

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

Trustee's Notice.
 Solely office days, for the After April township business, will be as follows: transaction days at my residence, and Saturdays. 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.

The Maxinkuckee dramatic club, composed of a number of young people of Maxinkuckee, will, on Saturday evening, January 27th, present the beautiful drama, in three acts, entitled "Tompkins' Hired Man." Nothing but the best local talent has been considered in the cast of this production. Admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

Low one way colonists rates to California, Washington and other points West and Northwest via Nickel Plate road. Tickets February 15th to April 7th inclusive. Full information of agent or address C. A. Melin, T. B. A., Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-28

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.

Bring your grain to the Culver elevator. We handle grain economically, and 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.

Cement sacks not returned by February 1st will be worth only 7 1/2 cents apiece.—Dillon & Medbourn.

SCHOOLS IN CONTEST

Union Township Scholars Asked to Submit Compositions.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR BEST

"The Value of Birds to the Farmer" Selected as Subject.

At the time of the last Farmers' Institute Rev. Streeter carried through a very successful contest among the pupils of the township schools. Compositions were written on Horticulture and prizes were given for the two best in the township and also a prize for each district.

The institute management wish to have a similar contest carried on this year. The teachers were asked to select a subject at their institute which they held Saturday. They selected "The Value of Birds to the Farmer." This of course refers to wild birds.

The following rules will govern the contest:

1. All the pupils of the township schools who are taking seventh or eighth grade work and who are not graduates are eligible to enter the contest.
2. Compositions shall be written on the above named subject with pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.
3. Contestants name shall not be placed on manuscript but shall accompany manuscript with number of district and teacher's name.
4. Manuscripts shall be left at Slattery's drug store on or before February 17

The compositions will be judged on thought, originality, clearness, paragraphing, punctuation and capitalization, and writing.

6. Township prizes will be given to the writers of the three best compositions. The best composition from each district will also be selected. District prizes will be given according to the pleasure of the teachers of each district.

The contestants securing township prizes will read their productions at the Farmers' Institute on Friday evening, February 23.

Marshall Field.

The world's greatest merchant died when Marshall Field succumbed to pneumonia after a brave battle for life.

There was no element of chance in the remarkable success which he achieved. Thoroughness in organizing and extending his great business was joined to a genius for choosing men to co-operate with him and for inspiring them to accomplish the best work of which they were capable. Those whom he employed were made to realize that large rewards were to be won in his service and that the way to advancement was open to any one who showed merit. Yet his master mind was in command at all times and in every department, even when his firm had grown to be the greatest of its kind in the world. Its greatness was built on enduring foundations. It discounted all its bills as a fixed policy and sold goods solely on their merits, the satisfaction of the customer being regarded as a necessary part of every transaction. It has been said for Marshall Field many times by observers of his career that in a day of general striving after the dollar by every means that could be devised and without any particular respect for the interdictions of the decalogue, his dollars all came to him honestly. His fortune was very large, but it represented the profits of clean transactions in which nobody lost. There are no feverish spots in his record, no actions that require explanation or excuse to prevent them from reflecting upon his honorable name. The large-

est individual tax payer in the United States, not because he was the wealthiest man, but because he did not conceal his wealth, he was an inspiration to good citizenship. The creator of the greatest of American museums, as well as one of the chief contributors to the University of Chicago and other institutions, he was truly public spirited and was so recognized.

That high offices sought this silent, retiring man is well known. Positions on national tickets were urged upon him by managers of political conventions. His counsel on financial and other questions was valued by leading statesmen. His influence in the business affairs of the country was very great. The enviable reputation which Chicago has for strength and conservatism in finance and in the conduct of vast enterprises is in no small degree a reflex of the counsels and example of Marshall Field.

Here, then, was a great man who won no success by speculation, no huge fortune by the exploiting of monopolies. He gave value for what he got. He sold honest goods at an honest profit. He bought real estate and improved it in the best possible way in order that it might give him a fair return. Knowing how to draw good profits from his possessions, he had no hesitation in paying his proper share toward the support of the government. To business men of today his example is no less inspiring than is that of the good and faithful servant in the parable.—Chicago Daily News.

Obituary.

John C. Miles died at the home of his son, Charles Miles, at Plymouth, Saturday evening, January 20, 1906, and was buried at Maxinkuckee on January 22nd.

He was born December 13, 1814, being at his death 91 years, 1 month and 7 days old. He was sergeant in company C, 48th Indiana infantry and served three and one half years. He was born in Ohio and came to Maxinkuckee Indiana, in 1851, where he has since resided. His wife died February 10, 1905. There are five living children, three sons and two daughters.

Short funeral services were held at the home of his son Charles, at 10:00 a. m. Monday. The remains were taken to his old home at Maxinkuckee, where the funeral services were held at 2:00 p. m. at the Christian church, Rev. Shepherd, of Plymouth officiating. Interment at Washington cemetery.

Atty. Parker Will Leave Plymouth

It seems to be very well understood, that Atty. Samuel Parker will remove to South Bend about the first of February. Rumor has it that Atty. S. N. Stevens will move his office into the State bank building and be the legatee of Mr. Parker's Plymouth business. It is also said, upon the dissolution of the Martindale & Stevens partnership, that Arthur O'Keefe will be associated with Mr. Martindale. Mr. Parker has already purchased a residence in South Bend, and is to be a member of the law firm of Anderson & Cobble.—Plymouth Independent.

Married.

Miss Bessie Sickman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sickman, and Mr. Grover Castleman were united in marriage Saturday, January 20, 1906. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Klopfenstein, at six p. m. in the presence of about twenty-five guests. A fine wedding supper was served. The CITIZEN joins with their many friends in extending congratulations. They were the recipients of numerous and valuable presents.

Everybody reads THE CITIZEN.

CULVER NEWS GRIST

Happenings of Interest During the Past Seven Days.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Gathered From Many Sources for Readers of The Citizen.

Job Printing at THE CITIZEN.

Welcome Miller, of Plymouth, was in town Tuesday.

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

Recorder Alva Porter, of Plymouth, was in town Thursday.

Henry Stahl was in Chicago, a few days this week, on business.

FOR SALE—An eighty acre farm, near Culver. See Stahl & Co. tf.

Edward Hand was in Bourbon, a few days of last week, on business.

S. C. Skilling has been suffering with rheumatism for the past week.

Mrs. Eli Spencer was in Fort Wayne a few days of last week on business.

Mrs. George Howard has been quite ill the past week but is much improved.

When in town drop in and see the class of work Keen Bros. are putting out.

A. A. Keen left on Thursday for an extended visit with relatives at Mansfield, Ohio.

Mrs. G. W. Ralston, of Kansas City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Whitelaw Bish.

Rev. McConnehey is holding a very interesting series of meetings at the Evangelical church.

Keen Bros.' large sky light gives them a big advantage in the photographing of children.

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

Frank Tyner and family have gone to Wabash to spend the winter with Mr. Tyner's parents.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Walley, of Plymouth, died January 16, aged four days.

Preaching at the Christian church, Sunday morning, at 10:00 a. m. Sunday-school at 11:00 a. m.

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

The Vandalia depot and Toner elevator, of Kewanna, recently destroyed by fire, have both been rebuilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Collier arrived from South Bend Saturday night for a visit with Mr. Collier's mother.

Roy Myers, of Germany, and Allan Myers, who recently returned from California, were in town Monday.

Mrs. Ida Johnson, of South Bend, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Bradley, a few days last week.

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

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

John D. Rockefeller has given \$1,450,000 to Chicago University, making a total of \$16,399,922 given to that institution by him during the past seventeen years.

Services at Culver Evangelical church Sunday, January 21, are as follows: Preaching and communion services at 11:00 a. m., conducted by Rev. S. H. Baumgartner, of Elkhart. Preaching at 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.

Bargains in sleighs at Hays & Son's Livery.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Saine tendered a reception to the members of the fire department and their wives Monday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of the organization of the company. All present report an enjoyable time.

Kittie Smith, the South Whitley armless orphan, who has made much money by appealing to the public through the mails for aid, proposes establishing the Kittie Smith Industrial Home for crippled children. Thousands of people have become interested in her and will lend financial aid in establishment of this home.

John S. Enyart, of Winamac, has filed suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$5,000 for the killing of his daughter Bessie, at the Winamac crossing last September, and \$10,000 for injuries to his daughter Blanche, claiming that she suffered a nervous shock from which she never expects to fully recover.

Why Norton Failed.

Alfred F. Norton several years ago opened up from Marion a combination of grocery stores which included fifteen up-to-date and well stocked business places, in as many different cities in the central part of Indiana. The business was boomed from the start with the result that Norton's venture was referred to as a "gold mine." The secret of his success as explained by himself was in advertising. One of his original ideas was the announcement that the "gold mine" grocer would conduct his business "as Christ would do" and while his volume of trade doubled and trebled his fame spread beyond the boundaries of his home state.

Suddenly, and in what Norton claims was an ill-advised moment, a change came upon the people who had been his liberal patrons. The newspapers raised their rates and Norton refused to patronize their columns any longer. From that day, he explains, his business diminished and his troubles increased.

Last week the case against Norton in the Marion police court which charged him with issuing a worthless check was transferred to the circuit court and postponed until February. Many are trying to prevail upon his creditors to allow Norton to continue his business and say every cent will be paid. Norton, who declares he has done nothing wrong, does not hesitate to give the facts. He says the conducting his business "as Christ would do" was not the cause of his financial trouble. When questioned on that point he said:

"Advertising is a great thing. I advertised extensively until the newspapers advanced the rates. I refused to pay the rate and my business gradually fell off until it was necessary to close some of my fifteen stores. Nothing is used much that is not advertised all the time. Yes, it pays to advertise and advertise all the time."

When this matter is all unraveled I guarantee that nobody can find fault with me. I would not turn my hand over or change my position in the matter to save myself from going to the penitentiary for the rest of my days. I say this because I am right. I told the judge I am not guilty. I am not.

"If the Lord wants me in this business I will be selling goods when those who are talking about me now are not selling.

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:

Charles Creighbaum vs. Sherman Gaskill; on warrant.

The Bourbon Elevator and Milling Co. vs. John Piltcher, Nettie Piltcher and Anna C. Piltcher; complaint to foreclose mechanics lien.

Clara Currens vs. William Atkinson, et al. Complaint to quiet title.

Fred Pearson vs. Sarah C. Pearson; complaint for divorce and to set aside deed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued since our last report:

Claude C. Garrison and Cloie D. Holem.

Grover F. Castleman and Bessie A. Sickman.

Oliver P. Vance and Gertie May Turney.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The last will and testament of Stephen S. Staley was filed for probating in the Clerk's office.

Letters of administration were issued to Henry L. Jarrell, on the estate of Edward Hill, deceased.

Returning the Interest.

H. E. Wadsworth, of Laporte, H. E. George W. Mecum was treasurer of Laporte county thirty years ago, and that he set the example of official honesty by turning the interest collected on public funds into the county treasury, thereby disputing with William O'Keefe, ex-treasurer of Marshall county, the original honest public servant, and establishing a precedent that should be followed by every county treasurer in the state.

This fact remains, however: during the past thirty years and since the days of Mr. Mecum, there have been 1380 county treasurers elected in the state of Indiana and Mr. O'Keefe is the only one who followed the precedent set by the Laporte county man. There are 92 counties in the state, therefore 92 county treasurers, out of which number Mr. O'Keefe is the only one who returned the interest on public funds to the people to whom both principal and interest belongs.

The Field of the Press.

It should be remembered that the newspaper is for everybody, and hence must publish something for everybody. If you see something which is of little interest to you, remember that there "are others," and that the entire paper is not printed especially for you. The very thing that is dull and uninteresting to you may be the best thing in the paper to some other reader, and other readers have just as good a right to be pleased as you have. There are whole pages in the papers that are of no interest to us, but they are to others. A paper which contained but such matter as would interest any particular one of us would have a very limited number of readers. There are many people of many minds, and the paper must have something for each of them.

Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to a call by the chairman of the County Central Committee, the democrats of Union township will meet in mass convention, Saturday, January 27th, at 2 p. m., in the basement of Walter's market, for the purpose of selecting three committeemen for the ensuing two years.

URIAS MENSER, chairman.

An exchange speaks cheerfully of the "plethora of gold." Congratulations.

Mabelle Gilman says Pittsburg millionaires lack culture. Mabelle ought to know.

Ultra-fashionable dogs in New York are now wearing earrings. But don't blame the dogs.

Gen. William Booth says he has eaten no meat in seven years. Vegetarian or trust buster?

A Cleveland broker committed suicide because he lost \$500,000. It happened to be his own money.

Be kind to the rich, gentle reader. Just think of the things that will be printed about them after they die.

We question the old saying, "There's nothing so bad that it might not be worse." How about a rotten egg?

A Detroit man has invented a safe air ship. Details are not given, but of necessity it must run along the ground on wheels.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst says that no man ought to swear. Correct! And no man ought to do anything to make other people swear.

Wall street has been worried for a few weeks by "tight money." Now it knows how the most of us feel the whole year 'round.

Any one can become famous easily. Just write a letter to somebody advocating that people be chloroformed for some reason or other.

Congressman Sulzer has found out that Croesus was worth out about \$11,000,000, but some of us would like to be even as rich as that.

A woman died in Pennsylvania the other day, leaving 114 descendants. Would it not be well to have her portrait put on a postage stamp?

Another reason why an elastic currency would be popular is that women could then use it for garters instead of carrying it in their stockings.

A New York actress has left the income from \$15,000 for the care of a dog, a parrot, and a cage of lovebirds. It ought to be worth more than that.

course, Secretary Wilson's plan of reforming the American men will include instructions to do all her laying at home and her scratching at the neighbors.

Whenever Castro takes up his morning paper and finds that the world isn't talking about him he hurries out and insults the French diplomatic agent.

Until it is known whether John Gibson Hale is a husband and father his remarks on marriage and child-rearing will not be permitted to go in the record.

Some of the young men at the Annapolis naval academy insist that it doesn't hurt a cadet to compel him to stand on his head. But does it really do him any good?

Andrew Carnegie is awakened every morning at 7 o'clock by the notes of an organ. If the average man were as rich as Andrew he would have that organ set for 10 o'clock.

The Louisville Courier-Journal's suggestion that before we attempt to discover the north pole in an airship we had better first discover an airship is pertinent and to the point.

If Dr. Osier and Prof. Norton are right, why not adopt the Spanish method and have a series of duels like that between the Marquis de Amigo, aged 82, and Gen. Rios, aged 77?

A hypnotist in Wisconsin was knocked out by one of his subjects as he came out of a trance. Some hypnotists ought to be knocked out as soon as they begin waving their hands.

Benjamin Franklin would be deeply interested, no doubt, if he could come to life now and see a modern newspaper, but he would hardly be surprised. Benjamin Franklin was far-seeing.

A Chicago woman who kept a boarding house claims she was drugged and married against her will by the star boarder. Some men will do anything to escape the necessity of working for their living.

Dr. Charles Elliot Norton also wants to put the insane, the hopelessly diseased and victims of accidents to a peaceful death. He might include the hopelessly useless; but, confound them, they won't stand still and be killed.

