasonable price for it, but insist upon its being good. Then grade it until your planter will drop two and three kernels. Then you have started right for a big corn crop.—L. C. Brown, Cook County, Ill., in Farmers' Review.

Cross-Fertilization of Cereals.

Within recent years new varieties of wheat have been produced by cross-fertilization. Most of the varieties of wheat produced by Nature have been produced by cross-fertilization accidentally obtained. It has taken Nature a long time to produce a few good varieties. Our scientists who have taken hold of the matter by pollenizing varieties with a pollen from other strong varieties, have been able to outstrip Nature in the work of producing good varieties. The evolution of the wheat plant is thus taken out of the domain of chance and introduced into the domain of science. Under the old regime a good variety was more likely to be pollenized by a poor variety than otherwise, because poor varieties are more numerous than good varieties. Man, however, is able to combine the good qualities of the strongest cereals and by selecting the best of their progeny get immediate results. There are to-day forty or fifty varieties of wheat that have been thus created. Such varieties have longer heads, heavier grain and produce larger yields per acre than the old varieties and are at the same time better able to stand adverse condition. Within the next twenty-five years we shall see the science of wheat-growing develop greatly, with the result of more fully using the land devoted to wheat growing. Hard wheats will be evolved for use on the semi-arid lands, while softer wheats resistant to fungus diseases will be produced for humid localities.

Permanent Fences.

The farmer should avoid building temporary fences, unless it is his intention to remove them occasionally to make way for his rotation of crops. Most farmers, however, do not do this; but expect always to keep one fence in place. One cause of loss on American farms is the lack of permanency in the fences. A man should build a fence that will last a lifetime. He should select posts that will not decay and have them so long that he can set them deeply in the ground. In fact they should be set so that neither the frosts nor gales nor floods can shake them. It takes a little longer to build a fence of this kind, but in the years to come the extra labor at the beginning will be found to be economy.

It is claimed that the manure made from a ton of clover fed to fattening cattle is worth about \$7.50, and what is more important, the clover crop has not robbed the land of any fertility. In fact it made it better.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the One Remedy Particularly Sued For Feminine Ills.

To women who suffer Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold. At special periods a woman needs medicine to regulate her blood supply or her life will be a round of pain and suffering. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely the finest medicine that ever a woman took. They actually make new blood. They are good for men too—but they are good in a special way for women.

"It was three years ago last spring that my health failed me," says Mrs. Arthur Conklin, of No. 5 Coldwater street, Battle Creek, Mich. "I suffered from leucorrhoea and other troubles that, I presume, were caused by the weakness it produced. I had sinking spells, nervous headaches, was weak and exhausted all the time and looked like a walking skeleton."

"My back and limbs would ache almost continually and there were days when I was absolutely helpless from sick headache. I tried one doctor after another but cannot say that they helped me at all. My liver was sluggish and I was troubled some with constipation. "One day a physician who has now retired from practice met my husband on the street and inquired about my health. He advised my husband to get some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for me, said they were a good medicine, better for my trouble than he could put in a trial. I tried them, improved steadily and soon was entirely cured. As soon as the leucorrhoea was cured the headaches and other pains stopped. I am entirely well now but intend to continue to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a spring tonic."

The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists and by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Matter Fully Explained.

Lloyd Osbourne, the author, who strongly objects to having his name misspelled, said to a book reviewer recently: "That was a fine notice you gave my novel the other day, but you really must be careful about the name. It was misspelled." "Why, I thought you were b-o-r-n." "I was," replied the author, "but I have been b-o-u-r-n-e ever since I was b-o-r-n."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHERNEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERNEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1905.
A. W. GILSON, Notary Public.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, etc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Abandon African Memorial.

Owing mainly to the inability of the British government to find a suitable site for the proposed imperial memorial to all those who fell in the South African war the scheme has been abandoned and all subscriptions are to be returned.

Important to Mothers.

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

Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

A device reproducing the effect of daylight is being exhibited at a New York exposition and thousands of the residents of that sportive town are crowding to the show to see what the thing looks like.

Storekeepers report that the extra quantity, together with the superior quality of Defiance Starch makes it next to impossible to sell any other brand.

Camille Flammarion says that Mars is several millions of years older than the earth. That accounts for its canals being finished.

OPEN PUBLICITY THE BEST GUARANTEE OF MERIT.

When the best medicine is sold through druggists for family use, takes his patients fully into his confidence by frankly and fearlessly publishing broadcast as well as on its bottle wrappers, a full list of all its ingredients in plain English, this action on his part is the best possible evidence that he is not afraid to have the searchlight of investigation turned full upon his formula and that it will bear the fullest scrutiny and the most thorough investigation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of the weaknesses, periodical pains and functional derangements of the female system is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for women's special use, the maker of which is not afraid to take his patients into his full confidence by such open and honest publicity.

A glance at the published ingredients on each bottle wrapper will show that it is made wholly from native American medicinal roots, that it contains no poisonous or habit-forming drugs, no narcotics or no alcohol—pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol, both for extractive and preserving the active medicinal properties found in the roots of the American forest plants employed. It is the only medicine for women's peculiar diseases, sold by druggists, that does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, which is in the long run so harmful to women's delicate nervous system. Now, glycerine is perfectly harmless, and serves a valuable purpose by possessing intrinsic value all its own, and besides it enhances the curative effect of the other ingredients entering into the "Favorite Prescription."

Some of the ablest medical writers and teachers endorse this view of preserving all the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is composed—recommending them for the cure of the very same diseases for which this world-famed medicine is advised. No other medicine for women has any such pronounced endorsement by more than any number of ordinary testimonials. If interested, send name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his little book of extracts from the works of eminent medical writers and teachers, endorsing the several ingredients and telling just what women's ailments are made of. Ink free for the asking.

AWFUL ITCHING ON SCALP.

Hair Finally Had to Be Cut to Save Any—Scalp Now in Good Condition Cured by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a diseased scalp, dandruff, and constantly falling of hair. Finally I had to cut my hair to save any at all. Just at that time I read about the Cuticura Remedies. Once every week I shampooed my hair with the Cuticura Soap, and I used the Ointment twice a week. In two months' time my hair was long enough to do up in French twist. That is now five years ago, and I have a lovely head of hair. The length is six inches below my waist line, my scalp is in very good condition, and no more dandruff or itching of the scalp. I used other remedies that were recommended to me as good, but with no results. Mrs. W. F. Griess, Clay Center, Neb., Oct. 23, 1905."

Her Prayer.

Agnes was often taken to week day service by a pious nurse, and one day as she was about to leave the house a teasing young uncle said, "Are you going to pray for me, Agnes?"

She lifted her eyes of clearest, softest blue, and calmly answered, "No; I'm going to pray for chocolate creams."

I think her prayer was answered as she wished.

Her nightly prayer at that time was, "Give us this day our gray bread!" She labored under a slight misapprehension as to the actual words of the prayer, but she knew what she wanted.—Harper's Magazine.

Most Valued of English Orders.

The Garter which has been conferred on the Mikado has its material magnificence as well as less tangible significance. The Garter is set with diamonds and the Star of the Order is in diamonds, and the George, which is the pendant to the collar of the Order, is carved in onyx and set round with brilliants. The cost is something well over \$5,000.—London Telegraph.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

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

Porters to Be Linguists.

German railway porters are to study French and English during the present winter; scholarships are to be competed for, and the successful student is to be sent on a holiday tour of England.

Hundreds of dealers say the extra quantity and superior quality of Defiance Starch is fast taking place of all other brands. Others say they cannot sell any other starch.

A Canadian paper has the startling headline, "No More Yankee Hogs!" But keep cool. The term was not used metaphorically.

If old Santa wishes to deprive Christmas of its chief danger, he should get a clean shave.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is a positive cure for all those painful ailments of women. It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints. Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. It will surely cure.

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Female Weakness than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors in an early stage of development. That

Bearing-down Feeling,

causing pain, weight and headache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system. It corrects

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Periods, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "Don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, sleeplessness, irritability, nervousness, excitability, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the organs. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequalled. You can write Mrs. Pinkham about yourself in strictest confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.



WOULD PROTECT POLICY HOLDERS

Insurance Committee Plan Is Given to Public in Outline.

PROVIDES FOR FULL PUBLICITY

Insured Persons to Be Given Information Regarding the Management of Affairs, While Policies Are to Be Safeguarded Further.

New York special: It is learned on good authority that these are the chief recommendations which the Armstrong insurance investigating committee believes ought to be made to the legislature:

1. That policy holders shall have effective voice in the government of the companies.

2. That there shall be full publicity to the policy holders in regard to the management of the companies' affairs.

3. That a uniform system of audits and accounts be prescribed by the state insurance department.

4. That policies be limited to certain standard forms.

5. That policies be safeguarded further than at present against forfeiture.

6. That deferred dividend policies be either prohibited or greatly restricted.

7. That the companies be obliged to make an equitable distribution of surplus to policy holders at stated periods.

8. That the companies make larger investments in real estate bonds and mortgages.

9. That the control of subsidiary companies, such as banks, trust companies, and real estate holding companies be prohibited.

10. That the investment in corporate bonds be regulated so as to prevent speculation losses and attempts to float doubtful enterprises.

11. That deposits with or loans to moneyed corporations be restricted.

12. That the discretion of the directors be subject to judicial and administrative review.

Trust Company Feature.

These are, of course, only the broad, general lines along which the committee's report will be drawn. The filling in of details and the working of the recommendations into practical form will be a matter of several weeks, one, too, which the committee may not be able to carry through without making changes in its original plans.

In the opinion of persons who heard these conclusions they are radical, indeed. The investments of life insurance companies in banks and trust companies was one of the most important subjects which came before the Armstrong committee in the course of its public hearings.

Through its intimate relations with the trust company the insurance company was able, it was shown, to keep at its disposal yellow dog funds from which improper payments were made without becoming matters of record in the insurance company's books. Through the trust companies, too, the life insurance institutions were able to make fictitious sales and loans for the purpose of "window dressing" at the close of the year.

Large sums of money have been kept on deposit in the trust companies by insurance companies at low rates of interest and in nearly every one of the subsidiary institutions of the large insurance companies the officers and directors of the latter have been stockholders.

Profitable Investments.

With the exception of the officers and trustees of the New York Life, which disposed of its holdings to subsidiary companies several years ago, all the insurance witnesses before the Armstrong committee maintained that trust companies were the most profitable investments the life institutions had.

The Mutual Life's officers and directors declared that trust companies were a necessary development to modern insurance conditions; that the Mutual, for instance, practically had to have some such institutions as a safe depository for its funds. Since the present scandal broke, however, both the Equitable and Mutual have decreased their deposits in subsidiary institutions.

If a bill is passed prohibiting the control by a life insurance company of any subsidiary concern, there would have to be a readjustment of the stock interests in at least the Mercantile Trust company and the United States Mortgage and Trust company. The Equitable Life owns the majority stock of the Mercantile Trust, and the Mutual Life the majority stock in the United States Mortgage and Trust company.

Whether the committee has any idea of taking into account also the holdings of individual officers and directors in subsidiary companies is not known, but it practically is certain that a recommendation will be included in the report to the effect that insurance directors should have no conflicting connections.

Joseph Stang of Menominee, Mich., has received from Emperor William of Germany a silver medal bearing the emperor's likeness, in recognition of an act of heroism in saving the lives of an old man and his daughter a number of years ago when Stang was a soldier in Germany.

WHOLE FAMILY IS SLAUGHTERED

Michigan Farmer Murders Son, Wife and Daughter, Then Ends Life.

AX AND SHOTGUN HIS WEAPONS

Disappointed Over Harvest in New Location, Man Becomes Despondent and Turns Home Into a Shambles During Insane Fit of Rage.

Rochester, Mich., dispatch: Alarmed by the deserted appearance of the farmhouse of Clarence A. Barnum, who recently located near here, neighbors broke into the house Tuesday and found Barnum, his wife, his daughter Louise, aged 23, and his son Chester, aged 16, all lying dead. The wife and the son and daughter had apparently been murdered with an ax. A single-barreled shotgun lying near his corpse and the fact that his head was almost entirely blown off showed how Farmer Barnum had met his end.

Mrs. Barnum's body lay in the woodshed. It appeared that she had been able to resist the murderer for a brief time, or at any rate had succeeded in eluding him long enough to reach the shed. But here she was struck down and met the same fate that had befallen her son and daughter.

Harvest Not Ample.

Barnum sold a farm near Homer, Mich., only a few months ago and located here late in the season. It is said the harvest in his new home did not meet his expectations and that he had become despondent. This was made very evident in a letter he had written to a brother in Waterloo, N. Y. Two other sons and a daughter were away from home when the tragedy occurred.

William Barnum is editor of the College News Letter, an official publication of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. John Barnum lives at Coldwater, Mich. The surviving daughter, Mary Barnum, resides at Albion, Mich.

Struggle for Life.

The appearance of the house indicated the family had just finished breakfast when the insane and murderous frenzy of the father broke out. Evidently there had been a terrible struggle as the mother and children battled for their lives. The dining-room was all bespattered with blood, even the ceiling. Under the dining-room table lay the father's body, a gun across his knee. Apparently he had taken the muzzle into his mouth before pulling the trigger. Three extra cartridges stood on the sideboard, as if in readiness to overtake any member of the family who might succeed in escaping the murderous ax.

Mutilated With Ax.

There was blood on the handle of the ax, but the blade had been washed. In the dining-room where the body of the father was found lay also that of the daughter. The son's corpse was in the kitchen. It is thought that the boy was the first atacked, that the mother was killed at the woodshed next and that the father turned last to the daughter imprisoned in the dining-room where the disturbance had apparently begun. The wife and son and daughter all had their heads terribly cut and crushed with the ax.

ALLEGED MINISTER WAS DRUNK

Rev. James Shaffer of Morrison, Ill., Must Answer to Bishop.

Stirling, Ill., dispatch: Rev. James Shaffer, who has been rector of the Episcopal church of Morrison, Ill., for the last ten months, has been summoned before Bishop Anderson in Chicago to answer to the charge of being intoxicated in Morrison. The rector has appeared before the prelate, but so far no decision has been made. Meanwhile his wife and two children, it is claimed, have deserted him and gone to western Iowa. The minister in a letter to a member of the vestry of the Morrison church states that he is ashamed of his actions and will never return to Morrison. Years ago before entering the ministry it is claimed that the fallen rector had a strong appetite for drink and that he was again the victim of the craze.

PLAN FOR MAMMOTH COAL DOCK

Northwestern Company to Locate a \$600,000 Structure in Superior.

Superior, Wis., special: It is stated definitely by an official of the Northwestern Coal Company that this company will at once begin work on a mammoth dock located in Superior, which so far as capacity goes will surpass any dock of the kind on the great lakes and, perhaps, any coal dock in the world. The cost is to be \$600,000. Many workmen will be required to erect the dock, which is intended to be completed by next navigation season.

MRS. TAGGART NOW ON COAST

Defendant in Divorce Suit Greatly Improved in Health.

Wooster, Ohio, dispatch: Mrs. Grace Viola Taggart, who left this city several weeks ago with her two boys, is at present on the California coast near San Francisco. In a letter she said she would be back home by Jan. 15. Her health has improved since her arrival on the coast.

"Riz and Fell with Lee."

While Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was governor of Virginia an old army comrade of his was elected a member of the legislature, and arriving at Richmond on Saturday night, decided that he would attend services at Gen. Lee's church on the following morning, says the Magazine of Fun. Upon inquiry he learned that Gen. Lee was an Episcopalian and attended a certain fashionable church in the city. It so happened that the gentleman mentioned had never been inside of an Episcopal church and consequently knew absolutely nothing about the service. After preaching was over he went outside and waited for Gen. Lee to come out so that he might shake hands with him. In a few minutes the general made his appearance, and recognizing his old comrade and friend, greeted him effusively and said:

"John, I am awfully glad to see you. I hope you enjoyed the services."

His friend replied with a chuckle: "Well, Fitz, I didn't know much about the services, so I just riz and fell with you every time."

A New Being.

Shepard, Ill., Jan. 8th (Special)—Mrs. Sarah E. Rowe, who is residing here, says she feels like "A New Being," although she is in her fifty-seventh year. Why? because she has taken Dodd's Kidney Pills, that well known medicine that has put new life into old bodies, and has come as a God-send into homes of sorrow and suffering. She says:—

"No one knows what awful torture I suffered with Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble, until I got cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. This grand remedy drove the Rheumatism out of my body, nothing else ever did me any good. Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth one hundred times their price, for they have made me, though I am fifty-seven years old, a new being. I am in better shape now than I have been for many years and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Double Trouble.

Paul Hull, the well-known Chicago raconteur, says he witnessed a scene in a well restaurant one evening not long ago, that had in it a sublimation of much domestic worry. A young man was sitting at a table with his wife and a party of friends when a tall and imposing blonde passed who gave the young man recognition and a dangerous questioning look.

"Who is that woman?" the young wife asked.

"Now, don't you go bothering me about who she is," the young man replied. "I will have trouble enough explaining to her who you are."

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.

Congressman Belmont's Plans.

Perry Belmont, formerly a congressman from New York, has leased a handsome residence in Washington, where he and Mrs. Belmont will live for a time. While there he will make special efforts on behalf of the movement for publicity in regard to contributions for political campaign purposes. He has secured the co-operation of many well known men in this cause.

Profitable Winter Work

can be obtained by some bright man or woman in this town by writing to the Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., one of the leading nursery houses of the country. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Commission 25 per cent, payable weekly. Beautiful outfit free. Write at once and secure position.

Discuss Municipal Problems.

Sir Edwin Cornwall, chairman of the London county council, has issued to the press a proposal for an international congress of representatives of capitals having over 500,000 population to meet annually for the discussion of municipal methods.

A New Jersey court has declined to issue an injunction forbidding a woman to nag her husband. When a man marries he knows what he has to expect, and the law has no power to interfere.

Don't you know that Defiance Starch besides being absolutely superior to any other, is put up 16 ounces in package and sells at same price as 12-ounce packages of other kinds?

"Gentleman Bob" Fitzsimmons goes back to the stage. It's a great thing to have two professions.

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

Was Mark Twain's wrenth made of tobacco leaves and huckleberries?

Lewis' Single Binder costs more than other 3c cigars. Smokers know why. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

A man who is a friend only to himself has few friends.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.

Only one sure way to cure an aching back. Cure the cause, the kidneys. Thousands tell of cures made by Doan's Kidney Pills. John C. Coleman, a prominent merchant of Swainsboro, Ga., says: "For several years my kidneys were affected, and my back ached day and night. I was languid, nervous and lame in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away, and the great relief I found has been permanent."

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

Andree Memorial Medal.

Andree is to have a large memorial medal made by Lundberg, the Swedish engraver. The artist represents Andree's balloon rising from the ice. The explorer is looking anxiously toward the north. A group of young men are applauding, while an old man looks toward the horizon doubtfully. Below is the date, July 11, 1897. On the obverse side appears the profile of Andree.

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.

"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my foot which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now."—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

England's New Hangman.

England's public hangman, Billington, who died lately, is to be succeeded by Alec Taylor, a naval reserve man, who has been recently a railroad employee. He said, on receiving the appointment, that he would always be glad to hang a stationmaster without charge.

Scientists Alarmed.

Scientists are calling attention to the fact that fauna of the Atlantic and Pacific are quite different and advise an investigation of probable results before the canal is cut through.

Robbed in Church.

Just think what an outrage it is to be robbed of all the benefits of the services by continuous coughing throughout the congregation, when Anti-Graspine is guaranteed to cure. Sold everywhere, 25 cents.

Mrs. Burke Roche cannot live comfortably on \$200 a day; but these hyphenated marriages with foreign dukes always give extravagant tastes.

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.

If women are going to study the "art of spending," men will need to take a few more lessons in the art of earning.

Dealers say that as soon as a customer tries Defiance Starch it is impossible to sell them any other cold water starch. It can be used cold or boiled.

Woman's power is not in argument or defiance, but in a smile or a tear.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1906.