Prof. Wilder of Cornell takes the trouble to write to the papers to say that the baboon and the gorilla should not be confounded. We pass this along for the benefit of the excited orators in the next heated political campaign.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, January 17, 1906. The recent forcible removal from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of an emphatic denunciation by Mr. Tillman in the Senate today. His remarks called out remonstrances from Messrs. Hale, Hopkins and Daniel, and led to a sudden adjournment. Previously a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any member of the Philippine commission or any officer of the army or navy owned any land in the islands, particularly with reference to the location of proposed railroads, was adopted. The Philippine tariff bill was received from the House and sent to the committee on Philippine Islands. The Senate went into executive session at 2:57 p. m. and at 2:03 adjourned.

Thursday, January 18, 1906. In the Senate today Mr. Tillman presented his resolution directing an investigation into the removal of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House. It was laid on the table by a vote of 14 to 8, without debate. The rest of the day was devoted to speeches by Mr. McCumber advocating the pure food bill and by Mr. Maury opposing the shipping bill. The Senate went into executive session at 4:52 p. m. and at 5 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

Friday, January 19, 1906. The urgent deficiency bill was under discussion in the house for the five hours in committee of the whole. Mr. Litaizer pointed out the failure of the legislation of last year to curb heads of departments in their demands for deficiency supplies. He explained the more stringent measure recommended in the bill and said that several requests for money had been refused by the committee. The one specific illustration of the need for reform which was cited was the appropriation of \$1,615 for a portrait of Attorney General Knox, which Attorney General Moody had paid for out of the contingent fund of the department of justice and for which the bill makes provision to reimburse under the new limitations this use of the contingent fund will not be permitted. This view was acquiesced in by Mr. Brandidge of Kansas, Mr. Livingston of Georgia, and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, all minority members of the appropriations committee. Mr. Burton of Ohio concluded the debate for the day with general observations on the necessity of closer guard of the expenditure.

There was no session of the senate.

REVOLUTION SHAKES INDEPENDENT STATE

Islet Secedes from Russian Allegiance, President is Slain and Rebel Chief Succeeds to Place.

St. Petersburg cablegram: The tiny islet of Linnusitt in the Baltic, which has thrown off its allegiance to the Russian government and is probably the smallest state in the world, apparently is in the throes of political convulsions similar to those said to obtain in South American republics.

Since the Baltic has frozen and government craft have been unable to go to the islet, it not only has seceded, but has had a revolution, the first president being slain and the leader of the revolutionists elected to the presidency.

The present executive, Janeenson, issues proclamations almost daily, each of which begins, "My Faithful Subjects."

The subjugation of this miniature republic will begin when the ice thaws and the troops have visited the larger islands. Osel, at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga, is reported in open revolt, but it is impossible to land troops there, as ice breakers cannot reach the island.

TOWN NEARLY WIPED OUT

Fire Does \$50,000 Damage to Heyworth, Ill., Buildings.

Bloomington, Ill., dispatch: The business district of the village of Heyworth, twelve miles south of here on the Illinois Central, was almost wiped out Tuesday night. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000. The losses included the postoffice, the Masonic hall, T. W. Iseninger, furniture; Cowden Brothers' restaurant, Central Union Telephone exchange, Fishorn Telephone exchange, the Knights of Pythias building, with the millinery stock of Miss Etta Moore; Clark Brothers' meat market and sausage factory, J. B. Rutledge, grocer, and William Delano, barber shop. In addition numerous buildings of a minor character were destroyed. The flames wiped out two entire blocks and threatened the entire business district. Help was asked from this city, but the absence of water made the assistance useless.

WANTS TO WRECK STATEHOUSE

Insane Ex-Convict Threatens Death to Legislators and is Arrested.

Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch: D. S. Clayman, an ex-convict, was arrested at the door of the senate chamber of the Iowa legislature charged with threatening the lives of Representative H. E. Teachout and Senator C. C. Dowell because the latter failed to get him a job during the present session. Clayman was sent to the penitentiary from Adair county for wife murder twelve years ago. He served out his time and then came to Des Moines soliciting a job during the legislative session because, as he said, he had served the state for twelve years. He also threatened to blow up the statehouse when arrested. It is believed he is insane.

ISLAND TARIFF PASSES HOUSE

Philippine Bill Goes Through by Decisive Vote of 258 to 71.

UTTER DEFEAT FOR ENEMIES

Opponents of the Measure Are Routed in Effort to Secure Amendments for Cut in Sugar Duty and Absolute Free Trade.

Washington dispatch: The Philippine tariff bill passed the House Tuesday night by a vote of 258 to 71. Fifty-seven Republicans and fourteen Democrats voted against the bill. The Democrats who voted against it are from the rice and sugar states of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. The Republican members who are recorded against it are from states in which sugar beets are grown. The Williams substitute, granting immediate free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, was voted down by a strict party vote of 231 to 106.

The spectacularly conducted campaign of the beet sugar Republicans ended where it was predicted it would end, in utter failure. The "insurgent" Republicans refused to affiliate with the Democrats in taking the differential duty off sugar.

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri offered an amendment to the bill providing for the taking off of one-half of the differential duty on sugar. He pointed out that this would loosen the hold of the sugar trust on the sugar industry of the United States and would result in cheapening sugar to the consumer.

Leave Democrats in Lurch. It was upon this amendment that the Democrats expected to receive the aid of the "insurgent" Republicans.

Immediately after the amendment was read Representative Payne, floor leader for the Republicans, made a point of order against it as not being germane to the bill pending.

"I'm afraid the hog's eye is set," Mr. Clark said, "but I want to speak on the point of order." Mr. Clark appealed to the Republican "insurgents" to join with him in pushing the amendment and was followed by minority leader, John Sharp Williams.

An effort sustained by the Democrats, but opposed by all but three Republicans, was initiated by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts to commit the United States to the policy of granting independence to the Philippine Islands as soon as their inhabitants can be prepared for self-government.

Amendments Are Smashed. The first up the Philippine bill for amendment, Mr. Payne secured the adoption of the committee amendment, when William Alden Smith sought recognition for twenty-five minutes. On Mr. Payne's objection Mr. Smith retorted: "Why, sir, in my twelve years' service in this house I have not occupied the floor as long as the gentleman held it in opening the debate on this bill."

Mr. Smith was given twenty minutes on the statement that he did not altogether hold the views of the opponents of the bill. Mr. Smith contended that the bill would not only not assist the Philippines, but would be detrimental to them. He offered an amendment raising the duties on sugar and tobacco to the Dingley rates, and this was defeated, 71 to 197.

An amendment defining the purpose of the United States in the Philippines to be to fit the islands for self-government and to give them independence when they have reached the proper stage was offered by Mr. McCall (Mass.). Mr. Payne at once raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill.

Chairman Olmsted ruled the amendment was not in order, supporting the ruling of a long line of precedents.

The decision of the chair was sustained by a rising vote of 198 to 123, Mr. McCall (Mass.), Hoar and Fordner (Mich.) being the only Republicans voting to sustain the appeal.

SEEK LID FOR GRAFT.

Publicity Bill National Committee is Made Permanent.

Washington dispatch: Perry Belmont presided over a meeting of the Publicity Bill National committee at the New Willard hotel and was unanimously selected for the position of permanent chairman. Prominent men from all parts of the country, including members of the house and senate, labor union representatives, educators and sociologists, were present. Mr. Belmont made an address setting forth the object of the organization. He declared that the proposed law, which has been introduced in the house and senate by members of the committee, would eliminate much of the corruption now found in the two great parties because vast sums of money could not be received and expended without a public accounting. Former Senator W. E. Chandler of Massachusetts offered a resolution calling for the permanent organization of the committee, and it was adopted. On motion of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor Frank K. Foster of Boston was elected permanent secretary of the organization. Brief addresses were made by John E. Lamb of Indiana, John T. McGraw of West Virginia, President Schuman of Cornell

University, Representative Towne of New York, Mr. Gompers, Gen. James H. Wilson and H. B. Thompson of Delaware, Representative Granger of Rhode Island and Mr. Troup of Connecticut.

CROP STATISTICS.

Keep Commission Criticizes Bureau for Methods in Vogue.

Washington dispatch: The Keep commission, which has been investigating the methods of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture in estimating crops, more especially cotton, Thursday submitted to the President its report, in which the bureau is severely criticized. The conclusion of the commission is that there must be great improvement or the service discontinued. Comparisons are made with the reports of the census bureau in which it is shown that the crop figures of the bureau of statistics either have fallen far short of the actual yield or run considerably above it. In this connection the commission says the figures of the census bureau must be considered of greater authority. Concerning the famous "leaks" in the cotton reports, the commission calls attention to the safeguards which have been thrown about the office of the bureau of statistics, and says it is difficult to see how the system now in force can be improved. It is far less charitable concerning the detailed work of the office. It recommends that the determination of the cotton acreage planted be transferred to the census bureau. The force of 85,000 correspondents now gathering crop statistics for the bureau of statistics is declared to be too unwieldy, and a sweeping reduction is urged, only the state organizations to be retained, being better paid and thoroughly inspected. In the case of cotton it is held that the bureau of statistics should confine its work to monthly reports expressing the condition of the growing crop. It is said also that the census bureau alone should give out ginning statistics, selecting Dec. 20, when 90 per cent of the crop is handled, as the best time for a report.

Illinois Postmasters.

Washington dispatch: The president has sent the following nominations for Illinois postmasters to the senate: Russell W. Foils, Atlanta; Arthur Morrill, Avon; Harry L. Fair, Benton; Homer S. Sanford, Chatsworth; Henry F. Bader, East St. Louis; William Crane, Elmhurst; Francis A. Freer, Galesburg; Harrison P. Huntsinger, Pontiac; Ansel B. Chase, Prophetstown; Eva Y. Holo, Ridgefarm; Calvin F. Randolph, Danvers; William A. Koenigstein, O'Fallon; Cornelius M. Ogden, Westville; John C. Baker, Golconda; Joseph H. Braden, Rossville; Abraham L. Cox, Elizabeth; Jacob A. Bohrer, Bloomington; William F. Calhoun, Decatur; George N. Mason, Erie; William P. Slack, Carbondale; James A. White, Murphysboro.

Table Tillman's Resolution.

Washington dispatch: The Senate replied to Tillman's attack on President Roosevelt by laying on the table the South Carolinian's resolution to investigate the Mrs. Minor Morris incident. There was no speech-making. The Senate leaders, after pondering the sensational episode, decided that silence was the proper treatment to accord the venomous outburst. Only eight Senators, all Democrats, stood with Tillman. Those voting with him against laying the resolution on the table were: Blackburn, Culberson, Fraser, Lattimer, McCreary, McLaurin, Money, Stone.

May Deliver Mail in Autos.

Washington dispatch: Postmaster General Cortelyou has approved a recommendation of Fourth Assistant De Graw for the use of rural carriers of automobiles in serving their routes. The postmaster general, however, expressly reserves the right to require rural carriers to discontinue the use of such vehicles prescribed by the regulation if complaint is made of unsatisfactory service arising from the use of automobiles.

Enlarges Justice Bureau Power.

Washington dispatch: Representative Jenkens of Wisconsin, chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, has presented a bill drawn by Attorney General Moody which would give the department of justice the right to send a representative from Washington to take complete charge of any case in a federal court or before a United States commissioner or grand jury.

Alton Federal Building.

Washington dispatch: Senator Hopkins introduced for Senator Cullom a bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new federal building at Alton, Ill., to cost \$100,000. Senator Cullom, who has gone to Florida for his health, hopes to return again in March, or perhaps before.

Good Berths for Two.

Washington dispatch: The president sent to the senate the nominations of James B. Scott of California to be solicitor for the state department and Medical Inspector Presley M. Rives, U. S. N., to be surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery.

Allege Trust Exits.

Lincoln, Neb., dispatch: The Nebraska Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Elevator association, in its state convention, adopted resolutions declaring the lumber and coal dealers of the state are operating under a trust agreement and calling on Attorney General Brown to begin prosecutions.

HEROES SCARCE SAYS COMMITTEE

Carnegie Fund Is Kept Intact Despite Many Claims Made for Medals.

MOST RESCUES ARE ORDINARY

Those Who Pass on Applications for Reward to Life Savers Declare Would-Be Wearers of Emblems Are Not Entitled to Them.

Pittsburg dispatch: There is not a real hero or heroine in the United States. The Carnegie hero fund commission decided this Wednesday. Though twenty-seven claims for medals were urged, not one was awarded. Several who assisted in saving persons whose lives were imperiled in the General Slocum disaster eighteen months ago, in which 1,000 persons were burned or drowned, thought they were heroes and their claims were advanced before the commission. The commission looked them over and decided they did nothing heroic. They must depend upon the gratitude of the persons whose lives they saved for their reward, and as most of the passengers on the ill-fated boat were poor it is not likely that the rescuers will get any gold or silver medals.

No Heroism on Lake.

In addition to this, the cases of Captain D. S. McDonald of North East, Pa., and six of his crew on the steamer Sevonia, bound for Cleveland, which went down off Sand Island Reef in Lake Superior Sept. 2, 1905, also were rejected. It had been stated in the newspapers that Captain McDonald and six of his crew decided to stand by in the face of sure death to see that all others were saved.

The Carnegie hero fund commission reports adversely on this. The statement is made that Captain McDonald, who, according to the newspaper world, died a hero, as did his six seamen, really did nothing heroic. They were caught in the forepart of the ship by its breaking, and had no chance to escape.

The commission ordered an immediate investigation of the cases of Capt. Mark Casto and his crew of the smack Albertus, who went to the rescue of the steamer Cherokee near Atlantic City some days ago.

Cash Fund for Girl.

The only popular move made by the commission was the granting of \$2,500 to Miss Maude Titus of Newark, N. J., who, at a previous meeting of the commission, had been granted a silver medal for life-saving. Miss Titus is the 16-year-old daughter of the late Dr. William Titus of Newark. She was granted a medal Oct. 16, and twelve days later her father died, leaving the family in but moderate circumstances.

Laura Reifsnnyder of East Orange, N. J., whose life Maude Titus had saved, went personally before the commission and pleaded for the girl, asking that she be sent through school. This was decided on. Miss Titus gets \$500 the day she graduates from the Newark high school and \$300 per year for four years while she is in college.

Story of Heroism.

The case of Miss Titus is considered one of the most interesting ever brought under notice of the commission. On July 20, 1904, with Miss Reifsnnyder and some others, she was aboard the yacht Romance, owned by Mr. Burgess of Boston in Casco bay at Yarmouth, Me. The yacht foundered and Miss Reifsnnyder could not swim, but Maude Titus stuck with her, and though strong swimmers forced their way to land, she went down with her friend time and again, finally dragging her to shore.

The commission has now refused 382 applications, granted nineteen and has 360 yet to consider.

DOLLAR CHECK CALLS FOR \$1,987

Clever Fraud Detected in Clearing House at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., dispatch: A check on the First National bank for \$1 was raised to \$1,987 and cashed at a local bank. Detectives are now searching for Thomas F. Murphy, an employe of D. Marks & Son, East Fourth street, who is accused in a warrant of being the person who manipulated the paper. Murphy was bookkeeper for the firm named above and had charge of all the checks. Members of the firm refused to give any details of the transaction beyond admitting that it had occurred.