If Gen. Sherman were alive now, he might tell us what revolution is.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PISO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Christmas neckties are enlivening the color scheme of our streets.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The man of grand impulses sheds a lustre on all around him.

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

One to-day is worth two to-morrow.

—Benjamin Franklin.

The more we know of our ills, the easier and sooner relief will come. Pains and aches of the flesh, joints and muscles are

Rheumatic



The mission of the Old-Monk-Cure

St. Jacobs Oil

is to cure, and the world knows it does it safely and surely.

Price, 25c. and 50c.

PRICE, 25 Cts.



PILES PERMANENTLY CURED

WITHOUT USING THE KNIFE. Specialists in Diseases of Women, Tumors, Rupture, and Diseases of the Rectum. Inevitable by writing for our illustrated treatise. Indicate letters from prominent people cured. DR. B. S. HENDERSON, 521 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO

YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO SUFFER

From Constipation, Bowel and Stomach Trouble.

Q. What is the beginning of sickness?
A. Constipation.
Q. What is Constipation?
A. Failure of the bowels to carry off the waste matter which lies in the alimentary canal where it decays and poisons the entire system. Eventually the results are death under the name of some other disease. Note the deaths from typhoid fever, appendicitis, stomach and bowel trouble at the present time.

Q. What causes Constipation?
A. Neglect to respond to the call of nature promptly. Lack of exercise. Excessive brain work. Mental emotion and improper diet.

Q. What are the results of neglected Constipation?
A. Constipation causes more suffering than any other disease. It causes rheumatism, colds, fevers, stomach, bowel, kidney, lung and heart troubles, etc. It is the one disease that starts all others.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, loss of sleep and strength are its symptoms. Piles, appendicitis and fistula, are caused by Constipation. Its consequences are known to all physicians, but few sufferers realize their condition until it is too late. Women become confirmed invalids as a result of Constipation.

Q. Do physicians recognize this?
A. Yes. The first question your doctor asks you is "are you constipated?" That is the secret.

Q. Can it be cured?
A. Yes, with proper treatment. The common error is to resort to physics, such as pills, salts, mineral water, castor oil, injections, etc., every one of which is injurious. They weaken and increase the malady. You know this by your own experience.

Q. What then should be done to cure it?
A. Get a bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic at once. Mull's Grape Tonic will positively cure Constipation and Stomach Trouble in the shortest space of time. No other remedy has before been known to cure Constipation positively and permanently.

Q. What is Mull's Grape Tonic?
A. It is a Compound with 40 per cent. of the juice of Concord Grapes. It exerts a peculiar strengthening, healing influence upon the intestines, so that they can do their work unaided. The process is gradual, but sure. It is not a physic, but it cures Constipation, Dysentery, Stomach and Bowel Trouble. Having a rich, fruity grape flavor, it is pleasant to take. As a tonic it is unequalled, insuring the system against disease. It strengthens and builds up waste tissue.

Q. Where can Mull's Grape Tonic be had?
A. Your druggist sells it. The dollar bottle contains nearly three times the 50-cent size.

Good for ailing children and nursing mothers.

A free bottle to all who have never used it because we know it will cure you.

140 FREE BOTTLE 1120
FREE. Send this coupon with your name and address, your druggist's name and 10c. to pay postage and we will supply you a sample free, if you have never used Mull's Grape Tonic, and will also send you a certificate good for \$1.00 toward the purchase of more Tonic from your druggist.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 148 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.
Send 50 cents and \$1.00 bottles at all druggists. The \$1.00 bottle contains about six times as much as the 50-cent bottle and about three times as much as the 25-cent bottle. There is a great saving in buying the \$1.00 size.

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

140 FREE BOTTLE 1120
FREE. Send this coupon with your name and address, your druggist's name and 10c. to pay postage and we will supply you a sample free, if you have never used Mull's Grape Tonic, and will also send you a certificate good for \$1.00 toward the purchase of more Tonic from your druggist.

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Be Sure to Use Only Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Food made with alum baking powder carries alum to the stomach unchanged. Scientists have positively demonstrated this and that such food is partly indigestible and unhealthful.

The Preacher's Benefit.

This lively account of a social function at Paw Paw, Mo., comes from a local paper: "The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church held a fine time at Mrs. Sink's house, which was a nice thing in every way. It was an ice cream social, so that he may plod along this winter without freezing his weary bones. The ladies served the cream, but Deacon Daily was in charge. 'Be hoggish, folks,' he called now and then. 'Eat all you can crowd in, so's the preacher can be warm this winter. Many young fellows brought their girls, and one did even worse than that by fetching a complete jag to the festival. His name shall not be mentioned, as he spent 30 cents for ice cream, eating it all fervently, and we bet it didn't go well with that booze. But what matter? Seven dollars and ninety cents was realized from the affray, enough to buy preacher Hicks a fine coat and leave \$1.90 for socks and other

Only Gentlemen Need Apply.

"May I raise the window for you, miss?" politely inquired a gentleman of a young lady on the Nickel Plate road, as he saw her tugging at a sash that had not recovered from the preceding winter. She glared at him a moment and gave a reluctant consent.

"Folks can't be too careful who they speak to or accept favors from," she remarked, after a long pause.

"That is very true," replied the gentleman quietly.

"Are you a Boston drummer?" she asked.

"No, I'm not," he answered.

"A hotel clerk?"

"No, not a hotel clerk."

"I'm glad of that," she said; "I never let a drummer or a hotel clerk speak to me. Maybe you're an actor?"

"No, nor an actor."

"That's first-class!" she exclaimed showing her dimples and becoming more confidential. "If an actor would speak to me I'd die. What is your business?"

"I'm a bartender, and am going west to get a territorial divorce from my wife," answered the gentleman.

"Oh, I'm so glad!" giggled the girl. "Reach down in my satchel; there's a bottle of whiskey and a pack of cards in it. I'll play you a game of California Jack for five dollars a corner! I like to meet a gentleman, and I always know 'em when I see 'em. Ask that bald-headed duffer across there if he's got a corkscrew, will you?"

G. W. G.

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.

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

FINISHING YOUNG STEERS.

Fitting Them For Profitable Market at an Early Age.

There are few subjects that are at the present time receiving more attention at the hands of stockmen than that relating to the fitting of steers for market at an early age. The interest in this subject is not confined to the corn belt. Some time ago a prominent Canadian investigator in an address on this subject said that in order to bring steers to the proper finish before they have reached the age of twenty-four months good blood is absolutely necessary and that there is no use to undertake to produce this class of beef unless the calves are of the strictly beef type. The dairy breeds will not do at all. Calves intended for the baby beef market were dropped in April or May in the experiments conducted by this investigator. They were fed skim milk until they were at least four months old, and in addition to this they were supplied with flaxseed meal. For the first two or three months this flaxseed meal was put in hot water—about a cupful of meal to a quart and a half of water. The water was kept just below boiling for three or four hours. In that way the meal is turned into a kind of jelly. This is mixed with the skim milk at the rate of about a tablespoonful per pound of milk.

Feeding Dry Food.

As soon as the calves will eat they are supplied with dry oilmeal, corn and some ground oats. They will do better on a mixture of grain than on a single grain. At the age of four months the calves are given all the grass they will eat, and in addition the meal supply is kept up. During the winter they are supplied with either roots or ensilage, together with plenty of good roughage and also a mixed meal. They are turned to grass the second summer and given no grain during July and August. The grain is started the first of September, and they are given about half a pound per day for each hundred pounds of weight. Toward the end of the feeding period, which is about Christmas time, they are given nearly a pound of meal for each 100 pounds of live weight of the animal. At from twenty to twenty-four months old the steers should weigh from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds.

Rate of Gain.

It is claimed that the first gains while milk was being fed were made at from 2 to 3 cents per pound. The next gain, which included the time from weaning until the fattening period at the end, was made at from 4 to 5 cents per pound, while the last gain cost from 5 to 7 cents per pound. Steers properly handled should make about two pounds a day from the start until they are ready for the block.—Iowa Homestead.

FEEDING VALUE OF ROOTS.

When Farmers Get the Right Twist

On few American farmers who grow roots as a regular crop year after year. One reason is because hand labor is necessary to a certain extent; another reason is that their value is not appreciated by stockmen because they do not know how to feed them. When a stock farmer raises a crop of roots for the first time he is liable to feed them in excess; then because results are not satisfactory he makes up his mind that he does not like roots to feed.

The cost of growing roots is being reduced by improved machinery, due in large measure to the successful growing of sugar beets. Within ten years great progress has been made in this direction, and the stock grower who wishes to raise roots for feeding purposes is profiting thereby.

Conditional Effect.

There are cooling, healthful properties about roots not possessed by any plants grown above ground. Roots are stimulating to a certain extent and appetizing when fed in connection with ordinary farm roughage, which accounts for the increased consumption of other feeds when roots are used. These properties are approached but not equaled by silage.

There is a conditional value to roots when properly fed that gives stock the sleek, comfortable appearance that is characteristic of thoroughbred stock on the best English and Canadian stock farms. The English farmer understands how to grow roots and how to feed them to the best advantage. When American stock farmers get the right twist on the business they will be just as enthusiastic over their field of roots for winter succulence as the old stock raiser in England or Canada, concludes Farm, Field and Fireside.

NEWS NOTES

It is reported that Dr. Galloway of the department of agriculture has saved the winter lettuce industry by developing a stock of plants immune to the forcing house diseases that have been prevalent of late years.

The South African goat, Sultan, sheared eighteen and a half pounds of mohair at one clipping. This is said to be the record in this country and probably the world's record.

According to California statistics, during the last season 197,102,000 pounds of green fruit were shipped east as compared with 135,110,000 pounds for the season before, a gain of 62,082,000 pounds.

Wood distillation as a means of utilizing waste in lumbering is a matter of growing interest in this country.

While expressing high appreciation of Mr. Burbank and giving all due credit for his real achievements in plant growing, more than one of our agricultural journals is scolding the fad of "Burbankitis" that has recently swept through the press.