HURRY TO THREATENED MINE

Indiana Capitalists Start for Property in Hostile Mexican State.

La Porte, Ind., dispatch: Alderman Charles Letmann of La Porte and his brother Julius have left for Oaxaca, Mexico, where they are interested in the Summit Hill Mining company, which is threatened by the Serrino Indian uprising now in progress. Fears are entertained for the safety of Landon H. Everhart and Joseph W. Brill, the latter from Chicago, managers of the mine, who do not respond to telegrams of inquiry.

National Congress of Mothers.

Washington dispatch: Among the speakers at the annual conference of the National Congress of Mothers to be held in Los Angeles May 7-10 are Mrs. W. S. Hofferan of Chicago and Judge Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile court.

There is no Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime or Ammonia in food made with

Calumet Baking Powder

Perfect in quality. Moderate in price.

Limit of Self-Assurance.

It was the new office boy's first week at keeping people outside the rail, and he was enjoying it to the full. At the same time he was cultivating a graciousness of manner when opening the gate for the elect that would have done credit to Chesterfield himself. The wife of the manager called one afternoon, and, as was her custom, started to enter. But the new boy stopped her, gently, yet firmly. "I am going in to see Mr. Jones," she announced and started on.

"I am very sorry," said the boy, "but Mr. Jones is very busy, very busy indeed; perhaps some odd else."

"But I am Mrs. Jones," protested the lady, "and he expects me."

Young Chesterfield recovered himself in a moment: "Walk right in, Mrs. Jones," he said in his suavest manner, holding wide the gate; "Walk right in. I am sure Mr. Jones will be very glad to see you."

SORES ON HANDS.

Suffered for a Long Time Without Relief—Doctor Was Afraid to Touch Them—Cured by Cuticura.

"For a long time I suffered with sores on the hands, which were itching, painful and disagreeable. I had three doctors, and derived no benefit from any of them. One doctor said he was afraid to touch my hands, so you must know how bad they were; another said I never could be cured; and the third said the sores were caused by the dipping of my hands in water in the dye-house where I work. I saw in the papers about the wonderful cures of the Cuticura Remedies and procured some of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. In three days after the application of the Cuticura Ointment my hands began to peel and were better. The soreness disappeared, and they are now smooth and clean, and I am still working in the dye-house. Mrs. A. E. Maurer, 2340 State St., Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1905."

FATHER'S AFFECTION HAD GONE. AFFECTION HAD GONE.

Unhesitatingly Gave Scoundrel Son Up to Justice.

Sergeant Ballantine often proved more than a match for formidable witnesses, says an English exchange. It was once important for him to demolish an extremely obvious but extremely wild scoundrel. One attack after another had failed, and the cross-examiner was beginning to despair when suddenly his clerk handed up a scrap of paper on which were written the three words: "Borough-road—Arson."

Quick as lightning the sergeant started on the new track. "Did you ever live in the Borough-road?" "Yes," said the witness. "Were you unfortunate enough to have a fire on your premises?" "Yes." "Did the insurance company dispute your claim?" "Yes." "Penal servitude?" "Yes." "Thank you; you may go down now."

Ballantine then asked his clerk how he had come by the piece of paper. The clerk pointed to a respectable-looking old gentleman of Hebrew appearance, sitting in the well of the court. Ballantine bent over, and thanked him warmly for his most timely information, ending with a question as to how he happened to know anything about the witness's past.

The old gentleman's eyes lighted up with fury. "That infernal scoundrel," he said, "is my son."

THE LITTLE WIDOW.

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal. "I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief. "I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In two months my weight increased from 95 to 115 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change. "My 4-year-old boy had eczema, very bad, last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

JOAN OF THE SWORD HAND

By S. R. CROCKETT, Author of "The Raiders" etc.
(Copyright, 1888, 1899, by S. R. Crockett.)

Chapter XXX.—Continued.

She clasped her hands, going a step or two nearer Boris as if in appeal. "Do, kind sirs," she said, "have pity on two poor girls who have no work to do. Think—we are orphans and far from home!"

"I will have this one—she is so merry!" cried solemn Boris, seizing Anna Pappenheim about the waist. "And I this! She pretendeth melancholy, yet has tricks like a monkey!" said Jorian, quickly following his example. The girls fended them gallantly, yet, as mayhap they desired their case was hopeless.

In this prosperous estate was the courtship of Franconia and Plassenburg, when some instinct drew the eyes of Jorian to the door of the guard-room, which Anna had carefully left open at her entrance, in order to secure their retreat.

The Duchess Joan stood there silent and regardant.

The next moment both the late envoys of Plassenburg were saluting as stiffly as if they had still been men-at-arms, while Anna and Martha, blushing divinely, were busy with their needlework in the corner, as demure as cats caught slipping cream.

Joan looked at the four a while without speaking.

"Captains Boris and Jorian," she said sternly, "a messenger has come from Prince Conrad to say that the Muscovites press him hard. He asks for instant reinforcements. There is not a man fit for duty within the city save your command. Will you take them to the Prince's assistance immediately? Werner von Orselin fights by his side, Maurice and my Kerasbergers are already on their way."

"My lady, it is heartbreaking, but we cannot," said Boris dolefully. "Our Lord Prince Hugo bade us keep the city till he should arrive!"

"Cowards!" cried Joan. "I will go myself. The cripples, the halt, and the blind shall follow me. Thors of Bornheim and these maidens there they shall follow me to the rescue of their Prince."

And at this her voice broke and she sobbed out, "Cowards! cowards! cowards! God preserve me from cowardly men!"

Boris looked at Jorian. Jorian looked at Boris.

"No, madam," said Boris gravely; "your servants are no cowards. It is true that we were commanded by our master to keep his Palace Guard within the city walls, and those must stay. But we two are in some sense still Envoys Extraordinary, and not strictly of the Prince's Palace Guard. As envoys, therefore, charged with a free commission in the interests of peace, we can without wrongdoing accompany you whither you will. Eh, Jorian?"

"Ay," quoth Jorian; "we are at her Highness's service till ten o' the clock."

"And why till ten?" asked Joan, turning to go out.

"Oh!" returned Jorian, "there is guard-changing and other matters to see to. But there is time for a wealth of fighting before ten. Lead on, madam. We follow your Highness!"

It was a strange, uncounted band that Joan had got together in a handful of minutes in order to accompany her to the field upon which, suddenly retiring before the vastly more numerous enemy, Conrad and his little army stood at bay.

The two captains turned away in disgust. They walked to and fro a little apart, and Boris, who loved all animals, kicked a dog that came his way. Boris was unhappy. He averted Jorian's eye. At last he broke out: "We cannot let our Lady Joan set forth for field with such a following of mumpers and tin-barrels as these!" he said.

Boris confided this, as it were, to the boots. Jorian apparently did not



"Cowards! Cowards! Cowards!" Hatan. He was clicking his dagger in its sheath, but from his next word it was evident that his mind had not been inactive.

"What excuse could we make to Hugo, our Prince?" he said at last. "Scarcely did he believe us the last time. And on this occasion we have his direct orders."

"Are we not still Envoys?" queried Boris. "And as Envoys of a great principality like Plassenburg—representatives of the most noble Prince and Princess in this Empire, should we not ride with retinue due and fitting? That is not taking the Palace Guard into battle. It is only affording pro-

tection to their Excellencies' representatives." "That sounds well enough," answered Boris doubtfully, "but will it stand probation, think you, when Hugo scowls at us from under his brows?" "Well," said Jorian, "at all events, there is always our Helene. I think we may risk it."

"True," meditated Boris, "you say well. There is always Helene. The Little Playmate will not let our necks be stretched! Not at least for succoring a Princess in distress."

In a short quarter of an hour the drums of the Plassenburg Palace Guard had beaten to arms. From gate to gate the light sea-wind had borne the cheerful trumpet call, and when Joan returned, heartless and downcast, with half a dozen more mouldy rascals, smelling of much-rakes and damp stable straw, she found before her more than half the horsemen of Plassenburg armed cap-a-pie in burnished steel. Whereat she could only look at Boris in astonishment.

"Your Highness," said that captain, saluting gravely, "we are only able to accompany you as Envoys Extraordinary of the Prince and Princess of Plassenburg. But as such we feel it our duty in order properly to support our State to take with us a suitable attendance."

Before Joan could reply a messenger came spurring up the long, narrow streets. Joan took the letter and opened it with a jerk.

"From High Captain von Orselin to the Princess Joan."

"Come with all speed, if you would be in time. We are hard beset. The enemy are all about us. Prince Conrad has ordered a charge!"

The face of the woman whitened as she read, but at the same moment the fingers of Joan of the Sword Hand lightened upon the hilt. She read the letter aloud. There was no comment. Boris cried an order, Jorian dropped to the rear, and the retinue of the Envoys Extraordinary swung out on the road towards the great battle.

As Joan and the war-captains of Plassenburg came nearer they heard a low growling roar like the distant sound of the breakers on the outer shore at Isle Rugen. It rose and fell as the fitful wind bore it towards them, but it never entirely ceased.

They dashed through the folds of the Alla, the three hundred lances of the Plassenburg Guard clattering eagerly behind them. Joan led, on a black horse which Conrad had given her. The two war-captains with one look saw their steel caps more firmly on their heads.

They came nearer. A few wreaths of smoke, hanging over the yet distant field, told where Russ and Teuton met in battle array. A solemn, slumberous reverberation heard at intervals split the dull general roar apart. It was the new cannon which had come from the Margraf George to help beat back the common foe. Then they began to pass limping men hast'ning cityward, with fleeing and panic-stricken wretches who looked over their shoulders as if they saw steel flashing at their backs.

"Kerasberg!" cried Joan her sword high in the air, as she set spurs in her black stallion and swept onward a good twenty yards before the rush of the horsemen of Plassenburg.

Joan's quick glance about her for Conrad told her nothing of his whereabouts. But the two war-captains, more experienced, perceived that the Muscovites were already everywhere victorious. Their wings outflanked and overlapped the slender array of Courtland. Only about the cannon and on the far right did any seem to be making a stand.

"There!" cried Jorian, coughing his lance, "there by the cannon is where we will get our bellyful of fighting."

He pointed where, amid a confusion of fighting men, wounded and struggling horses, and the great black tubes of the Margraf's cannon, they saw the sturdy form of Werner von Orselin, grown larger through the smoke and dusty smother, bestriding the body of a fallen knight. He fought as one fights a swarm of angry bees, striking every way with a desperate courage.

The charging squadrons of Plassenburg divided to pass right and left of the cannon. Joan first of all, with her sword lifted and crying not Kerasberg now, but "Conrad! Conrad!" drove straight into the heart of the Cosack swarm. At the trampling of the horses' feet the Muscovites lifted their eyes. They had been too intent to kill to waste a thought on any possible succor.

Joan felt herself strike right and left. Her heart was crazed within her so that she set spurs in her steed and rode him forward, plunging and furious. Then a blowing wisp of white plume was swept aside, and through a helmet (broken as a nut is cracked and falls apart) Joan saw the fair head of her Prince. A trickle of blood wetted a clinging curl on his forehead and stole down his pale cheek. Werner von Orselin, begrimed and drunken with battle, bestrode the body of Prince Conrad. Fuming in his battle anger, the ancient war-captain would have struck down his mistress. For he saw all things red, and his heart was bitter within him.

With all the power that was in her, right and left Joan smote to clear her way to him, praying that if she could not save him she might at least die with him.

But by this time Captains Boris and Jorian, leaving their horsemen to ride

at the second line, had wheeled and now came thrusting their lances freely into Cosack backs. These last, thus taken in the rear, turned and fled.

"Hey, Werner, good lad, do not slay your comrades! Down blade, old Thirsty. Hast thou not drunken enough blood this morning?" So cried the war-captains as Werner dashed the blood and tears out of his eyes.

"Back! back!" he cried, as soon as he knew with whom he had to do. "Go back! Conrad is slain or hath a broken head. They were thrusting at him as he lay to kill him outright. The beaten curs of Courtland broke at the first attack. Get him to horse! Quick, I say. My Lady Joan! what do you do in this place?"

For even while he spoke Joan had dismounted and was holding Conrad's head on her lap. With the soft white kerchief which she wore on her head as a favor she wiped the wound on his head. It was long, but did not appear to be very deep.

Werner stood astonished, gazing at his mistress.

"He is not dead! Lift him up, you fool!" Joan cried suddenly. "No, I will take him on my steed. It is the strongest, and I the lightest. I alone will bear him in."

And before any could speak she sprang into the saddle without assistance with all her old lightness of action.



"Back! Back! Go back!" thion, most like that of a lithe lad who chases the colts in his father's croft that he may ride them bareback.

So Werner von Orselin lifted the head and Boris the feet, bearing him tenderly that they might set him upon Joan's horse. On either side walked tall Boris and sturdy Werner, who steeled the unconscious Prince with the palms of their hands.

Meanwhile the Palace Guard, with Jorian at its head, defended the slow retreat, while on the flanks Maurice and his staunch Kerasbergers checked the victorious advance of the Muscovites. Yet the disaster was complete. They left the dead, they left the camp, they left the munitions of war. They abandoned the Margraf's cannon and all his great store of powder.

Only the Kerasbergers bit their lips and watched the eye of Maurice, by whose side a slim page in chain-mail had ridden all day with visor down. And the men of the Palace Guard prayed for Prince Hugo to come.

As for Joan, she cared nothing for victory or defeat, loss or gain, because the man she loved lay on her breast, bleeding and very still.

Yet with great gentleness she gave him down into loving hands and afterward stood marble-pale beside the couch while Theresa von Lynar unlaced his armor and washed his wounds. Then, nervously herself to see him suffer, she murmured over to herself, once, twice, and a hundred times, "God help me to do so and more also to those who have wrought this—specially to Louis of Courtland and Ivan of Muscovy."

"Abide ye, little one—be patient. Vengeance will come to both!" said Theresa. "I, who do not promise lightly, promise it you!"

(To be continued.)

Her Mother Wanted the News.

"The habit of moving the lips when reading is a good deal more common than people suppose. But, speaking of that habit, a queer thing happened recently on a train on which I was riding. I was sitting by a man who moved his lips when he read. While he apparently made no sound he really shaped his lips for each word. He was reading a newspaper and so was I. I was seated next to the aisle. After we had been reading a little while I felt some one touch my arm. Looking around I saw a little girl seated by a woman across the aisle, was smiling at me.

"Please, sir," she said, "would you hold your paper lower?"

"Of course I was surprised at the request and asked her why."

"Because," she replied, "my mamma here, who is deaf, wants to be able to watch your friend's lips so she can get the news. She can tell what he is reading that way. It hurts her eyes to read print on a moving train."—Kansas City Times.

Consumption Effectually Routed.

An extraordinary man is Galen Clark, the discoverer of the Mariposa grove of big trees in California. He was threatened with consumption in San Francisco in 1853 and sent to the Sierra by a physician, where he went bareheaded and drank only water for more than thirty years. During the past three weeks, at the age of 91, he has visited the General Grant grove and the Sequoia grove in Fresno and Tulare counties, riding 294 miles in stage coaches, forty in the saddle, and one day walking twelve miles, returning to the Yosemite valley last week none the worse from his travels.

FARM, ORCHARD & GARDEN



Conducted by M. J. WRAGG

Contributions of new ideas that readers of this department may wish to present, are invited. Correspondents desiring information on the subjects discussed should address "Farm, Orchard and Garden Department," Western Newspaper Union, 65 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

SMALL FRUIT GROWING ON THE FARM.

There is no one branch of agricultural industry on the farm that is so much neglected as the small fruit patch. I have often heard people say that they can buy fruit cheaper than they can raise, and the result is that they have but little or no fruit all the year around. Did you ever stop to think that even if you do furnish your family with all the small fruit they can use, that you are paying an enormous profit for it? The fruit grower must get his profit on his berries; the man must be paid who makes the little boxes; the railroad company and the commission men must have their pay; the retail merchant must have his commission, and even the man that hauls it from the fruit garden to the station comes in for his part, and by the time it gets to the consumer it is anything but fresh, and the price ordinarily high. After a few experiences of this kind you decide that you do not care for fruit, and consequently decide that you can get along without it, and depend largely upon the canned goods purchased from your retail grocer. There is no excuse for any farmer—it makes no difference whether he farms on a small or large scale—to be without an abundance of small fruit from January to December. It is easily and cheaply produced on the farm. It takes a small area of land, and little labor to care for and cultivate. When a farmer will deny his family this fresh fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries, he is doing them an injustice, and depriving them of a luxury that no one has a better right than the farmer to enjoy on his broad acres.

TESTING EGGS.

This is one of the simplest of operations, yet one whose results give great satisfaction, as well as prove profitable very often. It is better done after dark, with a good lamp, a pasteboard tube, perhaps a foot long, and exactly fitting the egg at one end, is the only necessary apparatus besides. The eye is applied to one end of the tube, the egg being held snugly against the other end and near the lamp. The perfectly fresh egg is perfectly clear, and alike throughout. Almost as soon as the hatch is started the fertile eggs show the air-cell at the large end. At five or six days, every live, fertile egg will show a red spidery outline near the large end on one side. As the hatch progresses this fills out and becomes dark and finally opaque, when only the air cell shows plainly. The infertile eggs remain clear and are thrown out or kept to feed the young chicks. If a dozen eggs out of forty are infertile, two hens will take the rest, the third having another setting, with the loss of but a week's time.

GRAFTING WAX.

Every fruitman should keep this prepared for use. When trees are trimmed it should be applied to the cut.

The ingredients are linseed oil, beeswax and rosin.

The proportions vary according to the use intended. If you wish a soft wax to apply with brush, take less rosin and more beeswax and oil. Experiment to get the right consistency, adding oil to soften and rosin to harden.

Burbank gives this recipe: One pound tallow or raw linseed oil, two pounds beeswax, four pounds rosin. Slowly melt all together, stir well, and when partially cooled pour into pans which have been moistened or oiled to keep the wax from clinging too tightly to them. When thoroughly cold, break into convenient pieces.

For use it should be melted and applied carefully over all exposed cuts and open cracks around the grafts. A small paint brush is the most convenient for this purpose.

THE WEALTHY APPLE.

This is one of the varieties of apples that seems to do well over a large range of territory and on different soils and under different conditions. It stands as a monument to its originator and introducer, Peter M. Gilson. It has come to be one of the most important apples in many respects. In Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin it is the winter apple of good quality, with fine color. In Nebraska and Iowa it is a fall apple, but ranks high. In Missouri it is a summer apple, but wherever planted it never fails to please both as to tree and fruit.

WILL IT PAY?

This is generally the first question that is asked in every new enterprise that is launched. Will it pay to plant out an orchard? Will it pay to put out a windbreak to protect the home, family and herds from the blasting effect of winter winds? Will it pay to plant out trees for our children's sake, or in other words, will it pay for any man or woman to spend his time in doing these things that he is not certain that he will live to reap the reward of his industry or labor? The thought has just occurred to me since reading the notice of the retirement of the plant breeder, Mr. H. H. Terry of Crescent, Iowa, who is too well known by prominent fruit growers and orchardists to need introduction in the Mississippi Valley. He is known as one of the great experimenters and breeders of different varieties of fruits, flowers and plants, and when we take a retrospective view of the work of this very quiet, unassuming man, and note the great good that he has done to horticulture, we might ask the question "has it paid him?" We can answer this in both the affirmative and negative. It has paid him first, in knowing that he has done all in his power to give the world the benefit of a long life of experimentations and investigation. Mr. Terry has been an enthusiast in plum growing, and has originated many varieties, such as the Hawkeye, Terry, Downing, Milton, etc. The peony was his favorite flower, and his crosses and seedlings of this noble family, he has produced by the hundred, and named them so that in all of the great work of this man he has left himself a monument that will be remembered by those who will follow him in the work of plant breeding. In dollars we are confident that Mr. Terry made but little out of his efforts, and the same is equally true of other men in the same line. Did it ever occur to you that the man to whom we owe the producing of the Wealthy apple of Minnesota made it pay by creating an enthusiasm in orcharding in the far North, and building for himself a lasting monument in the Wealthy apple he gave this country? Mr. Ephraim Bull, back at Concord, New Hampshire, did not take into consideration whether or not it would pay him to leave us his great memorial in the Concord grape. While he lays in an unmarked grave, yet the monument he has reared for himself in this one production will always stand to his memory.

MARKETS VS. PRICES.

One perplexing question which confronts the grower of swine, and in some instances the growers of other kinds of stock, is the conflicting character of market demands. For instance, at one time the demand will be for swine of heavy weights and in high finish, at another time, it will be for swine of lighter weights and of high finish. Like the swinging of a pendulum, the prices for one or other of these, backward and forward, will change, and probably without any real necessity. It is charged upon the buyers, rightly or wrongly, that they are behind the swinging of prices, as represented above. The grower should go right on producing that kind of swine which he can produce most cheaply and surely and in a variety of instances he will likely come out all right in the end.

THE PEWAUKEE APPLE.

We have an inquiry from Western Iowa as follows: "I bought an orchard a few years ago. It has just commenced fruiting this year. I find they are largely Pewaukee apples. Please give me the origin of the apple. Has it any value?"

The Pewaukee apple was originated by Mr. Peffer of Pewaukee, Wis. As we understand it is a seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg. In Iowa it is not a winter apple at all and should be discarded from all lists. It has many bad faults. First, the fruit always drops immaturely. It is a heavy apple with a small stem, which causes it to drop. Then, again, its fruit is poor and insipid, and the trees are not strictly hardy for northern planting and for the south they have no use for an apple of its quality.

It may seem strange to some people to say that a soil breeds, but such is, nevertheless, the case. In all well tilled soils there will be found both an upward and downward movement of air without which plant life would be nil. The soil is no longer looked upon as an inert and lifeless substance, but is shown to be very much alive, and it is the presence of air within it that very largely contributes to this condition. Thus we see one benefit which comes from thorough cultivation besides keeping down weeds and the conservation of moisture.

SWINE NOTES.

To mate for best results select lengthy sows and short, compactly built boars.

Unless provided with warm and comfortable quarters it is practically a waste of feed to attempt to fatten hogs during very cold weather.

No sort of grease should be used on hogs to kill lice during cold weather—it will kill the hogs. Kerosene emulsion or carbolic water may be used at any time.

The chief objection urged against old sows for breeding is that they are clumsy and apt to overlay their pigs. If properly fed, however, this is not the case.

Keep young fall pigs out of the wheat field. While the young green wheat would be good for the pigs, the pigs will not be good for the wheat. If the wheat is growing too fast pasture it down with the colts and calves.

Unsheltered hogs will pile up during severe weather in order to keep warm, the under ones become too hot, and, when exposed to the cold air, take cold and develop bronchial affections. If properly sheltered hogs will not pile up.

The "kitchen pig"—the runt which the average farmer gives to his wife when he thinks it is going to die—usually makes a good hog, because it receives a great variety of food and is frequently scrubbed with soap suds. If profitable with runts why not with thrifty hogs?

The three principal advantages which a pure bred hog has over a jugsucking razor-back scrub are that it is handsome, matures earlier and sells for more money. The man who associated hogs with mortgage-lifting did not have in mind the razor-back—about the only lifting for which they are famous is a gate or the fence around the cornfield.

When the farmer complains of unprofitably low prices, he is reminded that the cause is an "over-production." This old scare-crow has done duty for so many years that it has now become terribly "tattered and torn." Farmers are beginning to ask if there is an over-production of anything, why does it not develop at the close of the season. An over-production would undoubtedly have an unconsumed surplus to lap over upon the new crop. The fact is, that all seasons have found supplies very limited at the close, with consumers anxiously awaiting the coming of the new crop.

VALUE OF FROST.

The other day while riding on a railroad train, a traveler was complaining of the cold. It was plain to me that he was not familiar with farm life, or the value of frost, or his complaints would never have begun. It is true, frost may be too severe at times, but at this season nature does her best plowing with severe frost. With a fairly long period of such weather as we had in January, the farmer will find his land in such fine condition on the opening of spring as no amount of cultivation would produce. The past season was so wet that very much of the land became sodden and sour, and nothing is so welcome to the well informed farmer as the frost-plow to mellow those clods and pulverize the chunks left by rain and sun, and assisted by careless ranging of stock in muddy fields. Probably the most potent reason for the marked fertilizer of the soil in a belt 300 or 400 miles wide with the 40th parallel for a center, is that the frost plow gets in its work regularly every winter and plows and subsoils the farm as no mechanical device could ever do. Therefore, while the cold weather causes stock to use up the hay and grain surprisingly, there is satisfaction in knowing that nature is doing her share in preparing for another bountiful harvest.

BEWARE OF FAKES.

In Iowa some excitement has been aroused by the alleged discovery of a new fruit, and "strawberry-raspberry," and the nurserymen have been flooded with inquiries about it. Like the seedless apple, it is not very new. It is the common European raspberry or strawberry-raspberry, as it is commonly called, which was tried in the East and discarded years ago.

The fruit is unusually bright and attractive in color, of good size, but a snare and a delusion when it comes to quality. It is insipid and worthless.

After disappearing from cultivation for years this plant has evidently westward wended its way, and now claims the honor (?) of Iowa origin. It is known botanically as Rubus Ideans on account of its being a native of Mt. Ida in Greece. It is pure species, changed but little from its wild form, and in no way represents a cross between the strawberry and raspberry.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, in advance \$1.00
Six Months, in advance .75
Three Months, in advance .50

ADVERTISING

Rates for home and foreign advertising made known on application.
Local advertising at the rates fixed by law.

CULVER, INDIANA, JAN. 25, 1905.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Origin of the Organization in the Time of Jefferson.

Tammany was the heir of the spirit of the Sons of Liberty of the Revolutionary war. It was kin in some of its purposes at least to those who were then beginning the revolution in France. It was enthusiastic in its support and approval of that revolution. Indeed a tasty legend has been handed down from generation to generation in the hall that the suggestion came from Jefferson himself, who, called from France to Washington's cabinet, was pained to see that aristocracy, English in its impulse and fostered by the Society of the Cincinnati, was rooting itself so early in our national life.

William Mooney, an upholsterer, but like many of the mechanics of that day, keenly interested in politics, suggested that there be brought together in an association those who dreaded the aristocracy and who suspected that the purpose of Hamilton was to force the government into something like a limited monarchy. Mooney found a good many mechanics and merchants who thought as he did, and so a common purpose, the grouping impulse rather than any cunning planning of one man for personal advancement, brought some of the ablest political and personal foes of Hamilton and Jay together, and with some mystery of oaths and ritual, the pipe of peace, the feathered headdress, even the painted face and leather costume, with wampum for its ornament, these men were bound in one association as the Tammany society, or Columbian order.

BURIED LIVING PERSONS.

Horrible Custom of Japanese Prior

Prior to the year 646 A. D. the Japanese had one of the most horrible burial customs that have been imagined—that of burying all the immediate friends and retainers of a prince or other person of note in a standing position around the potter's grave and leaving them in the earth up to their necks to perish of thirst and hunger.

The custom cannot be said to have been general as late as the date given, for the Japanese records prove that in the time of the Emperor Sulin (97-30 B. C.) the burial rites of royal personages were so modified as to partially abolish former cruelties. Speaking of a young brother of Sulin, who died and had his retinue buried standing around his grave, the old record says: "For many days they did not, but wept and cried aloud. At last they died. Dogs and crows assembled and ate of their heads. The emperor's compassion was aroused, and he desired to change the manner of burial. When the empress died, soon after, the mikado inquired of his officers if something in the way of a change could not be suggested, and one proposed to make clay figures of men and bury them as substitutes."

That this did not entirely do away with the former custom is proved by an edict issued in the year 646 A. D., the date given first above, which forbids the burial of living persons and provided a penalty for further adherence to the awful rite.—St. Louis Republic.

Carlyle's Bluntness.

Thomas Carlyle once took Lord Houghton (Richard Milnes) to task in regard to the proposed pension for Lord Tennyson. "Richard Milnes," said Carlyle, taking his pipe out of his mouth, "when are ye gaun to get that pension for Alfred Tennyson?" Milnes tried to explain that there were difficulties in the way and that possibly his constituents, who knew nothing about Tennyson, would accuse him of being concerned in a job were he to succeed in getting the desired pension for the poet. "Richard Milnes," replied the sage, "on the day of judgment, when the Lord asks ye why ye didna get that pension for Alfred Tennyson, it'll no do to lay the blame on your constituents. It's you that'll be damned."

British Contrasts.

Their wealth, their luxury, their cultivation of arts which we have not yet had time to seriously contemplate, their civilization, their strange class distinctions, but above all the great wealth and the great poverty of their people, stir our wondering faculties more than any other things can ever do. When we behold their wealth we are as poor children brought suddenly into a rich child's nursery and lost in astonishment at the number and profusion of toys strange to us. When we see their poverty we are Pharisees who thank God that we are not as these others. But in either case are we beset with a great amazement.—From "An Outlander in England."

What Noah Did.

The story is told of a congressman that he once declared in an address to the house, "As Daniel Webster says in his dictionary." "It was Noah who wrote the dictionary," whispered a colleague who sat at the next desk.

SALOON'S DECLINE.

One Reason Why the People Are Getting Tired of It.

Few people believe that the saloon will ever go off and commit harakiri for the welfare of the public, but recent events make it pretty evident that the business is digging its own grave most industriously and that one of these days that same public may quietly rise in its might and shove it in, without obsequies or "benefit of clergy."

The Indictment of the People.

Defiance of all law, ridicule of the church, contempt of every interest and right dear to American home life are some of the items of the indictment now charged against the liquor traffic in every part of the country. On their own confession it is one of the chief reasons for the rapid advance of Prohibition in the southland. Other illustrations of this sort of thing are coming to light north, east and west with increasing frequency. The habits of lawlessness and viciousness seem to be so ingrained in the very nature of the liquor traffic that its existence anywhere means crime and anarchy as far as its influence extends.

Saloon Ways in Oregon.