A Happy Home

To have a happy home you should have children. They are great happy-home makers. If a weak woman, you can be made strong enough to bear healthy children, with little pain or discomfort to yourself, by taking

WINE OF CARDUI

A Tonic for Women

It will ease all your pain, reduce inflammation, cure leucorrhea, (whites), falling womb, ovarian trouble, disordered menses, backache, headache, etc., and make childbirth natural and easy. Try it. At all dealers in medicines, in \$1.00 bottles.

"DUE TO CARDUI"

is my baby girl, now two weeks old," writes Mrs. J. Priest, of Webster City, Iowa. "She is a fine healthy babe and we are both doing nicely. I am still taking Cardui, and would not be without it in the house."

No More Passes.

The "no pass" fever has struck the members of the Indiana State Fair Association and a plan was submitted by President Mason J. Niblack for the absolute refusal to issue passes for the coming state fair.

Mr. Niblack said in his paper that there had been nearly 8,000 passes issued to board members, the press, the friends of the association at their fair last fall, thus cutting the association out of gate receipts amounting to thousands of dollars. He advocated the wisdom of issuing no passes to others than the board themselves. Under his plan not even the press of Indianapolis or other cities and towns of the state would receive passes for running short notices of features of the fair.

It was believed by some that this was too stringent, as many of the papers would refuse to run free advertising for the state fair if this step is taken and advertising would cost much more than the passes given if cash were demanded.

The State Fair has been imposing on the Indiana newspapers for years. Not one cent has been paid for advertising purposes, but columns have been sent out for free publication. Passes to the state fair are not of much account to newspaper publishers.

Paper Was No Good.

The following letter was received by a Texas publisher:

Dear—; I hereby offer my resignashun as a subscriber to your papier, it being a pamphlet of such small konsequenc as not to benefit my family by takin' it. What you need in your shete is brances & some one to russel up news and rite editorials on live topics. No menshun has been made in your shete of me butcherin' a polen china pig weighen 369 pounds or the gapes in the chicken out this way. Yo ignor the fact that I bot a bran new bob sled and that I traded my bline mule and say nothin' about Hi Simpkins' jersey calf brakin his 2 front legs fallin down a well. 2 important chiverces have been utterly ignored by your shete & a 3 colum obitchury notice writ by me on the death of grandpa Henery was left out your shete and to say nothing of the alphabetical poem beginning "A is for And and also for Ark," writ by me darter. This is the reason your paper is so unpopolar here. If you don't want edytorialis from this place and aint goin' to put no news in your shete we don't want said shete.

P. S. If you print obitchury in your next i may sine again fur yur shote.

PILES

the sufferer who thinks this disease incurable has never tried that peculiar "Hermit" Salve. A trial will convince the most sceptical. 25 & 50 cents. All druggists. Hermit Remedy Co., Chicago.

Our Second Semi-Annual One-Fourth Off Sale

BEGINS WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10th

1/4 Off is the merry tune we will sell goods for these two weeks

This ONE-FOURTH OFF SALE is not a reduction on a few leaders or short ends, but a general one-fourth off on almost every item in our tremendous stock. Go from department to department, select the goods you like, and when you are through, take one-fourth off the price. We will give \$1.00 to charity to anyone that can prove we can prove that we have changed or altered a single price ticket. Here are a few special items, less than one-fourth off; hundreds of others beside these:

5000 yards of Unbleached Muslin, 34 ins. wide, extra heavy; a great bargain, ask to see it; per yard..... **5 Cents**

Lonsdale and Hope Bleached Muslin, every piece stamped. You know what other stores ask for it; here for..... **7 1/2 Cents**

1000 Swiss Handkerchiefs, 15 to 25 cent values; choice..... **10 Cents**

Great 25c Sale of White Enameled Steel China Cooking Utensils—pails, kettles, pans, etc. Real 40 to 75 cent values (new goods)..... **25 Cents**

1000 yards Cotton Crash..... **3 Cents**

3000 yards Torchon Laces and Insertion; real 64c and 10c values; yd... **3 Cents**

Coats worth \$10.00 for..... **1.50**
30-inch Satin Lined Box and Fitted Coats (last winter's styles)..... **1.50**

Children's Coats, new styles that sold at \$6.50 for..... **2.98**

Any Ladies' Coat in the house that sold at \$10.00 for..... **5.00**
Any \$15.00 Coat for..... **7.50**

One-Fourth Off on Dress Goods, Silks, Underwear, Furs, Domestic, Belts, Skirts, Shirt Waists, etc.

We will pay your railroad fares on all purchases of from \$10.00 to \$25.00.

WILER & WISE

Logansport's Largest & Best Dry Goods Store

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 Courteous Attention to All

YOUR Patronage Solicited

S. C. SHILLING
President

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.

FRED COOK

CULVER'S

Leading Blacksmith

HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY

All kinds of Repair Work neatly and promptly done.

EAST OF MACHINE SHOP

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 would cure it, until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c a T. E. Slattery's drug store.

Job Printing at THE CITIZEN.

Overland Limited To California

Now leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, at 8 p. m., daily, arriving Omaha 6:30 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.

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

For the Finest Bakery Goods

ALWAYS GO TO

Howard & Davis' Bakery

Ice Cream to Order : Meals Served

TELEPHONE 23-2

THE CULVER CITIZEN.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

CULVER, IND., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

GUEST OF KING EDWARD.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, SOCIETY LEADER, SPENDS SEASON IN LONDON.

Leased "Egypt House," Isle of Wight—Polished Floors of Famous Mansion Persian Carpeted to Please Royal Whim.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, social censor for the great world of society in Chicago, is numbered among the few American women who have really and truly penetrated to the inner circles of exclusive society in England.

One hears every day of Mrs. This or Mrs. That who has set the social world of London agog, but few of this vast number ever do more than receive an invitation or two to affairs which are by no means the entertainments of the smart set.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, however, is a woman whose social position is assured and has been for a number of years. To know her is the open sesame to the most exclusive houses in America, and so when she went abroad last summer and announced her intention of staying for the regular season at Cowes, it meant one more distinguished American woman to be admitted to the King's circle.



Mrs. Potter Palmer never does things by halves, and this was never more thoroughly demonstrated than when she arranged the marriage between her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and the Russian Prince Cassatzen. It was one of the most brilliant matrimonial achievements the social world has ever known, and, unlike so many similar affairs, the union has turned out to be a supremely happy one.

When Mrs. Potter Palmer determined to join the social colony at Cowes last year she leased the historic Egypt House in England's famous beauty spot, the Isle of Wight. Everybody who is anybody in English society goes down for the regatta season, for the King is sure to be there, and society docks at the royal heels.

This recalls the interior of Egypt House is a splendid example of the simple luxury which prevails in so many old English houses. Several years ago it was leased by Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester. The Duchess is one of the oldest friends of King Edward, and during the season that she was mistress of Egypt House she was the King's hostess on more than one occasion.

The Duchess had the old place done over in anticipation of the King's coming and all the floors were highly polished and covered with expensive rugs. His Majesty was escorted the Duchess into dinner one evening when he slipped on the polished floor and narrowly escaped getting a bad fall. For the instant the King was angry and reminded the Duchess that he detested polished floors and would never again enter a house where they prevailed.

Merchants of London received orders the following day to take measurements of all the floors in Egypt House, and when the King again visited the Duchess there he found every room and corridor carpeted in fine Persian effects. The King laughed and partly apologized for his bad temper on the previous occasion by saying, "You are very good, Duchess. You see, I am not as young as I used to be." Since that time polished floors have been tabooed by the English smart set.

In Sunless Dungeons.

A victim of Russian severity who was at one time immured in the grim fortress of Peter and Paul, in St. Petersburg, describes it as resembling a house of the dead.

"Its dungeons, utterly sunless, are abodes of gloom and silence. Not a word is spoken among the hapless prisoners, intercourse being carried on mainly by gestures. Prisoners communicate with each other by knocking on the walls of their cells, so many times for each letter. But even this is sternly repressed by the authorities, and captives detected in the practice are liable to severe punishment.

"In short, the prison reproduces all the horrors of the dungeons of romance, with mildewed walls, cold silence and despair. The fortress, indeed, is never spoken of in Russia without a shudder, for imprisonment there is little better than being buried alive."

Noah was a Wise One.

A little girl was asked by her Sunday school teacher, "who was the wisest man?" "Noah," she answered. "He was the only one who knew enough to go in out of the rain."

FITZHUGH LEE'S VIEWS.

Once Told General Howard Southern Defeat Would Work for Good.

In March, 1896, I had the pleasure, recently remarked an official of the Indian Department, of traveling in company with the "Indian party" from Washington City on its way to Carlisle, Pa., to attend the annual commencement exercises of the Indian school there.

With the party, which included some members of both houses of Congress and a few officials of the Indian service, were the fearless, forcible Fitzhugh Lee, and that knightly Christian soldier, Major-General O. O. Howard.

Naturally the two old veterans, serving on opposite sides of our country's most desperate war, found much in common to talk over and discuss; and were together during the entire trip.

I had the good luck to be included in their conversation from time to time, and heard much that was instructive and entertaining.

From present events their conversation drifted back to the heroic days of the civil war, and they fought over again many of its battles. Then they recalled old days at West Point, when Howard was an instructor and had "Fitz" as his pupil.

"Do you remember," said General Howard, "the time at the Point that I induced you to attend chapel services?"

"Yes," answered General Lee, "but I didn't go for the services, I went for you."

Again their conversation was about the war, and its decisive battles, and to the wonderful changes since those tragic days of '61-5.

They had discussed the industrial conditions of the country, and General Lee seemed unusually well informed as to the needs and opportunities of the South.

"Do you know," he said, "the next decade will witness an industrial renaissance for us. We are just beginning to get an influx of Northern capital and push; and we are learning that we can get along without the niggers."

"Yes," assented Howard, whose thoughts seemed still to cling round past events, "it's all the result of that fight at Gettysburg."

"I don't know as to that," responded General Lee, "but I wish you would tell me how 'you' came to win that battle."

"Well," said the gentle Howard, "I didn't win it, Fitz, God did."

"Yes, General," Lee answered, "I know you went up into the steeple of that old church at Gettysburg for some purpose, but I didn't know it was for that."

Lee gazed for some time out of the

NEW SHERIDAN STATUE.

OHIO ERECTS MONUMENT AT A COST OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Striking Figure of the Cavalry Leader as He Appeared in the Later Years of His Life, But Not as He Looked During the War.

The dedication of a statue of General Phil Sheridan at Somerset, Ohio, on Nov. 2nd, revives interest in the career of the great cavalry leader of the Union armies. The state of Ohio erected the statue, an equestrian one and there his birth was recorded.

which will stand in the public square of the quaint old village in which Sheridan lived as a boy. It was always believed prior to his death, that Sheridan was born in the village. He and his family allowed the impression to remain as there was some hope that he might be nominated for President. Sheridan himself was always proud to call himself an Ohio man. When he died his relatives admitted that he was not even born in this country, but on a ship from Ireland. They settled first at Albany, N. Y., and there his birth was recorded. However it was in Somerset that he grew up, a quick alert little Irish lad whose greatest delight in youth was to wait the coming of the stage that he might ride the horses to water. His old mother used to tell in her declining years of Phillips great love for horses and how hard his father used to whip him for riding every horse he could find to mount.

Early Cavalry Training.

That early love of horses stood Phil in good stead when he entered the cavalry arm of the service and fitted him for the famous "Sheridan's Ride" to the battle of Winchester. Sheridan began as a clerk in the village store and was sent to West Point by a congressman who hoped to catch the Irish Catholic vote. Alas, the congressman was beaten, but he gave the nation a great soldier and in later years when the man was in trouble, Sheridan came to his relief in a grateful manner. The mother of Sheridan almost outlived him and died at the age of 90 retaining her faculties to the last. He visited her often and she was never so happy as when she told all her neighbors "My Phillie is coming." He gave her a nice little home on the edge of the village, and under a great tree that stands in the yard, speeches have been made by the first President Harrison, by Sherman, Tom Corwin, Garfield, Hayes and McKinley. The father of Sheridan lived

THE YOUNGEST SENATOR.

Burkett, of Nebraska, Who Defeated Wm. J. Bryan for the Toga.

From the farm farrow to the Senate is the somewhat remarkable record of the youngest member of that body, Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska.

To be elected a Senator is considered a distinction worthy the ambition of any American youth; to be the "baby" member of the greatest of legislative bodies is a higher distinction, and especially as in the case of Mr. Burkett, where the race was a hot one, and his opponent an able and renowned antagonist, no other man than William J. Bryan.

Out in Nebraska, says Edgar C. Snyder, of the Omaha Bee, who is familiar with state politics, there has been in the past a number of long drawn out senatorial deadlocks. The people were not only dissatisfied with conditions, but they were determined to stop it. They concluded to direct the action of the legislature.

Nomination by the People.

The newspapers took up the matter of a popular nomination very energetically, and the plan was suggested of having a state convention nominate a candidate for United States Senator, and instruct their legislative nominees to vote for him when the legislature met. Of course, there was opposition to the plan in certain quarters, for it materially interfered with the desires of the "bosses" who had controlled Nebraska politics for many years, and Burkett was not exactly to their liking.

The opposition, however, did not develop any great amount of strength, and Mr. Burkett was unanimously declared the choice of the Republicans of the state for Senator, to succeed Sena-



SENATOR ELMER J. BURKETT, of Nebraska.

tor Dietrich, and, of course, Republican nominees for the legislature were pledged to carry out the action of the state convention.

Hot Contest With Bryan.

William Jennings Bryan was the universally accepted candidate against Burkett, supported by the Democrats, Populists and Free-Silver Republicans. The fight was thus narrowed down to one between Mr. Burkett and Mr. Bryan for control of the legislature.

Which one would be senator was dependent upon the political complexion of that body. The campaign, extending over a period of about five months, was exceedingly virile, and there was plenty of uncertainty to make it interesting, and at times almost bitter.

Mr. Burkett, like his distinguished opponent, is of even temperament, slow to anger and plentiful in that brand of good nature that never wears off; and so whatever may have disturbed others, it can be said that nothing harsh or bitter ever passed between them personally.

Roosevelt's great popularity made the state surely Republican, so far as the electoral ticket was concerned, but Mr. Bryan's popularity and his force as a campaigner made the outcome as to the complexion of the legislature one of doubt and uncertainty. Then, too, there were local conditions that were not advantageous to the Republicans.

These were the conditions confronting Mr. Burkett when the campaign of 1904 opened. Mr. Bryan, brilliant, shrewd and resourceful as he is, took advantage of every mistake of the Republicans, and he went into the campaign determined to elect a Democratic legislature. He strove mightily; he held meetings in almost every district; he completely covered the state with a special train, and made from five to eight rear-platform speeches a day, arousing as he always does, great enthusiasm. But Mr. Burkett was also over the state. He made as many speeches as did his opponent, and he is a convincer, and he visited every portion of the Commonwealth.

Genius for Organization.

Probably one of Burkett's chief attributes in his genius for organization. As a result of the marshaling of his forces, a legislature was elected with every one of the thirty-three members in the Senate a Republican and only nine Fusionists out of one hundred members of the House. The legislature met and in just six minutes elected Mr. Burkett a Senator.

IN TROPICAL ARIZONA.

DESERT SANDS BEING TRANSFORMED INTO VERDANT FIELDS AND ORCHARDS.

Country Was Once Inhabited by an Ancient People—Only Ruins Left to Indicate a Teeming and Prosperous Population.

Swinging gently in one's hammock beneath wide spreading fig trees loaded with luscious fruit, and breathing into the nostrils the fragrance of a field of Peruvian clover mingling with the almost tropical bloom about me, it is indeed hard to believe that this very spot, only a few years ago, boasted naught save the horned toad, the Gila monster and the rattlesnake. A suspicion of a scent of desert sage wafted on a summer morning's zephyr awakes in one a realization that, just beyond this fair oasis, gaunt desolation, weird and mysterious, stalks wide under relentless skies of brass.

All these thoughts and others are yours when you drop into Phoenix or Mesa, or any of the little oases in the Salt River Valley, after the long hot ride across the burning sands which intervene between it and El Paso, Texas. You are glad to feast your eyes on the green verdure which seems to spring suddenly from out the sere desert.

An Almost Tropical Climate.

Phoenix, beautiful in a garb of tropical luxuriance, with wide avenues shaded by magnificent palms or shapely umbrella trees, with pleasant homes almost hidden by vines and flowers, bids you welcome.

Many of her pioneers and her best citizens came here to fight a last battle with that dreaded scourge, the White Plague—tuberculosis—and the welcome they received from the desert brought the bloom of health to their cheeks and new hope to their hearts, and is reflected in the welcome which greets the stranger at their gates to-day.

Ours is usually termed a new country, yet in Arizona one views the remains of a civilization that flourished as long ago as the eighth or ninth century, and mayhap as ancient as that of the first. There is an irrigation canal, deep and wide, cut from the solid rock by a race which lived in the Salt River valley ere man had learned the use of metals. On an axe, hunk one finds a broken stone, mute evidence of the wonderful patience of a people of whom history records nothing save this sign of skill in engineering and irrigation. Vanished are they into the misty past so long ago that the

years. Thousands of acres of vines and orchards perished miserably and the desert once more began to encroach upon the cultivated fields. With a courage born of experience with arid conditions, a sublime faith in their chosen field, the people bravely tried to meet misfortunes and to overcome them. It was a hopeless struggle. Salvation, though near, was just out of reach. The great floods which came each year, sweeping away bridges and tearing out canals and ditches, could not be utilized because



GIANT CACTUS OF THE SALT RIVER VALLEY.

storage necessitated an expenditure beyond the means of the people.

Once Lair of Geronimo's Apaches.

Far up in the San Francisco Mountains, once the rendezvous of the Apache outlaw Geronimo, and his band of murderers, Salt River and Tonto Creek come together in Tonto Basin and flow into a deep and narrow canyon. Near the entrance to this gorge the Engineers of the Reclamation Service are building the Roosevelt dam, one of the highest in the world. From bedrock to top it will be 275 feet high, or about half the height of Washington monument. It will be of rubble masonry, and in its construction will require 230,000 bbls. of cement. When completed it will store 1,400,000 acre feet of water, or sufficient water to cover that area, acres one foot deep. Once many will insure sufficient water full, it will insure sufficient water to cover 200,000 acres in the valley to cover feet of water, the amount with five feet of a full crop. The people are pledged to pay \$3,000,000 in ten years for this work. To-day only 100,000 acres are irrigated under present sys-



SCENE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

An Irrigation Ditch Runs Through the Town.

oldest legends of the oldest Indian tribes convey to us no word of an industrious race of husbandmen who carried the waters of the Salt River out upon the desert and made it to blossom. What dreadful catastrophe overwhelmed them? What cruel fate overtook them and swept them from the face of the earth? Ask of the desert, which quickly returned to claim its own and obliterated under its drifting sands the long lines of canals and ditches and the wide spaces of green. It answers not. Centuries passed, and then the Anglo-Saxon came to battle with the desert. As his great steam shovels swept aside the sands, behold he found his canal lines crossed and recrossed by the ancient ditches or following them.

So great were the returns from irrigation in the valley, it was but natural that the old canals should be widened and lengthened and new



HUGE ALFALFA STACKS.

Inhabitants rests in the reservoir where 170 feet of water will cover it. Geronimo's Apaches working every day on roads or timbering—all these signs of activity breathe unmistakable promise of speedy prosperity for the sunny valley sixty-two miles below, Phoenix redivivus.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

HOW THE RATE MAKING QUESTION STANDS BEFORE CONGRESS TODAY.

Interstate Commerce Commission Bill is Administration Measure—The Foraker Bill and the Elkins Bill Alternatives.

After its usual little flurry of business before Christmas, followed by the holiday period, Congress is now ready to settle down to the serious work of the session. Probable debate looms up large on the Panama Canal question, the railroad rate issue and the tariff. Of these the railroad question is undoubtedly the most important, at least it is the newest subject, and while no legislation may be desired on the other issues, if a railroad rate bill is to be passed, as is the announced desire of the leaders and the President, practically unlimited debate will ensue. It has been stated that the House would likely act promptly, as it did last year, but it is something of a problem as to what will be the procedure in the Senate. The Interstate Commerce Commission rate bill appears to have taken the place of the Esch-Townsend bill of last session. Technically there is to be no Administration bill, which designation was accorded the Esch-Townsend measure, but with the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission in hearty accord with the President, it is understood that the Commission's bill contains the basis of the Administration's demands.