Up in Oregon the saloon business sees its doom in the new county precinct Prohibition law. In several instances liquor sellers became so crazy that they refused to obey the new law and, using every technicality and subterfuge at their command, persisted in defying the will of the people until popular patience was exhausted. Here is the way the Myrtle Point Enterprise, the local paper of one county, expresses the sentiment of its readers on the outlawed saloon keepers' behavior in Coos county:

"Some of the saloon keepers of the county, it is said, will not comply with the Prohibition order. It has now been almost a year since the people of the county said by a good majority vote that the saloons would have to go. Yet in the face of this they have been in operation through trifling technicalities. They should now be closed at once, and the officers should be compelled to do their duty or get out. The time to argue the merits of Prohibition is past—the people have made known their wishes. A handful of saloon men run the county. Men who openly defy the law are not good American citizens and should not be treated as such. They are anarchists pure and simple. If the wishes of the people are to be trumped under foot and no heed paid to their vote, then what is the use of going to the expense of holding elections? If this is to be, we have no county government, no laws, a few county officers who do as they please, though, if they are made of the proper stuff, will enforce the law. It doesn't make any difference what they think of Prohibition. They are in office to do their duty, and the people will expect them to do it. It is up to them."

Even Oregonians Won't Stand For It. And the Portland Oregonian, for years the most pronounced and vigorous anti-Prohibition newspaper on the Pacific coast, wastes none of its pro-license sympathy on these defiant representatives of the trade, but says bluntly: "At Corvallis, Forest Grove and other places where attempts are being made to sell liquor in defiance of law and public opinion it will be found that such a course only serves to strengthen the antisaloon forces and increase their determination to win. The local option law is now the law of the state and should be obeyed. The man who openly defies the law is walking the highroad that leads to anarchy."

"And oblivion," the Oregonian might well help itself. Its destination is the bottomless pit, and nobody wants to delay its passage thereto in the quickest time and by the shortest cut. History of the liquor traffic under local option in Oregon: Defeated at the polls in June, 1904; defeated before the legislature in February, 1905; defeated in the supreme court in July, 1905. Who said, "There's no use; you can never do anything with the liquor business?"

Woman's Time For Politics.

Here is the opinion of two lively Pennsylvania papers. The Evening News, Franklin, remarked: "It is proposed to give women the franchise as a reward for having a large number of children, but the idea is not practical. A woman with ten or fifteen children has not time to vote or even to think of politics." Whereupon the Vindicator retorts: "No time to vote or think of politics! Indeed! No. Must leave that to the saloon and the 'practical' politician, to plan to trap her boy and her girl! We stake our opinion that there are more clear headed thinking, holier motives, purer actions and loftier ideals among the mothers of a normal number of children than can be found among any other equal number of citizens of equal age and environment. They are today America's real queens."

Brewers' Assessments Versus Prohibition.

The brewers of Texas have assessed themselves 30 cents per barrel, amounting to \$90,350, to push the campaign against local Prohibition in that state. Texas is now three-fourths Prohibition, and the other quarter is rapidly on the way. Brewers' assessments can no more stop the tide against the liquor traffic than paper bullets could stop a French revolution.

CLOSING A WIDE OPEN CITY

How Fearless Young Prohibition Editor of Indianapolis Won Out.

Indianapolis, Ind.—How Edward W. Clark, the young Prohibition editor of the Patriot Phalanx of this city, roused officials to honest law enforcement and started the political machines of both old parties which had for years conspired at saloon lawlessness and gambling until public sentiment lost all hope of better things has been one of the striking items in the recent annals of this capital of the Hoosier State.

Facts Versus Hearsay.

Clark knew that one fact was worth a thousand disjointed, nebulous rumors and charges and allegations, and he went after the facts and got them at first hand so certainly and so accurately that immediately following their publication the "lid" went on with a slam and hasn't come far off yet. When simply a plain statement of facts without any additional influence has the dynamic power to force the arrest of nearly 100 saloon keepers and bring about strict obedience to the law by 700 liquor sellers who had long laughed at the people's will and defied the statutes at pleasure, the power of reform, backed by the truth and the mere strength of public sentiment, is strikingly demonstrated.

Mr. Clark is also chairman of the Prohibition city committee, and the party has also stood squarely for law enforcement, so that the investigation was right in line with its platform.

Clark's Investigation.

What Mr. Clark and his loyal co-workers found out with sharp eyes and tactful inquiry may be summed up briefly as follows:

First.—Practically every saloon in Indianapolis was openly defying the 11 o'clock closing law, the Sunday closing prohibition and all the other restrictions.

Second.—There was no fear at all of police interference except in a very few cases where the saloon keepers were opposed to the city administration.

Third.—The liquor dealers had no respect for the city administration, the general conviction being that the local brewers absolutely controlled the politics of Indiana's capital city.

Fourth.—Gambling was going on in saloons all over the city in defiance of law.

Declares Secretary Clark:

"Of course it was a physical impossibility to visit all the saloons which were open after hours and on Sunday, but it was a rare case where one was not found open. All parts of the city were covered, showing that the condition of lawlessness is widespread. In most cases the saloons were found to have provided a second bar, at which business is done after 11 o'clock and on Sundays. These were in a back room, with easy side door access. In but a few instances did there seem to be any fear of police disturbance. Continued lawbreaking had evidently made them bold. At Best's Marion Park hotel, near the Cerealine mills, admission was gained by a round-about way into a small back room, which was kept locked. The young bartender explained his caution by saying that they were being harassed by the police because the saloon keeper and bartender had recently changed their support from Holtzman to Book-walter.

Brewer Lieber is "Mayor."

"To offset this story of official persecution was an interesting statement secured at Jimmie Jones' road house, near Riverside park, on Thirtieth street and the canal. Admission was gained by walking through the dining room, where women were drinking beer. In the Sunday barroom four boys, evidently minors, were drinking. When asked if he was bothered by the police Jones replied: "Not now. You see, I used to sell Hamilton beer, but since I changed to the Indianapolis brewery I am all right. Albert Lieber is mayor of this town, not Holtzman, Charlie Polster is the "fixer." He gets \$3,000 a year as agent for the Lieber brewery and if you sell your beer he fixes it with the administration so you will not be molested."

The result of this expose was the defeat of the mayor for re-election and a large increase in the straight Prohibition party vote.

From Liquor's Standpoint.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette of New York calls attention to the fact that "the territory from which the sale and manufacture of liquor are excluded is increasing from year to year in the United States." The editor therefore concludes that "the work and activity of the National Protective Bureau of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association go for nothing. The money expended on it is money thrown away." Others have come to about the same conclusion. They think that the old and present methods of meeting and fighting temperance and Prohibition "leagues" are no good.—American Wine Press.

Thousands of dollars have been freely given by the distillers and wholesale liquor dealers of the country to sustain and strengthen this resurrected National Protective Bureau with the result indicated by this recent legislation in Texas. The Wine and Spirit Gazette has on various occasions called the attention of the trade to the utter failure of this bureau, so that those who squandered their money on it can have no excuse. They have been warned again and again.—Wine and Spirit Gazette.

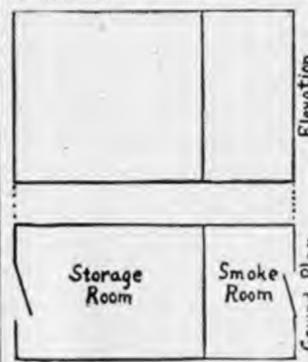
The principal lack among the states.



A SMOKEHOUSE PLAN.

It Provides Smoke and Storage Rooms and Handy Fittings.

A plan for a convenient smokehouse for one who does butchering in a small way is submitted in Orange Judd Farmer. The smoke room is boarded up tight so that a minimum of smoke



ARRANGEMENT OF SPACE.

will do the work. Above this room under the roof there is always a place to store articles not often used.

The storage room is fitted up with shelves and hooks. The shelves are arranged around the sides of the room. Two notched boards are attached vertically to the wall at the end of each set of shelves. A board made to fit these notches extends from the one to the other, and on it rests the shelf. The advantage of such shelves is that they are not permanent. They can be arranged at any distance apart as please-



HOOKS FOR HEAVY ARTICLES.

ure or can be removed entirely if desired to make room for something else.

Hooks are put in the edges of heavy boards, and these are laid across the beams overhead. If the board is not to be permanently attached, be careful not to load one side only, or it will be overturned.

JORDAN'S PROPOSITION.

To Hold Three Million Bales of Cotton For Higher Prices.

As reported by an exchange, President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton association has said:

"The proposition to tie up 3,000,000 bales of this crop and hold it for higher prices in the face of an already established short crop and unprecedented consumption is well under way and will prove successful. Already more than 200,000 bales have been voluntarily pledged by wire, and the signed pledges are now beginning to come in by every mail. The whole south and every cotton section is enthusiastic and determined.

"In connection with our holding movement the entire machinery of the Southern Cotton association will get to work in the next ten days pledging the cotton growers of the south to a reduced acreage for 1906. The association is a hundred times stronger now than it was last spring and has the full confidence and support of several hundred thousand farmers. We will begin thus early to hold down the cotton acreage in order to give the planters full opportunity to make their arrangements for another year. We will no longer cut our own throats by planting large areas in cotton and playing into the hands of bearish speculation. The demand for a reduced acreage in order to maintain good prices for the staple will have the unanimous indorsement and co-operation of the entire farming and business element of the south."

Alfalfa Compared With Other Hay.

The following represent comparative yields of alfalfa hay, red clover, timothy and brome grass hay in some Wisconsin experiments:

Table with 2 columns: Hay type and Pounds per acre. Alfalfa 10,800, Red clover 5,000, Timothy 4,720, Brome grass 2,600.

Analysis of these crops revealed the following quantities of crude protein and crude fat per acre:

Table with 3 columns: Hay type, Protein pounds, Fat pounds. Alfalfa 1,590, Red clover 621, Timothy 274, Brome grass 158.

Soda as Plant Food.

Five years of experiment leads the Rhode Island experiment station to the conclusion that soda cannot perform all the functions attributed to potash, for where soda was substituted entirely for potash crops became poorer from year to year. Another result is that soda is not as effective as potash as a plant nutrient. It is not disputed, however, that soda is of some use with many varieties of plants when the supply of potash is limited.

Manure in Winter.

If manure is piled up outdoors as thrown out of the barn one will save a good deal of work next spring by spreading it over the garden now. Here it will lose no more of its good qualities than in the exposed heap at the barn. But the proper place for it is

THE OCTOPUS.

Its Terrible Army of Suckers and Its Powerful Jaws.

Both the octopus and the cuttlefish have arms that are clothed with a formidable array of suckers which are wonderful pieces of mechanism. When the sucker comes into contact with an object the central piston, having previously been raised so as to completely fill the cavity of the sucker, is at once withdrawn and a perfect vacuum produced, explaining the great tenacity with which the suckers cling. They number upward of 100 pairs to each arm of the octopus, and once they obtain a grip on the victim, unless the arm is actually torn away from the body of the octopus, it is practically impossible for its prey to disentangle itself.

In addition to these suckers the octopus has a powerful pair of jaws, shaped like the beak of a parrot, behind which is a formidable armor plated tongue used as a rasping organ. The octopus will attack and kill crabs and lobsters of considerable size, ripping open the body by means of its powerful jaws and devouring the contents. In spite of being a creature of such awe inspiring looks the octopus has several enemies in various species of whales, sharks and conger eels. In fact, the latter are particularly fond of devouring the smaller octopuses.

Conger eels hunt for the octopus and, when found, proceed to browse on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery, slimy conger tight, but in vain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the foe and under cover of the turbid water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing attention of its foes that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color to correspond with that of its surroundings.

WHEN WE STAND UPRIGHT.

A Special Complex Mechanism Enables Us to Do It.

We are so accustomed to standing upright as a natural attitude that few of us think what a special complex mechanism is required for this purpose. A moment's consideration will show that the ordinary explanation of the erect position (the center of gravity to be directly above the feet) is insufficient. When a man is suddenly shot, whether from the front or behind, he drops on his face, for the truth is that there is much more weight in the front of the spinal column than behind it.

The fact is that when we are standing a large number of powerful muscles (both front and back) are simultaneously at work, the effects of their action being to neutralize each other. Thus the legs would fall forward were it not that they are kept vertical on the feet by the strong tendon (the "Achilles") at the back of the heel. At the same time the muscles of the thigh are tightened so as to prevent us taking a sitting position, and the muscles of the back are pulled tense so that the trunk does not stoop forward. The head is prevented from dropping on the chest by the ligaments in the nape of the neck.

That the upright is not its normal position is easily shown by the fact that a man nods as he is falling asleep, for as soon as the controlling nervous force is deadened the head drops forward by its own weight, only to be pulled back into position again with a jerk when the brain becomes suddenly aware of an unusual attitude.

Cutting.

Gaggs—I don't see why everybody calls Miss Keen clever. I think she is very dull. Waggs—That is very strange, for I heard she cut you yesterday in the street.

Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry.—Goldsmith.

WHEN GAS WAS NEW.

President of First Company Made "Daring" Experiment.

Gas had as much difficulty in making its way in New York city apparently as did the steel framed skyscraper. In each case it required a man who had the courage of his convictions to prove that it was safe, but when once it was shown that the benefits were greater than their dangers as necessities. In the case of the skyscraper the designer had to convince the owner, who had become somewhat fearful of the success of his venture because of the comments of his friends, by signing a lease for an office on the top floor for a long term of years. In the case of gas, although it had been used in London and other American cities before it was introduced into New York, Samuel Leggett, the president of the company that proposed to bring the much feared illuminant into use here, had to prove its harmlessness in his own house. This was in 1823.

His heroism attracted a good deal of attention and proved to be a good advertisement for hundreds if not thousands of persons visited the house to see the illuminant which was said to be so much better than candles and fish oil lamps. The house was in the up-town fashionable quarter of the city, on Cherry hill. It was at 7 Cherry street, only a few doors below the big square Franklin House, in which President Washington lived when New York was the capital, and near the celebrated Cherry gardens. It was a narrow, three story and attic brick structure with two dormer windows. An abutment of the Brooklyn bridge now occupies the site.

Stories of the explosive character of gas had spread without the aid of a press agent, and persons hesitated about having the pipes run through their houses. They were willing to have some one else make the experiment, however, and curious enough to visit the house of the venturesome one to see what happened. For the time being all roads in the evening seemed to lead to Mr. Leggett's house. Groups gathered outside in the darkened street to witness the process of "lighting up."

Many a couple from the other fashionable quarter, State street and the foot of Broadway, gave up the evening walk along the Battery to wend their way up Pearl street in the moonlight to 7 Cherry street to see the novelty. There were eager visitors from surrounding towns. Mr. Leggett was not averse to showing people how much better gas was than any other form of illuminant by taking them through the house. This fact, becoming known throughout the city, added to the number of visitors, and not infrequently when Mr. Leggett, basking in the light of notoriety in his drawing room, saw faces peering in at him from the outer darkness he would go to the door and invite those without to come in. It was several years before the prejudice against gas could be altogether wiped out.—New York Tribune.

Red, White and Blue.

It is a curious fact that these three colors are in the flags of all progressive nations, with the single exception of Germany. In Britain's flag the red predominates, but the colors of the union in the upper left hand corner of the flag are blue and white. France's three upright stripes are red, white and blue, and the Japanese adopted a white standard with spiral red lines converging toward a blue sphere immediately after they conquered the Chinese.