On the other hand, the Foraker rate bill and the Elkins bill are the principal alternative measures before Congress.

The issues, then, would be thus joined, and the two houses would likely struggle with it for a large portion of the session, with the probability that in the end a compromise would be reached. This contemplates some modifications of the President's measure, which will not necessarily mean defeat for him or give him cause for embarrassment. It is conceded, even by those who are avowedly supporting President Roosevelt's railroad rate policy, that he is too staunch a partisan to embroil his party in dangerous strife on the verge of a general Congressional election that will be fraught with unusual importance to other policies which the President heartily desires should be carried out as Administration measures backed by a practically solid Republican support. Tariff revision, or "readjustment," is one of those policies which is said to be close to the Presidential heart, and a new and practical assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, particularly with regard to such threatening conditions in Santo Domingo, is said to be another.

Protests From Shippers.

A rather peculiar development of the railroad question is the action of great numbers of large shippers who theoretically are the very men who should favor stringent rate legislation, but who are vigorously expressing themselves as adverse to radical action. Since Congress met, great numbers of letters and protests have been received from shippers all over the country, declaring that they are adverse to giving the rate-making power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to any other political tribunal. The protests coming from shippers to members of Congress are very effective, since the shippers are usually among the most influential men in Congressional districts.

The situation is full of possible complexities and chances, the only apparent developments thus far being a less radical public view of railroad matters, which is being reflected in the more conservative attitude on the part of the thoughtful Members of Congress and Senators. There seems to be a growing recognition of the fact that the subject is one full of intricate and complex conditions which make final action inadvisable without a very full understanding of what the practical effect of any proposed legislation would be, not only upon transportation interests, but upon the hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country who constitute the shippers.

Democrats to Support President.

There has been such a stampede of Democratic Representatives and Senators to the support of "any rate bill which the President may want" on the ground that any rate bill is good Democratic doctrine, that many of the President's political advisers are warning him that he may be in the position of having to dodge an alliance with the Democrats, which is exactly what the President does not want.

While it is generally believed that the House will promptly pass the "Administration" bill, yet Speaker Cannon said not long ago that while it was impossible to say what Congress would do, he felt convinced that the House would not again pass the Esch-Townsend bill. Yet the Interstate Commerce Commission bill is a much more radical measure and in every way is more far-reaching. Whether this is to be the basis of a compromise or whether the President will insist that a commission appointed by him shall be invested with this plenary power of constitutional government—legislative, judicial and executive—is a matter of some conjecture.

In connection with the foreign and domestic policies above mentioned, it is said alike by friends and critics of the President that he is facing a crucial period, not only in his own career, but also in that of his own party. Party harmony, to the end of continued party control, is known to be quite as inspiring a motive with President Roosevelt as are those great social, political, and industrial reforms with which his fame is linked, hence, those who believe they best understand the President, temperamentally, and also appreciate his patriotic zeal no less than his robust republicanism, are firm in the conviction that rather than endanger his party by an obstinate insistence upon the enactment of legislation that exactly embodies his ideas, he will accept the best compromise of the railroad question, confident that the American people, who gave him the amazing

RESPLENDENT DIPLOMATS.

Grand Display of Jewels at President's Reception to Foreign Representatives.

President Roosevelt's reception to the diplomatic corps, Thursday evening, January 4th, was one of the most brilliant functions the White House has ever presented.

The foreign diplomats and their secretaries and attaches, in rainbow-hued attire, their breasts bedecked with gold, silver, enameled and jeweled grand crosses; their gold hilted swords, sashes, belts and gay colored chapeau, wore resplendent living pictures of chivalry's romantic age.

Courteous yet dignified, these representatives of knighthood's gallantry and gentleness charmed the vast assemblage with their speech and manners.

French, by long usage, is their official and social language. But many diplomats speak also the Latin tongues and the others of continental Europe.

The White House echoed the speech of nearly all civilized nations. The diplomatic corps' unflinching appreciation of the ladies, their clever bon



DIPLOMATIC DECORATIONS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

mots, brilliant repartee and strong, often amusing accent, appeal to the fair sex and make their society much sought.

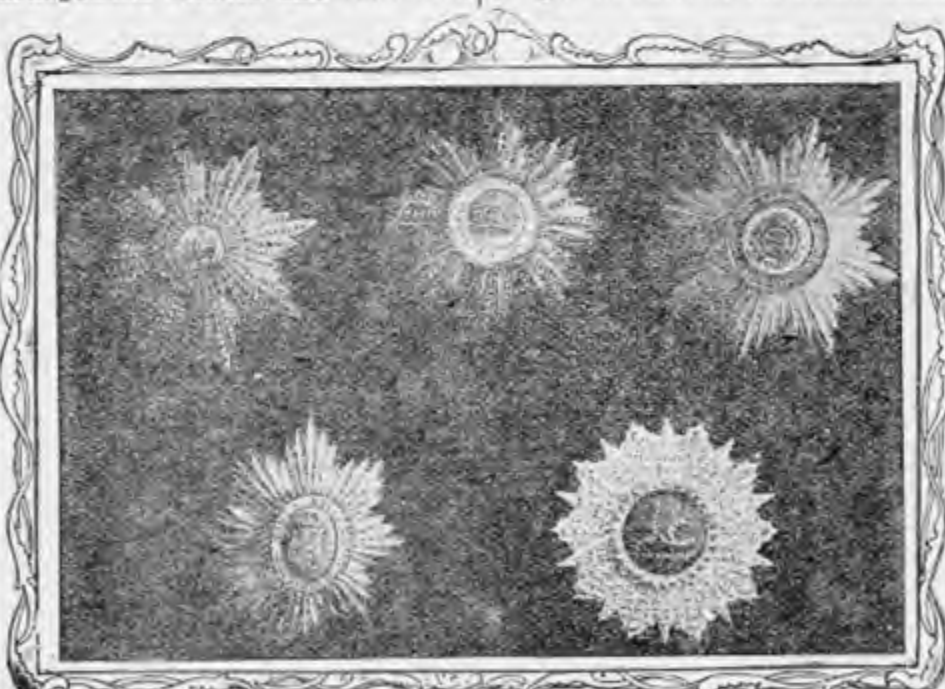
Social intrigue was exhausted in the efforts to secure invitations to this never-to-be-forgotten reception.

Ambitious mothers with eligible daughters were especially eager to have their fair ones adorn the galaxy of beautiful women and gallant men. The beauty and brilliancy of the diplomats' gold and jeweled grand crosses is best seen at this reception. Here are given illustrations of some of the decorations which delighted the eyes of President Roosevelt's guests.

The Order of St. Stanislaus.

The newly appointed Russian Ambassador, Baron Rosen, was decorated with the famous Polish Order of St. Stanislaus, founded in 1765 in honor of Poland's patron saint by Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. In 1815 Emperor Alexander confirmed the order, and Tsar Nicholas, in 1831, united it with the Russian orders. Russian priests are excluded from the order. It is one of the few to which a pension is attached, which does not detract from its popularity.

The order decorates Russia's most distinguished soldiers and statesmen,



JEWELS OF DIPLOMATS.
Persia Italy Russia
Venezuela France

among them M. Witte and General Kuropatkin.

The Persian minister was bedecked with the grand cross of the Persian Order of the Sun and Lion founded in 1808 by Shah Feth-Ali, and the highly cherished decoration of that monarch. It is bestowed for conspicuous military or civil services to Persia. In its centre is seen the rising sun and the lion rampant, Persia's emblem.

As Worn by Weyler.

Spain was represented by her accomplished diplomat, Senor Don Luis Pastor. In the centre of his order is the white enamel cross and the once powerful crest of Leon and Castile, surmounted by the Spanish crown. "Al merito militar" (For military merit) is inscribed around the crest. General Valeriano Weyler, the former "butcher," Captain General of Cuba, wore it as his great emblem of valor.

Portugal's Royal Military Order of Christ, founded in 1517 by King Denis I, was displayed by the Viscount de Alte, the literary Portuguese minister.

Inquisition and is conferred for distinguished civil and religious services.

The Order of the Crown of Italy, founded in 1868 by King Victor Emmanuel, ornamented several of the Latin diplomats. The Italian ambassador, Mayor des Planches, who also wears it, is absent. It is Italy's most cherished military decoration. The Order de la Conception of Villavieja, founded in 1818 by King John VI of Portugal, is a famous decoration. The monarch's crest adorns the centre surmounted by the Portuguese crown in jewels.

Founded by Pope Gregory XVI.

The Grand Cross of Saint Gregory the Great, worn by several diplomats, was founded in 1861 by Pope Gregory XVI. It is conferred for political services without religious distinction. The great pontiff's vignette in gold is in the centre. It was prominent among the Latin orders. The Order of Charles III of Spain, founded in 1771, by that monarch, is worn by King Alfonso XIII, others of the royal blood and distinguished statesmen. It has been conferred on several European diplomats and was one of the most beautiful seen at the White House. Cipriano Castro, Venezuela's turbulent President, lavishly dispenses the famous order of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, worn by Don Augusto Pulido, Venezuela's diplomat.

Conferred Upon Admiral Walker.

This order was instituted by that country's Congress in 1825, and is the only South American chivalric order. It was conferred on Rear Admiral John G. Walker, late of the Panama Canal Commission. Venezuela's crest and a vignette of the great Liberator ornaments the centre with the motto "Libertad."

Honduras, only order is "Santa Rosa," created by her Congress in 1868 to commemorate the regeneration of Honduras.

"The Order of Glory," founded by Achmed Bey, of Tunis, in 1837, is bestowed by France for distinguished valor and patriotism. A beautiful relief of Spanish judicial distinction is seen in the two raised shields on the cross representing the scales of justice and Spain's coat of arms, surmounted by her crown. It is worn by that country's great jurists, one of whom was present at the diplomatic reception.

The orders of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America date from the earliest days of knighthood to the present time. They are beautifully hand wrought in solid gold, silver, jewels and enamel.