Nothing but Praise.

"I have nothing but praise for our new minister." "So I noticed when the plate came round."—Chicago Journal.

Overland Limited To California

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

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

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

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

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

R. G. HAYDEN, Travelling Passenger Agent, 189 Superior St., Cleveland.

Rheumatic Tortures Cease When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make New Blood.

The first sign of rheumatism is frequently a pain and swelling in one of the joints. If not combated in the blood, which is the seat of the disease, the poison spreads, affecting other joints and tissues. Sometimes rheumatism attacks the heart and is quickly fatal.

The one remedy that has cured rheumatism so that it stays cured is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills expel the poison from the blood and restore the system, so that the poison matter is passed off as nature intended.

Mrs. J. T. Pitcher, of No. 120 Monmouth street, Newark, N. J., suffered for about three years from rheumatism before she found this cure. She says: "It began with a queer feeling in my fingers. In a little time it seemed as though the finger joints had lumps on them and I could not get my gloves on."

"Then it grew worse and spread to my knees. I could not stand up and I could not sleep nights. My suffering was more than I can describe. I took a great deal of medicine, but nothing even gave me relief until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I read an account of a cure in a case that was exactly like mine and my husband got me some of the pills. I took them for three weeks before I really felt better but they finally cured me."

Mr. Pitcher, who is a veteran and a member of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307 of New York, substantiates his wife's statement and says that she now walks without difficulty, whereas a year ago he was compelled to push her about in a wheeled chair. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher are enthusiastic in their praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

For further information, address the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Plain Speaking Preacher.

"Father Taylor was a famous sailor preacher in Boston many years ago," said an old resident of Boston. "On one occasion an opulent merchant of the Hub had honored the meeting with his presence and made a speech extolling the kindness of Boston people in building Father Taylor's chapel and their consideration for the poor sailors."

"When he had finished Father Taylor remarked quietly, 'Is there any other old sinner from uptown who would like to say a word before we go on with the meeting?' No other old sinner responded."

"Another time in the midst of an exciting State campaign Father Taylor took politics into the pulpit in this wise. He prayed, 'O Lord, give us good men to rule over us, pure men who fear Thee, religious men, temperate men, who—pshaw, Lord, what's the use of veering and hauling and boxing around the compass? Give us George N. Briggs for Governor, amen.' "His prayer was answered."

5 Tons Grass Hay Free.

Everybody loves lots and lots of fodder for hogs, cows, sheep and swine.



The enormous crops of our Northern Groves Pedigree Seed on our seed farms the past year compel us to issue a special catalogue called

BALEEN'S BARGAIN SEED BOOK. This is brim full of bargain seeds at bargain prices.

SEND THIS NOTICE TO-DAY, and receive free sufficient seed to grow 5 tons of grass on your lot or farm this summer and our great Bargain Seed Book with its wonderful surprises and great bargains in seeds at bargain prices.

Remit 4c and we add a package of Cosmos, the most fashionable, serviceable, beautiful annual flower.

John A. Sailer Seed Co., Lock Drawer W., La Crosse, Wis.

The January "Arena" is a superb issue full of articles that are at once interesting to the general reader and specially valuable to all persons in sympathy with the various progressive movements in the fields of politics, economics, art, science and literature.

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

Let the greatest athlete have dyspepsia and his muscles would soon fail. Physical strength is derived from food. If a man has insufficient food he loses strength. If he has no food he dies. Food is converted into nutrition through the stomach and bowels. It depends on the strength of the stomach to what extent food is digested and assimilated. People can die of starvation who have abundant food to eat, when the stomach and its associate organs of digestion and nutrition do not perform their duty. Thus the stomach is really the vital organ of the body. If the stomach is "weak" the body will be weak also, because it is upon the stomach the body relies for its strength. And as the body, considered as a whole, is made up of its several members and organs, so the weakness of the body as a consequence of "weak" stomach will be distributed among the organs which compose the body. If the body is weak because it is ill-nourished that physical weakness will be found in all the organs—heart, liver, kidneys, etc. The liver will be torpid and inactive, giving rise to biliousness, loss of appetite, weak nerves, feeble or irregular action of heart, palpitation, dizziness, headache, backache and kindred disturbances and weaknesses.

Mr. Louis Pare, of Quebec, writes: "For years after my health began to fail, my head grew dizzy, eyes pained me, and my stomach was sore all the time while everything I would eat would seem to be heavy like lead on my stomach. The doctors claimed that it was sympathetic trouble, but I tried and prescribed for me, and although I took their powders regularly yet I felt no better. My wife advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and stop taking the doctor's medicine. She bought me a bottle and we soon found that I began to improve, so I kept up the treatment. I took on flesh, my stomach became normal, the digestive organs worked perfectly and I soon began to look like a different person. I can never cease to be grateful for what your medicine has done for me and I certainly give it highest praise."

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good."

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of 1008 pages. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FATHER SLAYS WHOLE FAMILY

Sets House Afire and Departs for Home of His Sister.

CHARRED BODIES IN THE RUINS

Mother-in-Law and Babe Are Found, but Remains of Wife and Four Children Are Missing From the Funeral Pyre—Shoots Self Dead.

Pembroke, N. H., dispatch: Seven persons, all members of the family of Charles Ayer, are supposed to have been murdered and then burned in a fire which destroyed Ayer's farmhouse near here Wednesday. The bodies of a child and of Ayer's mother-in-law have been found in the ruins. Mrs. Ayer and four children are missing. Charles Ayer committed suicide and doubtless was the murderer.

The victims of the tragedy were: Charles F. Ayer, aged 43; killed himself by shooting.

Mrs. Addie Ayer, his wife.

Mrs. Isaac Lakeman, Ayer's mother-in-law.

Flossie Ayer, aged 12.

Bernice Ayer, aged 6.

Andrew Ayer, aged 4, and a girl baby.

The fire occurred about 9 o'clock in the morning and Ayer drove up to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey, in the town of Chichester, about six miles from his home, just after 10 o'clock. He remained at Mrs. Bailey's place during the afternoon and when informed that his building had been burned manifested some agitation.

A moment later he drew a revolver and, pointing it at his right temple, fired and fell unconscious. He died at night.

Theory of Officials.

Thomas P. Clifford, county solicitor of Merrimack county, said later that there is little doubt that the seven persons had been murdered and the farmhouse set on fire.

The theory of the county authorities is that Ayer was the murderer, but they have been unable to find any evidence to indicate the methods employed to wipe out the family. Whether the victims were shot or killed by other means can not be told at present. Only charred fragments of two of the bodies have been recovered, although persons who visited the scene of the fire thought they saw two other trunks in the blazing ruins.

From what they could learn from the ruins in the darkness the officials think it probable that the inmates of the house died several hours before the fire was seen. The report that the curtains had not been raised in the morning led to the theory that the seven members of the household were killed some time before daylight.

Dispute Over Property.

Ayer had not been held in high esteem by his neighbors. He was obliged to rely upon his wife's relatives for support. One of the theories advanced is that a dispute concerning the Lakeman property led to the tragedy.

It was learned that when Ayer arrived at the home of Mrs. George Bailey, his sister, he said to her husband, "It's all up with me, George."

When Bailey asked his brother-in-law what he meant, Ayer replied: "Oh, I've had trouble."

He refused to make any explanation. The Baileys say that his manner was somewhat strange from the time of his arrival up to the receipt of news by the family of the fire.

CLEVELAND'S ILLNESS IS SLIGHT

Ailment Characterized by Physician as Mere Indisposition.

New York, dispatch: Former President Grover Cleveland is still somewhat indisposed, according to a statement by his longtime physician and friend, Dr. Joseph P. Bryant. "Mr. Cleveland is not ill," said Dr. Bryant; "merely indisposed." The ex-president is at the home of Paul Morton, president of the Equitable, at Sixty first street and Park avenue. Mr. Morton said that Mr. Cleveland was visiting him as a guest and was not ill.

STATE RECOVERS LARGE SUM

Money Tied Up in Allegheny Failure Returned to Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., dispatch: State Treasurer Mathews has received notice that a check for \$425,000 to his order had been deposited with a Pittsburgh trust company by the personal bondsmen of the defunct Enterprise National bank of Allegheny. This makes \$801,755.37 paid to the state out of the \$1,630,000 of state funds on deposit in the bank at the time of its failure last October.

WARNS OF THE DEADLY WIENER

Chemist Discovers Injurious Compound Used Instead of Smoke.

Toledo, O., dispatch: Wieners and frankfurters are being prepared by the use of "liquid smoke." City Chemist Kirchmaier said, giving at the same time warning that the new preparation is highly injurious to the stomach. Instead of taking the time to smoke the wieners properly, he says, some butchers simply dip them in a creosote composition which tastes like smoke.

COMPANY CARES FOR ITS AGENTS

New York Life Incurs Heavy Bills for Entertaining the Hustlers.

FINE CANDIES FOR THE WOMEN

Wives of the Men Who Write Policies Are Fed on the Most Costly Sweets to be Had in New York City Stores.

New York dispatch: Candy from an expensive New York shop made glad the wives of the Nylces at the annual convention of that organization at the Lakewood hotel, in Lakewood, N. J., Wednesday. The lavish expenditure by the New York Life insurance company in entertaining its chosen band of agents did not stop.

In the early morning carriages, at an expenditure of \$125, took the wives of the Nylces out sightseeing. A sextet to sing parodies on popular songs for the entertainment of the convention at \$100 a day was a feature, and, with a hotel bill of about \$1,500 a day and a special train to take the fortunate men to Lakewood and back from this city, at \$2,000, the expedition will cost the New York Life a big lot of money.

Proxies for Policy Holders.

The main feature of the day's session was the circulation among the Nylces of copies of a new proxy to be passed out to policy holders. Oscar S. Straus, John Chaffin and Clarence H. McKay are named in the proxy as attorneys to vote for the policy holders. The arrival of Secretary John C. McCall at night was followed by a request to all Nylce men to have the new proxy thoroughly circulated in their home districts.

For the company Secretary McCall pledged the organization hereafter would be extremely careful of investments and would keep down expenses. It was stated that \$5,000 has been saved in a few weeks by keeping down the accounts with newspapers for advertising.

George W. Perkins was present in the afternoon to explain to the Nylces how his personal account got mixed up with the Nylce bank account. His explanation was satisfactory to the agents and they rose and cheered him for three minutes.

Says Perkins Is All Right.

After Mr. Perkins got through one of the officers of the Nylce said: "There is nothing to fear, even if Mr. Perkins' money and Nylce money did get mixed up, which it didn't. I think it would be a right good thing for Nylce if Nylce's money could get mixed up with Mr. Perkins' money."

Secretary John C. McCall made an address to the agents in the evening. He told them to forget the troubles of 1905 and to join hands and pull together for increased business during the present year.

MANY CATTLE ARE STRICKEN

Mysterious Disease Wipes Out Herds in Missouri.

Columbia, Mo., dispatch: Hundreds of cattle are dropping dead in southeast Missouri from an unknown cause. In one herd alone 133 cattle died instantly and in another 40, and it is feared that if the cause is not ascertained the cattle in the affected section will be entirely exterminated. So far the trouble has been confined to New Madrid and Mississippi counties. One farmer while standing in the field examining a fine beef with a view to shipping it to market turned his head for a moment to answer some one who called to him from the rear. He heard a fall and turning around saw the steer lying dead, its mouth half full of unconsumed herbage. Dr. D. F. Lucky, state veterinary, is making an investigation.

DR. NICHOLS IS FOUND GUILTY

Physician Accused by Mrs. Day Convicted of Ill Use of Mails.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch: Dr. Charles A. Nichols of Urbana was found guilty in the federal court on a charge of using the mails for a scheme to defraud and acquitted on an indictment for sending obscene letters through the mails. By the decision of the jury it is held that the alleged common law marriage existing between Dr. Nichols and Mrs. Susan Day is not credited. Dr. Nichols was present when the jury returned its verdict and his attorney, Maj. James A. Connolly, entered a motion for a new trial. Owing to the absence of Judge Humphrey, Nichols was liberated on bond and the motion will be taken up at a later date.

BREAKS THE WIRELESS RECORD

Dewey Drydock Report is Received at Distance of 3,000 Miles.

Portland, Me., dispatch: Officials at the government wireless telegraph station at Cape Elizabeth announce that they were in communication with one of the tugs accommodating the drydock Dewey at 7:30 o'clock last Monday night. The drydock was then 2,225 miles off Cape Hatteras and moving four and one-half knots an hour. It was more than 3,000 miles from the local station. The officials say that this breaks all records for long-distance wireless telegraph in this country, the best previous showing having been the receipt of a message at Colon, Panama, from a distance of 2,600 miles.

Emaciated by Diabetes; Tortured With Gravel and Kidney Pains. Henry Soule, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached 70 and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Gravel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 168 to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago, and I've been well ever since."

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

"When you are married, be a good comrade, if it breaks every canon of your church and ancestry." "If you selected your wife because of her style, don't growl when the styles change." "When your husband seems willing that all economy shall be at the home end, insist upon laundering his shirts yourself." "Use your best conversational powers occasionally at your own dinner table."

"Elevate your husband's sports by participating in them."—From "Matrimonial Primer."—(Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.)

CONCERNING COMMON SENSE.

The man who knows when not to talk, possesses judgment of a high order. People everywhere are displaying good judgment by eating Pillsbury's Vitex for breakfast. It's a mighty good thing to be outside of; try it.

Tallest Building.

The tallest building in the world is being erected in New York by a life insurance company. It will be 560 feet high, or five feet higher than the Washington monument and eighty-eight feet higher than St. Peter's, Rome.

"The Intellectual Miss Lamb" is the title of a short story in the February "Century" by Florence Morse Kingsley, author of "The Singular Miss Smith," "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," "Titus," and other popular stories and books.

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 feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now."—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

English as She Spoke.

A young woman who was coming to America for the first time to meet some relatives whom she had never seen was regretting to a steamer acquaintance her lack of familiarity with American forms of greeting. She was a German, and her English was unusually quaint. The man undertook to teach her some of the speeches New Yorkers use in common when greeting each other after long separation. That he was a humorist of the old-fashioned sort was shown when the steamer arrived at the dock, for the first words the German girl greeted her male relatives with were: "By jingly erickets, I'm doggoned glad to see you!" And she couldn't quite understand just why they should look so surprised.

Much Noise; Little Thought.

Senator Dryden of New York said of a certain article on life insurance in a review: "It is like the wild waves." "Like the wild waves?" "Yes. Precisely. Two philosophers, a male and a female, were walking on a deserted beach. The female philosopher murmured dreamily: "What are the wild waves saying?" "The male philosopher answered in a hoarse, gruff voice: "Nothing, Matilda. They are like some people we know. They make a lot of noise, but they don't say anything."

Not in Position to Know.

"An Englishman came to New York to make some investments," said Gov. Folk of Missouri. "He got the annual reports of all the biggest financial institutions in the land. These reports were very favorable. All the Englishman now needed was a little personal testimony. "Accordingly he sought out a man prominent in public life. "I think of investing," he said, "in the Sure Thing company. You are connected with it, aren't you?" "I am," the public man replied. "Will you kindly tell me, then," said the Briton, "something about the financial standing of the concern?" "Really, I'm afraid I can't. You see," the public man explained. "I'm only one of the directors."

Kipling on Physicians.

Rudyard Kipling admires medical men, according to the Medical Age. At a dinner he said he had been thrown much in the company of physicians. He had seen them going to certain death with no hope of reward, because it was "business." He had also seen them handling cholera and smallpox, and when dying therefrom, write for a substitute. He had seen them in Vermont manage a practice twenty miles in each direction, driving horses through eight feet of snow to attend an operation ten miles away, and digging their horses out of the snow and proceeding.

Let it be remembered that the eyes may be attacked in one case and the stomach in another, while in others it may be kidneys, heart, bowels or general nervous prostration. The remedy is obvious and should be adopted before too late.

Quit coffee, if you show incipient disease. It is easy if one can have well-bolled Postum Food Coffee to serve for the hot morning beverage. The withdrawal of the old kind of coffee that is doing the harm and the supply of the elements in the Postum which Nature uses to rebuild the broken down nerve cells, insures a quick return to the old joy of strength and health, and it's well worth while to be able again to "do things" and feel well. There's a reason for

POSTUM

Elegant Trains Make the Trip Without Change in 60 Hours.

In the Latin-American republic beyond the Rio Grande, lies the wonderland of the present day tourists, as well as the richest field of investment that now challenges the attention of American capital and enterprise. Only a few years since Mexico was looked upon as a country too remote for the average traveler to entertain hopes of crossing its threshold; to-day we are told that on and after January 16th its capital city will be but 60 hours distant from St. Louis. Beginning on that date a semi-weekly train service will be established, via the Iron Mountain Route, the Texas and Pacific and the International and Great Northern, representatives of the Gould interest, and the National Lines of Mexico beyond the "Laredo Gateway," leaving St. Louis at 9 a. m. each Tuesday and Friday, and reaching the City of Mexico on the Thursday and Sunday following. The train will be equipped with compartment and standard drawing room sleepers and observation and dining cars. Its remarkably speedy schedule is made possible by doing away with all changes or layovers, and, for the first time since the sister republics were joined together by links of glistening steel, an interchange of visits across the national boundary means simply the journey of a few hours, surrounded by all the pleasurable amenities of modern travel. Much of good can be expected from these changed conditions. The people of Mexico have long evidenced an enlightened appreciation of the kindly interest of their northern neighbors in their country and its history, institutions and wonderful resources, while on our part there is an acknowledged recognition of the fact that a closer social and commercial relationship with that progressive nation is in every way desirable. The inauguration of this new train service is a step in the right direction and meets the needs of the hour. It is typical of the tireless interest shown by the roads concerned in the upbuilding of the great Southwest, and will doubtless receive the hearty encouragement and support of the traveling public.

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 1/2 pound 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.

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

A Prison-Grown Present.

"The most amusing New Year's present I ever had came from a man who hated me," said the superintendent of a Massachusetts reformatory. "I suppose the fellow meant it for an insult, but the humor of the thing was too great for me to get angry. This fellow was with us about a year, and at that time we never allowed the people here to shave. They had to let their whiskers grow. "Well, this chap was a dapper sort of person who cared a great deal about his personal appearance. He implored me to allow him to get rid of the luxuriant growth of 'spinach,' and when I refused became rather sulky. His beard was red, thick and wavy and grew unusually fast. He left us just before Christmas, and on New Year's day I received an attractive package, which looked as if it might contain a valuable gift. But inside was a big bunch of red whiskers, carefully packed in excelsior and bearing the legend on a little card: "Grown in the B—Reformatory. Accept my compliments. B. Green."

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10-room house, 60 rooms, Louisville, Ky., 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 8

ALL SICK WOMEN

SHOULD READ MRS. FOX'S LETTER

In All Parts of the United States Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Effected Similar Cures.

Many wonderful cures of female ills are continually coming to light which have been brought about by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and



Mrs. Fannie D. Fox

through the advice of Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., which is given to sick women absolutely free of charge.

The present Mrs. Pinkham has for twenty-five years made a study of the ills of her sex; she has consulted with and advised thousands of suffering women, who to-day owe not only their health but even life to her helpful advice.

Mrs. Fannie D. Fox, of 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham
"I suffered for a long time with female trouble, and finally was told by a physician that I had a tumor. I did not want to submit to an operation, so wrote you for advice. I received your letter and did as you told me, and to-day I am completely cured. My doctor says the tumor has disappeared, and I am once more a well woman. I believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine in the world."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She asks nothing in return for her advice. It is absolutely free, and to thousands of women has proved to be more precious than gold.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

When offered something else instead of

Kemp's Balsam

stop and consider: "Am I sure to get something as good as this best cough cure?"

If not sure, what good reason is there for taking chances in a matter that may have a direct bearing on my own or my family's health?"

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

Just The Thing For Innocent Amusement

Blank's Parlor Quizzes

Blank's World's Fair Line Coffees

C. F. Blanka Tea and Coffee Co., St. Louis

HIGHEST AWARD THREE WORLD'S FAIRS

DEFIANCE STARCH

COLORADO FARM PRODUCTS.

The plodding farmer may be slow, but in the end, in his race with other lines of industry that seem to hold out brighter promises, he always seems to come out as did the patient tortoise in his race with the hare. The latest illustration of this comes from Colorado, a state which only a few years ago was dazzling the world with the riches of its gold and silver mines.

The annual reviews of Colorado's progress show that in 1905 the state produced the greatest amount of gold of any year in its history, a total of \$29,000,000. But in the same year, the grain and potatoes, hay and other produce from Colorado farms aggregated more than \$40,000,000 in value. Silver was higher in value than for several years, and the production of this metal in Colorado rose to \$11,000,000, but the combined product of the orchards and sugar beet patches beat the total of silver by \$1,500,000. Five million dollars' worth of lead was marketed, which is just about equal to the value of the fat lambs shipped. The whole value of the product of the metalliferous mines of the state was \$43,000,000. The products of the farms aggregated more than \$70,000,000.

More money is being invested in agricultural projects in Colorado than in the development of mines. Reservoirs and canals originally planned for placer mining have been diverted to irrigation, and the next few years seem like to see the area of highly productive farming lands in the state more than doubled. The "man with the hoe" seems to have secured a start over the man with the hammer and drill, which the latter will never be able to overcome, unless some very remarkable new discoveries of mines are made.

Author Becoming Expert Boxer.

Israel Zangwill has now taken up boxing and is said to be fast developing into an expert. He was advised to learn the art by his physician, who thought he needed the exercise.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

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

Gift to King of Norway.

A pair of magnificent carriage horses has been shipped from Hull to Norway. They were from the Royal Mews, Windsor, and a gift from King Edward to the King of Norway.

When Your Grocer Says

he does not have Defiance Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it until his stock of 12 oz. packages are sold. Defiance Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 16 oz. to the package and sells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

Silver dollars coined in 1905 are

listed by coin collectors at \$1.00 each. Save your 1905 silver dollars.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Drugs return money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The greatest follies are often committed by the smallest fools.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Because a girl wears a blue veil is no sign she looks heavenly.

STATE TREASURY IS SHORT \$78,000

Gov. Hoch of Kansas Makes Sensational Statement to Public.

TWO OFFICERS ARE ACCUSED

Thomas T. Kelly, Present Occupant of Position, and Former Treasurer Grimes Are Held Accountable for Loss, Which Is Charged to Clerk.

Topeka, Kan., dispatch: That the Kansas state treasury is short about \$78,000 was the sensational disclosure made Tuesday night by Gov. Edward W. Hoch. The governor's statement is prepared from findings made during the recent investigation of the treasury by Accountant Morris of Chicago. Aside from the shortage it is alleged queer practices in the offices of the state treasurer and state auditor have been disclosed. Records have been mutilated, it is charged, to hide juggling with the state's money. It is also stated that the words "state property" have been erased from the back of coupons and other irregularities practiced.

The report covers all transactions made by the state treasurers from Jan. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1905, including the two full terms of former State Treasurer Frank Grimes and one term and six months of the administration of Thomas T. Kelly, the present treasurer.

Former Treasurer Is Accused.

The larger part of the shortage appears in the accounts of the office during Grimes' administration. Of the total of \$78,000, \$60,000 is due to missing coupons from bonds owned by the state school fund and \$18,000 is due to loss of interest on warrants issued by the territory of Oklahoma to the state of Kansas.

Gov. Hoch was given the accountant's report several weeks ago, but has carefully guarded the fact until now in order to make plans for his future action in the matter. While intimating that he had made his plans, he refused to state what steps would be taken against Kelly and Grimes.

Former Treasurer Grimes, now a director of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway, insisted he would make good any shortage he is responsible for. However, he denies absolutely any responsibility for the shortage in Oklahoma warrant interest and says he is able to account satisfactorily for all the bond coupon shortages except \$7,125.

Grimes places the blame for a large number of the discrepancies on C. R. Ritchie, who was chief clerk in the treasury during Grimes' term and for a portion of Kelly's term. Ritchie resigned when Kelly was placed under fire last winter for alleged shortage.

After Ritchie had left the state Treasurer Kelly attempted to clear himself by blaming Ritchie for the shortage. Governor Hoch would not accept this and ordered an investigation, money for which was appropriated by the late legislature. It was charged at the time that Ritchie had been made a scapegoat, but this point has never been cleared.

Aimed at Treasurer Kelly.

The investigation which resulted in the present astounding condition was aimed at Kelly. Governor Hoch promised when a candidate that if elected he would know the truth about the state treasury. Ugly rumors concerning Kelly were floating around and open charges of criminal acts resulted in leading newspapers.

Hoch tried last summer to oust Kelly when \$885,000 of the state's money was tied up by the Devlin bank failure. The governor found, however, he had no legal warrant for his demands and then announced he would wait until the experts reported before taking action. Sensational developments are expected.

Kelly's official career has been stormy. While serving as assistant under Grimes he was charged with a shortage in his accounts as county clerk of Miami county. The same charges pursued him after his election as treasurer, when alleged crookedness in the treasury was brought out.

Treasurer Kelly has issued a lengthy statement in reply to the Morris report. Mr. Kelly in the statement says he is pleased with the Morris report and considers it a complete vindication of his conduct while in office. Mr. Kelly admits that a few small shortages have occurred since he became state treasurer, but charges them to clerical errors.

DEPORTS AGITATORS TO HAVANA

Citizens' Committee at Key West Uses Force on Labor Disturbers.

Key West, Fla., dispatch: Twenty-five labor agitators from Havana who had given offense by interference in the local cigarmakers' strike and by criticism of American workmen were corralled by a citizens' committee of seventy-five armed men, put on board a ship by force and started for Cuba.

Long Terms for Burglars.

Marysville, Ohio, dispatch: Bryce Hallwood and Frank Humes, ex-convicts, were sentenced to fifteen years each in the penitentiary for robbery.

New Theater for Lima.

Lima, Ohio, dispatch: W. L. Russell and C. R. Pope of St. Louis have let a contract for a \$70,000 vaudeville theater in Lima.

COMMENDATION A RARE THING.

People Are Always Far More Ready to Find Fault.

William Lloyd, one of the leading members of the Laundrymen's National association, was discussing the wonderful laundering machinery that has of late appeared.

"But is not this machinery harder on linen than the old-fashioned hand work was?" said an interviewer.

"Quite the contrary," said Mr. Lloyd. "Send your linen to a good, up-to-date laundry and it will last longer than it would in the hands of a washer-woman."

"But so many complaints—"

"Oh, as for complaints," Mr. Lloyd interrupted, "you hear them everywhere. In every big business house a 'complaint department' must be maintained. But for every loud complaint remember that there are a thousand silent commendations. Otherwise the business could not succeed."

Proprietors of big concerns get accustomed to silent commendation and outspoken complaints. They are a good deal like a certain restaurant manager.

"To his manager a patron said one afternoon: 'Where did you get that beef you served me for lunch?'"

"And the manager, confident that a complaint was forthcoming, said hotly: 'Well, sir, what was the matter with the beef?'"

"'Nothing,' said the patron. 'That was why I asked.'"

Everybody Knew Him.

"Is Touchem one of your prominent citizens?" asked the stranger within the gates.

"Well, I can't say as to his prominence," replied the native, "but he is undoubtedly the best known man in the village."

"What do you mean by that?" queried the stranger.

"I mean," answered the native, "that he has to go out of town every time he has occasion to borrow money."

Send for Publications

which will give you valuable facts about opportunities for homeseekers in a section where lands are cheap, climate good, farming most profitable. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C. Chas. S. Chase, Agent, 622 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., M. A. Hays, Agent, 225 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

To the housewife who has not yet become acquainted with the new things of everyday use in the market and who is reasonably satisfied with the old, we would suggest that a trial of Defiance Cold Water Starch be made at once. Not alone because it is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be superior to any other brand, but because each 10c package contains 16 oz., while all the other kinds contain but 12 oz. It is safe to say that the lady who once uses Defiance Starch will use no other. Quality and quantity most win.

Poor, Patient Man.

Mr. Henpeck—My dear, please don't call me "Leo" any more.

Mrs. Henpeck—What foolishness are you thinking about now? Why shouldn't I call you "Leo"? That's your name.

Mr. Henpeck—I know, but it makes my friends laugh when you call me that. I was thinking you might call me "Job" just for a pet name.

How's This?

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

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

WALDRING, KENNAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

If the oceans of the world should

evaporate, they would leave behind them a layer of salt 235 feet deep.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as

a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRYEN, 323 Third Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1906.

The Eiffel tower is eight inches

shorter in winter than in summer.

Lewis' Single Binder cigar—richest, most

satisfying smoke on the market. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Stealing a mirror is not the only

way of taking a glass too much.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PISO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The most popular air for some years

has been the millionaire.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A knife and fork in one is sold by

artificial limb dealers.

Try me just once and I am sure to come again. Defiance Starch.

South American ants dig tunnels

three miles long.

Admiral Hichborn Praises Pe-ru-na



REAR-ADMIRAL HICHBORN

Admiral's Words Carry Weight.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn is one of the best-known officers of our navy. His statements concerning Peru-na will have much weight as they go out in the world. What he says is echoed by many other officers of high standing.

What the Admiral Says.

Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral of the U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., writes:

"After the use of Peru-na for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

An Ever-Present Foe.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh. In the barracks and on the field, Peru-na is found equally efficacious to overcome this physical enemy. If taken in time it will prevent colds from developing into catarrh. Even after a cold has settled in some organ of the body, Peru-na can be relied upon as an efficacious remedy to promptly overcome it.

Peru-na will relieve catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses of it taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become established.

PATENTS for PROFIT

Must fully protect an invention. Booklet and Book Catalogue FREE. Highest references. Confidential. Established 1861. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D. C.

WANTED

Old defaulted or unsalable stocks and bonds. Reminders of estates bought. All unquoted or unlisted securities dealt in. No charge for valuing old securities. Valuable book on old securities presented to holder of any extinct stock not mentioned therein. R. M. SMYTHE, Rooms 452, Produce Exchange, New York.

WANTED.