The coats of arms, sovereign crests and mottoes of the respective countries are inscribed upon the crosses. The decorations, made chiefly in Paris, Vienna and Berlin, are rarely seen in this country except at the reception of the President and on occasions when the diplomatic corps are officially present at state functions. The average diameter of the grand crosses seen in this article is three to four inches and their weight from two to four ounces. The regal splendor of the diplomats, taken as a whole, adorned with these brilliant decorations on uniforms of gold and silver braid and buttons was beyond words, palling into insignificance the modest attire of our own democratic official "full dress" attire.

Paris Statue of Franklin.

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin on the 17th of January has brought to light the regard with which philosopher and statesman is esteemed, not only by Americans, but by foreigners as well. The memory of Franklin, as first minister of the United States to France, is much revered in the capital of that country, and it is quite fitting that the first statue to him in a foreign clime should be unveiled in Paris.

As early as May 23 last Mr. John H. Harjes, at present the resident member in Paris of the firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., formulated an offer to Paris officials of a bronze statue of Franklin. While it was originally intended that the gift to Paris of the statue should

come from the citizens of Philadelphia, this plan made little progress and it was soon abandoned, so that the statue is the bounty of this firm.

The statue is a replica of the one now standing in front of the Philadelphia post-office, the only difference being in the size of the pedestal supporting the figure. Although there was but a short time in which to construct the bronze figure, there was no delay in casting and forwarding the figure to Paris in time for the dedication on the anniversary.

The original Franklin statue in Philadelphia was a gift to the city by Justus C. Strawbridge, at a cost of \$10,000.

As Related of Beecher.

Said a great Congregational preacher to a hen, "You're a beautiful creature!" Now the hen just for that, Laid an egg in his hat. And thus did the Hen reward Beecher.

STATUE OF SACAJAWEA.

Story of the Indian Maiden Who Piloted Lewis and Clark—Result of Woman's Work.

Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, Ore., wrote a book on a very old subject, but she treated it in another way. This book, "The Conquest," was the history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, with which every school child is familiar, but she brought out a most refreshing incident showing the invaluable services rendered the expedition by one woman.

A number of women of Portland Ore., banded together under the name of the Woman's Club, felt in duty bound to honor the memory of that one woman, Sacajawea. Mrs. Dye was elected president of a Sacajawea Statue Association. With woman's wit they found various methods to acquire the necessary \$7,000 to erect the statue. Even with all the money procured the association found itself in a quandary until Mrs. Henry Waldo Coe, through the generosity of her husband, came to the rescue with the copper for the casting. And this latter gift was by no means inconsiderable, for it means nearly ten tons of pure copper, not to speak of the expenses for smelting and shipping the ore across the continent.

And after all it was but fitting that this statue should be erected, for had it not been for Sacajawea, the Lewis and Clark expedition would never have lived to bring under the American flag



MRS. EVA EMERY DYE.

that vast and rich country drained by the Columbia River.

Sacajawea, when but thirteen years old, was stolen from her people—the Shoshones—and became a slave to the Dakotas. They treated her well, however, and at the age of eighteen they sold her to a French fur-trader, Charbonneau, who made her his wife, promising that he would, in time, take her to her own people. Shortly after this the Lewis and Clark expedition, with its motley band, came along, making their winter quarters in that section which is now the southern part of the Dakotas. The expedition needed a guide, and Charbonneau learning of this, told his wife that by guiding the party she would have a chance to find her own people. She offered her services to the pioneers, which were accepted; Charbonneau was hired as cook.

During the winter, while the party was making preparations for moving forward next spring, Sacajawea gave birth to a boy baby; yet, not to be deterred in her hope of again being united to her people, and with her baby on her back, she led the party over the rugged mountains to the head waters of the Columbia.

Before reaching the end of the journey the explorers came across the tribe from which the Western heroine had been stolen. Her own people endeavored to persuade her to remain with them. Sacajawea had given her word to guide the men to the Pacific Ocean and she was not to be swayed from keeping her promise. This is the story which Mrs. Dye has set forth in "The Conquest." All through the book is full of little incidents of the bravery of the woman guide, how she saved the band from annihilation at the hands of an unfriendly Indian tribe, the leader of whom was her brother. Mrs. Dye brings out into the light the story of Lewis and Clark themselves, in which they give Sacajawea the credit for having saved their lives and having made possible the success of their expedition.

And so this country now gives recognition to her services through the agency of woman. A statue has been erected to a woman through the aid of woman; Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver, was the designer; Mrs. Dye and her woman friends procured the funds for the monument and a woman contributed the necessary metal.

They Read the Senator's Lips.

Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, conducted a remarkable kindergarten class in lip-reading by deaf mutes in his committee room in the Capitol the other day. His pupils were half a dozen youngsters of both sexes from the Philadelphia Home for Training Deaf Children in Speech, an institution supported by Miss Mary Garrett, who has devoted her life to the work. Miss Garrett wishes to broaden the scope of the institution by turning it into a sort of national normal school for the instruction of teachers in the art of lip-reading. With this object in view, she is seeking an appropriation of \$100,000 from Congress, and her visit to Washington with a half dozen of her pupils was to interest Senator Knox in the project.

She told the Senator what she had accomplished with totally deaf chil-

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POISONOUS PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Farmers from time to time send in complaints to the Department of Agriculture that not only their stock, but even farm hands, have been sickened and killed through the presence of some poisonous plant on their farms. So frequently have these complaints arrived at the department that officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry, under the direction of Mr. Frederick V. Coville, the chief botanist, are now making extensive experiments to ascertain the exact elements causing this damage.

In order to aid farmers in the detection of the most common plants found on their farms, the department has issued a farmers' bulletin, No. 86, entitled "Thirty Poisonous Plants of the United States." This gives in detail full descriptions of the plants, the symptoms of the poisoning, and in many cases antidotes for the relief of men or animals taking in the poison. It would be well for all agriculturists to keep a copy of this pamphlet among their ready reference books. The officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry are only too glad to furnish this most valuable farmers' bulletin to all who may apply.

Destructive to Live Stock.

Probably the most destructive poisonous weed in the United States is the loco; the damage is so extensive that during the period between 1881 and 1885 the State of Colorado paid out over \$200,000 in an endeavor to exterminate the weed.

The foliage of the loco weed is not the agent which imparts the poison to live stock grazing upon land impregnated with it, it is the roots and stalk which contain the poison. Animals under the influence of the stimulant go through antics as though they were intoxicated, their eyes become glassy, they sprawl around in maddening fashion until, with sheer exhaustion, they fall to the ground in a stupor. The effect of the poison is not acute, but in its slow progress simulates diseases caused by bacteria, worms or other parasites. The stages of a locoed animal are recognized by officials of the

homesteads teem with mushroom growths, some of them edible and others deadly poison. Among the latter class the farmer has to contend with two species, the fly amanita, or, as some call it, the fly killer, and the



ARNICA.

death cup. The former has been used in Europe for hundreds of years as a fly poison, and in Asia it was formerly used as an intoxicant. Cattle are poisoned by this species as well as men, and it is supposed that the flesh of live stock so poisoned is rendered unwholesome. The death cup is not quite so large as the fly amanita and is not so attractive in appearance to the inexperienced and experimenting epicure. A large number of cases of poisoning have been attributed to this fungus; in most of them it was supposed to be edible, and in a few instances the mere handling of the plant caused serious trouble.

The bulletin above mentioned goes on to describe the common poisonous weeds and plants of the country, some of which are thriving in abundance in the East, West, North and South, and it is believed covers the weeds which bring harm to the farmer of every section. The following is the list of plants described in the bulletin:—

Fly amanita mushroom, death cup mushroom, false hellebore, pokeweed, corn cockle, dwarf larkspur, Wyoming larkspur, purple larkspur, choke cherry, woolly loco weed, stemless loco weed, rattlesnake, caper spurge, snow on the mountain, poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, red buckeye, water hemlock, Oregon water hemlock, poison hemlock, broad leaf laurel, narrow-leaf laurel, great laurel, staggerbush, branch ivy, jimson weed, black nightshade, bittersweet, sneezeweed.

To Shorten Moulting.

The various state experiment stations have been devoting considerable time and attention to one feature of poultry raising, which has been a stumbling block in the way of obtaining the greatest amount of profit out



WHITE.

department; the first, lasting several months, is a period of hallucination with defective eyesight, during which the animal may cut all sorts of capers. Once acquiring a taste for the loco plant the stock refuse every other kind of food until the second stage is ushered in. This second stage is a lingering period of emaciation characterized by sunken eye-balls, lusterless hair and feeble movements. The animal dies, as if from starvation, in periods ranging from a few months to one or two years.

Various States have attempted to adopt measures for the eradication of the loco weed, but so far these attempts have not met with much success. Colorado, a number of years ago, offered a reward of so much per ton for quantities of the loco weed brought in for extermination. The Mexican greasers, with great thrift, started in to farm and raise loco weeds. One of the prime reasons for failure to eradicate this weed by State action has been the inability to properly identify the loco plant. In some States it has been one weed which has caused the poison, and in others an entirely different species has resulted in live stock destruction.

Experiments in Poisoning.

However, the Department of Agriculture is now making experiments with various poisonous plants of the West, injecting the subtle poisons into sheep, cattle and guinea pigs, and studying every symptom, until it is hoped that some measures may be adopted by stockmen to prevent loss through eating of the loco.

But it is not only the West that is complaining to the Department of Agriculture on account of the presence of poisonous plants, for there is no section of the country which does not abound with some form of plant life which is either an irritant or poisonous character. New Jersey recently reported a few cases where children were poisoned by water hemlock. Oregon loses cattle every year through one species of cicuta. Familiar to us all is the action of poison ivy. While it is irritable to human beings, it has no apparent effect upon animals, horses, mules and goats eating its leaves with impunity. A number of people are immune to its action, but some lose their resistant power in middle life; others have been known to attain immunity only through considerable exposure to the poison ivy.

Deadly Mushrooms.

The meadows and pastures of many



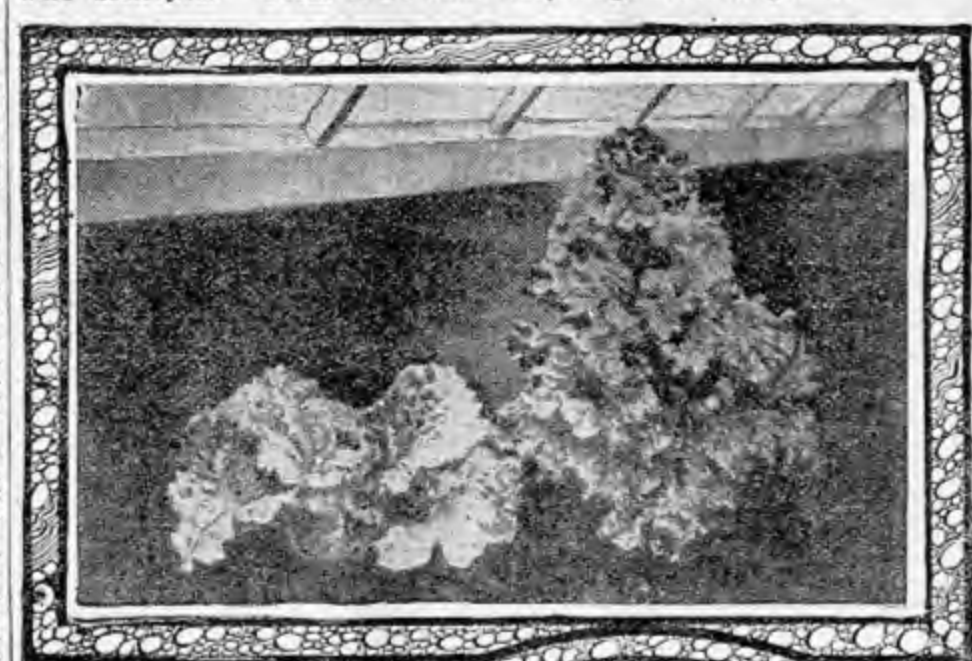
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Breeding Sturdy Lettuce.

Through the process of "forcing," owners of greenhouses are able to produce crops, weeks and months before they could arrive at maturity through natural courses. In addition the crop is made to develop far more rapidly and to attain proportions such as nature could not accomplish. From \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of lettuce alone is "forced" in the United States each winter. Greenhouse gardeners in an endeavor to "get rich quick" have failed to note that this forcing was weakening their stock until now the weak lettuce often becomes so diseased in the hothouse that it is by no means rare for a gardener to lose an entire crop of greenhouse lettuce by a disease to which these overstrained plants are particularly liable.

Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in order to correct this evil, has been working for two seasons on this subject and has at last succeeded in obtaining a crop of winter lettuce plants immune to the lettuce disease. At the same time the plants are of large size and capable of developing as early as the most specialized of winter lettuce. This work has involved much time and the sacrifice of thousands of plants. Seed of healthy winter lettuce was planted, and at the proper time the plants were crossed with wild lettuce—a species free from disease. Millions of seeds of these cross-bred plants were sown in beds—a thousand in each—and out of each thousand two or three of the largest and best were taken, while the rest were destroyed. From these extra



Eight Weeks Growth From Seed of New Hybrid Standard Variety.

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large early and fine heads another crop was raised, and it is from these that seed will be furnished to the greenhousemen of the great cities. It is believed that through this work will be saved from ruin the winter lettuce industry, which for the last three years has been threatened with extinction.

Secretary Bonaparte, Farmer.

About 15 miles from Baltimore is the farm of Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte of the Navy. Before he became the head of the Navy Department, Secretary Bonaparte used to spend six months of the year on his farm. He arose daily at 5.30 and always took a look over the place before breakfast. After breakfast he would drive into the city, arriving usually about the time people were getting out of bed.



HON. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Bonaparte has never expected to make a fortune out of his farm, but simply supports it as a means of recreation.

Smile, a sign of happiness; miss, the cause of much happiness. Hence the expression, a miss is as good as a mile.

The temperature in the Sahara Desert often rises to 150 degrees in the daytime and sinks below freezing point at night.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian Spring."—Racine

MOOSE IN NATIVE WILDS.

ANTLERED KING OF AMERICAN FOREST ABOUNDS IN REMOTE NORTHWEST REGIONS.

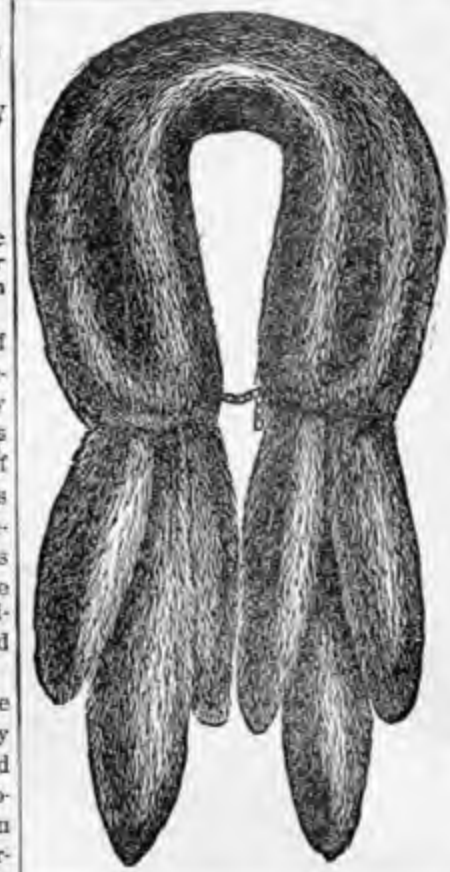
Senses Developed to Remarkable Degree—Feed Partly Under Water in Summer—Many Bulls Killed in Fratricidal Battles.

Few people have any conception of the astuteness of the moose, said a successful hunter who is exceptionally well acquainted with the habits of this splendid game animal, in speaking of a recent trip. They possess a keenness of scent and hearing that is almost beyond belief, and an intelligence that is seldom credited to them by any one except those who have devoted considerable time to studying them and their ways.

In the section of the country where we were the larger part of our stay moose were exceedingly plentiful, and we had the finest opportunity to observe their actions. We followed them from one place to another, endeavoring not to frighten them and all the while noticing them very closely.

In the mating season, which commences around September 20 and ends about the middle of October, the bulls are exceedingly vicious, while the cows are timid and seek the deepest forests, being easily frightened. It is my opinion that the males kill many of their mates at this time.

The cows soon betake themselves to some island, in order that they may not be disturbed by wolves or other wild animals. The moose calves are about as homely and unsightly as anything I have ever seen. Their heads are nearly as long as their bodies, and when they are three or four weeks old they weigh about 100 pounds.



Tropical Fruits.

There is something fascinating in the development of tropical fruits, those things which we can not grow in the temperate and colder climates, where Jack Frost is sure to reap his annual harvest. There is the mango, for instance, which the Department of Agriculture is growing in Porto Rico, and the alligator pear, a most delicious tropical vegetable-fruit, the papaya, and a score of others which will stand little or no frost. To most persons there is a glamor and a fascination about the tropics and its products. We have in the United States no tropical section. Frosts or chills of atmosphere are likely to visit us at all points. In Porto Rico and the Philippines, however, are found the genuine tropical conditions where nothing worse occurs than the hurricane which sweeps away every vestige of vegetation, house and occupants; but there is no frost.

While we have taken control of Porto Rico and the Philippines, nevertheless, it is the constant endeavor of the home government to cross and hybridize tropical with hardy fruits so that they will stand the cold and frost of northern climes. The artificial evolution of the hardy orange is an example of this.

By selection and cross breeding, plants can become wonderfully well acclimated and as a result the northern varieties and species are gradually invading the southern fields, while the northern orchards are constantly being augmented by new species hitherto exclusively southern in temperament.

To Keep Egg Records.

The Maine Experiment Station has published a description of a nest box which is claimed to be simple and inexpensive, and certain in its action, for use where it is desired to keep a record of how hens are laying, in order to weed out the poor ones of the flock. The station has used these nests in experiments undertaken to establish breeds of hens that shall excel as egg producers. A description of this box, and how to make it, can be found in farmers' bulletin No. 114, of the Department of Agriculture.

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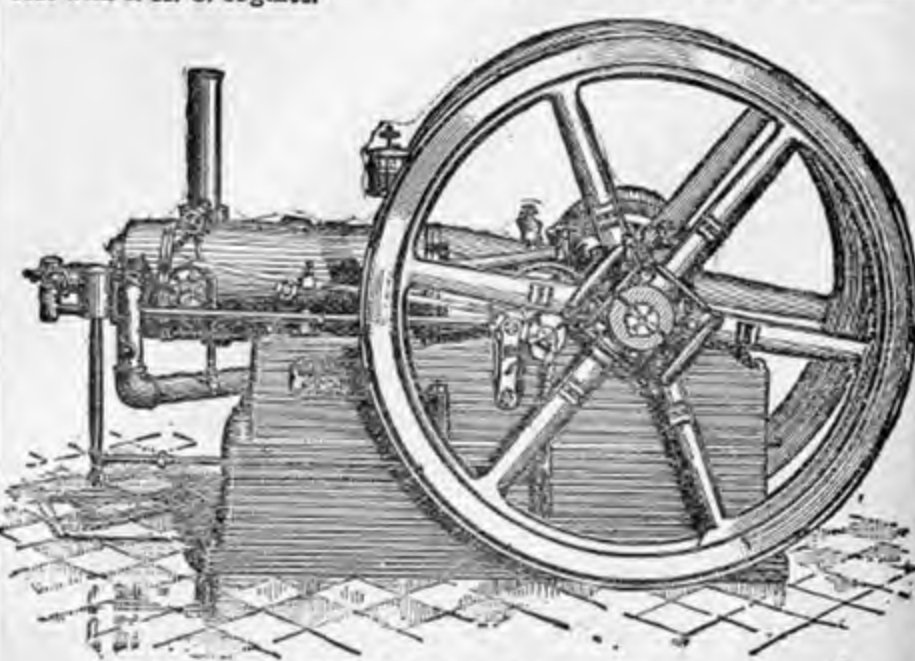
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