If you are willing to work we can give you a chance; you will not get rich, but you can earn a fair income (man or woman). Write with references to H. S. HOWLAND, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FREE CATALOGUE OF THE ELGIN CHURN

Eldest running; produces the highest grade granulated butter; made in the best workmanlike manner, and has no equal. The price is right. Agents wanted. 25 Pearl St., New York

MIXED FARMING

WHEAT RAISING RANCHING
Three great pursuits here. Secure a wonderful results on the

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Magnificent climate—farmers plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November. "All are bound to be more than pleased with the results of the past season's harvest."—Extract.
Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance—schools, churches, markets convenient. This is the era of \$1.00 wheat.
Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to authorized Canadian Government Agent—C. J. Broughton, Room 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Rogers, Third Floor, Truston Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; or T. D. Currie, Room 12, B. Calaban Block, Milwaukee, Wis. (Mention this paper.)

Come!—be the guest of San Antonio

this winter. Leave the chilly north behind you, and find health and pleasure under the stainless splendor of her turquoise sky. To all newcomers, San Antonio offers a thousand delightful surprises. For the sight-seer, the old Mission Churches are still here, the Cathedral of San Fernando, and gray and ghostly in the dazzling sunlight the historic Alamo. For the invalid a perfect combination of sunny winter weather, pure, dry air, beautiful scenery and modern accommodations.

The Climate's the thing in San Antonio

The invigorating air, dry and warm; the altitude; the perfect natural drainage, all combine to make the temperature nearly perfect as can be. It is possible to spend most of each day, from November to March, out-doors. The parks and plazas, the terraces of the creeks and rivers, the groves of palm and magnolia, lose nothing of their lustrous green during the winter months. San Antonio is, of all America, the oldest blending of modern utility and beauty, with the romance and heroism of the medieval.

Come to San Antonio!

The exceptionally low rates during the Fall and Winter months—the excellent trade service and accommodations via the M. & T. R. R., make it a journey of but small cost and not of lessening benefit. I want you to read "The story of San Antonio." I'll send it to you free. Once read, I'm sure you'll be more than half convinced that you should be the guest of San Antonio this winter. Address:

G. W. SMITH, N. P. A., M., K. & T. R. Y.

316 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

* Tickets are on sale every where, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

Low Colonist Rates to California

Great opportunities in California for everybody. Now is the time to see for yourself.

Colonist rates daily from February 15th to April 7th, 1906. \$50 from New York; \$33 from Chicago. Similar low rates from other points.

Write to-day for illustrated California literature, and full information. Address

CHAS. S. FEE, Passenger Traffic Manager, San Francisco, Calif.

Southern Pacific

W. N. U., CHICAGO, No. 4, 1906.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PRICE, 25 Cts.



ANTI-GRIPINE

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

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't guarantee it. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DON'T CURE. F. W. DIESER, M. D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

Nothing knocks out and disables like Lumbago and Sciatica

Nothing reaches the trouble as quickly as

PILES PERMANENTLY CURED AND POSITIVELY CURED

WITHOUT USING THE KNIFE YOU PAY SPECIALTIES IN Diseases of Women, Tumors, Gynecology, and Diseases of the Rectum, treated by writing for our illustrated treatise including letters from prominent people cured. DR. L. S. HENDERSON, 521 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO

Thompson's Eye Water

It is filled with pure eye use

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use by the Spoon. Sold by Druggists.

Are You Sick?

If so the Shafer System of healing will cure you; every man, woman or child can be his own doctor without medical quackery of any kind; every disease is curable; agents wanted, to whom exclusive right and diploma will be awarded. Address DR. SCHAEFER, Peach Street, ERIE, PA.

Hot-Breads Light and Sweet are made with **ROYAL** BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
Anti-dyspeptic; may be eaten
without inconvenience
even by persons
with delicate
digestion

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Correspondence

MOUNT HOPE.

Miss Della Edgington, Correspondent.

Miss Dora McGrew is on the sick list.

Cleo Patsel spent Sunday with Clara Labonty.

Protracted meeting is in progress at this place.

George Sturgeon's spent Sunday with Mrs. Caroline McGrew.

Gano Batz, of near Rochester, visited over Sunday with Ellsworth Edgington.

Mrs. Minnie Goodman, of Rochester, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hay for a few weeks.

Jeremiah Edgington and family and Mrs. Mary Edgington spent Sunday with Isaac Edgington and family.

Frank Kaley, wife and son are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kaley and Mrs. Caroline McGrew.

Hartle and family, of Illinois, are visiting Fred and Jacob Hartle. They intend to move to Leiters Ford in the near future.

DELONG.

Miss Pearl Bunnell spent Sunday at Germany.

C. W. Shadlo and wife arrived home from Wisconsin Sunday.

Miss Emma Miller spent Friday night with Miss Sarah Shadel.

Mrs. Wm. Halsey left Thursday for a week's visit with relatives at Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Maggie Burner and children, of Michigan City, are visiting Robert King's.

Mrs. Robert King and Misses Mabel Rarrick and Lydia Quick are on the sick list.

Chas. Hiatt and family came Wednesday to visit Mrs. Hiatt's mother, Mrs. Sarah Monger.

Fred Bockover, wife and baby, of Logansport, and S. Green's, of Delong, spent Sunday with Dr. J. Q. Howell.

About noon Saturday Charles Hartman passed to the beyond. Charles was a good young man and had been a sufferer for some time.

Sickening Shivering Fits

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

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

Get your printing at the CITIZEN.

NORTH BEND.

Mrs. Jane Castleman, Correspondent.

Wm. Good was in our vicinity Friday.

John Caspar, and wife, were Knox visitors, Friday.

Mrs. George Smith, living west of Hartz lake, is very sick.

Albert Eagle and family, visited with Alvin Good's, Sunday.

Charles and August Jordan, were home from South Bend, over Sunday.

Warren S. Terry, of Winona, attended teacher's institute at Ora, Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Chapman is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Grace Singer and family, at Mishawaka.

George Schrober and family, of Chicago, are visiting with George Exaver's, Mrs. Schrober's, parents.

OBER.

Stephen Shepherd, Correspondent.

Oliver Bichel spent Sunday at home.

Oden Mitchel and wife, Sunday, at Brent Stanton's.

Jesse Jones spent Sunday with M. E. Schrock and wife.

A. C. Bolen and wife visited with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brugh Sunday.

W. P. Stanton and F. O. Hisey, made a business trip to Knox, Saturday.

S. Shepherd and wife and Chas. Shepherd took dinner at Mr. Rea's Sunday.

John Byrnes, spent Sunday at home and returned to Chicago Monday.

Mr. Hammen, who was recently hurt at the stove mill, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Hanrahan returned to Chicago Monday, after opening Sunday at Ober.

Will Durlinger, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, is at the bedside of his father-in-law, Mr. Green.

Mrs. W. W. Osborn visited last week with her son Ralph, who is attending college at Warsaw.

Mrs. Deaver, at West Mansfield Ohio, and Mrs. Wade, of Bowling Green, Ohio, were called to Ober by the serious illness of their father Mr. I. D. Green.

MAXINKUCKEE.

Miss Golda Thompson, Correspondent.

Dr. A. Z. Cagle is better at this writing.

Mrs. Hattie Spangler is on the sick list.

B. Krouse and family visited D. W. Marks, Sunday.

There will be services at the Christian church Jan. 26, 7:30 p. m.

Misses Lucy Hissong and Edyth Oyler were guests of Golda Thompson Saturday evening.

Remember "Tompkins' Hired Man" to be played here next Saturday night, Jan. 27th.

Dow Rector and family, Fred Thompson, wife and daughter Sylvia took Sunday dinner with F. M. Parker and family.

Sunday-School Association.

The executive committee of the Marshall County Sunday-school Association will meet in Plymouth on Saturday, January 27, at 1:30 p. m. The meeting will be held in the Methodist church and is for the purpose of considering Sunday-school matters and to set a time and place for the county convention. The township presidents, with the county officers, constitute the executive committee. A full attendance is desired. All pastors are invited. D. B. Kessinger, President; Mrs. Mary Hume, Secretary.

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

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

When Abner Husted

By C. B. LEWIS

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Abner Hope, twenty-four years old, lived on a farm just out of Meville, with his sister for housekeeper. Adjoining his farm was that of the Widow Williams. She was thirty-five years old, but she moved around with the step of a girl. She had only put off her mourning when Abner fell in love with her.

The widow was looked upon as a catch by more than one, and Abner had to brush aside three widowers, two old bachelors and a young man or two before he stood in the front row.

Abner Hope was what some folks call a poke. He wasn't lazy, but he was easy going. He intended to take the widow under his arm in due time and clear away the line of fences between the two farms, but he didn't see any special hurry about it.

The widow had said that if she ever married again she would insist on a bridal tour lasting at least two weeks, and he had to figure as to the most convenient time for sparing those two weeks from the farm. He also wanted to study the widow and make sure that she was what she seemed, and it was also a pleasant thing to sit with her on the veranda and talk romance and love. There were many reasons for letting things drag along.

Abner never had popped the question and been answered with a "yes," although it was tacitly understood that there was an engagement. One evening he strolled over in his easy way to find the widow in a snappy frame of mind. She had been doing up preserves that day and burned her hand. Her greeting was not as effusive as usual, but that did not disturb Abner in the least. He sat down and began to talk about the corn crop, and the widow stood it for ten minutes before she snapped out:

"Look here, Abner Hope. Do you know that folks are talking about us?"

"I hadn't heard anything in particular."

"Well, I have. Mrs. Richards told me today that the whole neighborhood was wondering why you came here so often."

"Why—why, I come a-courting, of course. I thought everybody knew that. Was she surprised, answer."

"And what has come of it?"

"Nothing as yet, but as soon as I can get around to it I'm going to ask you to marry me. I suppose you understand that."

"Mr. Hope," replied the widow as she looked up with flashing eyes, "you needn't waste your breath asking me to marry you."

"Why, Mary, what's come over you all at once?"

"I am Mrs. Williams, if you please, and as I am very busy this evening I hope you will excuse me."

"Do you mean that you are going to marry some one else?" asked Abner after a moment's thought.

"My business is my own, sir."

"Don't be a dodo, Mary."

"How dare you talk to me this way? Sir, I bid you good evening!"

She rose up and entered the house, and after sitting around for half an hour Abner took a slow departure and made his way homeward. As he thought matters over his conscience told him that he was derelict. He should have settled the matter weeks before and been ready to get married as soon as corn husking was over. The result of his deliberations was that he would let a day or two pass to smooth down the widow's temper and then call and ask her to set the day. He realized that he loved her, but he didn't persevere over the thought of losing her.

It so happened that Abner had to go to town on a lawsuit for a couple of days and that he was extra busy with work on the farm, and it was a week before he made his next visit to the widow's.

He found that things had changed. She was entertaining a man about forty years old whom she introduced as Mr. Simpson, and it was plain from Mr. Simpson's attitude that he was much attracted.

Abner was formally introduced as Mr. Hope, and the widow conversed with him as if they had seldom met. Mr. Simpson was engaged in driving wells, putting up wire fencing and erecting windmills, and Abner discovered that he had a rival. Indeed, Mr. Simpson was more than a rival. He was now the man inside.

Abner Hope went home to wake up. There was a feeling in his heart that he had never felt before—that of jealousy. It made him stir himself. Bright and early next morning he went over to the next farm to borrow a hoe and incidentally to ask the widow to set the day, but she was not to be seen.

He called three times that week, but had no luck. Then he lay in wait to pound Mr. Simpson. Fortunately for the drive well man, he carried a gun, and when he exhibited it Abner backed off like a sensible man. Within two weeks it was reported that Mrs. Williams and Mr. Simpson would make a match of it and that the engagement would be brief. Abner Hope thought fast and moved fast. He was determined not to give the widow up, but under existing circumstances was helpless in the matter, when accident furnished him a weapon.

There was to be a circus in town, eight miles away. Mr. Simpson had invited the widow, and they were to drive in a livery rig. Mr. Simpson boarded at the village tavern. On the morning of the circus there was a row in the place when he woke up. Some

one had entered his room in the night from the open veranda window and had robbed him. It took him fifteen minutes to explain what he had been robbed of, and then only after he had resorted to pencil and paper. He raved and gesticulated and jabbered strange words. He was sure there could be no mistake as to his having been robbed. He wanted the sheriff and all his constables put on the trail at once, and he ordered mush and tollik for breakfast and ate it without appetite. After breakfast he wrote two or three notes to the widow, but tore them all up and finally set out for her house. People who had seen him every day for weeks did not know him.

Mr. Simpson and the widow were to start for the circus at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At that hour he awoke up to her house and descended. She was not quite ready and asked him to wait a few minutes. He smiled and bowed and answered in the Choctaw dialect.

"Why, Mr. Simpson, what on earth ails you?" she asked as she looked him over.

Smiles and bows and more Choctaw. "You—your cheeks have all fallen in; you mumble your words; you don't look at all like yourself. What has happened?"

"I've been robbed," he replied through the medium of paper and pencil.

"Good hands! But what of?"

"My teeth. Both plates are gone. Some one entered my room last night."

"Did I ever? And you expect to go to the circus and entertain me without a tooth in your head. I'll not go." And so evident was her determination that Mr. Simpson abandoned further effort to persuade her and drove off.

At that juncture Abner Hope drove up. A minute after hitching his horse he was on the veranda beside the widow.

"Mary," he began, "I have come to take you to the circus."

"I—I expected to go with Mr. Simpson."

"I wanted to have a long talk with you."

"But you the same as called me a dodo."

"I know, but neither of us knows what a dodo is."

They drove away together, and when they had made a distance of two miles and were crossing a swamp Abner took something from his coat pocket and gave the packet a fling among the grass and water.

"What is it?" asked the widow.

"Shall we be married Thanksgiving day?" he asked as he dodged her question by hitting at a horse fly with the lash.

And the sheriff found no clew.

A Matter of Pronunciation.

Is it too late to make a stand against the mispronunciation of the word frizee as applied to Irish tweed? On the other side of St. George's channel they know better than to confuse their wall decoration with their dress material and pronounce the one "freeze" and the other "frize." So did we in old England. Originally meaning the curling nap on cloth—from the French "friser," to curl; Welsh, "fris," nap of cloth—frize, as it was then spelled and pronounced, came to mean cloth that had a nap on one side and is now applied to any rough kind of home-spun. We can be sure of the old pronunciation from the motto worn by Brandon, duke of Suffolk, when, on his marriage with Henry VIII's sister, he appeared at a tournament on a horse draped half in "frizee" and half in cloth of gold:

Cloth of gold, do not thou despise,
Though thou be matched with cloth of frizee;
Cloth of frizee, be not thou too bold,
Though thou be matched with cloth of gold.

—London Chronicle.

Early European Postal Events.

March 1, 1500 (O. S.). Francis de Taxis appointed "capitaine et maistre de nos postes" by Philip, regent of the Netherlands, at Ghent. It is a matter of record that the Taxis posts carried English mails from Calais to Vienna and Rome before 1500.

Jan. 18, 1504 (O. S.). Francis de Taxis instructed to establish regular posts between Brussels and the capitals of Germany, France and Spain, with pay at 12,000 livres per annum.

In 1507 England had a "magister postarum" appointed by Henry VII. Possibly it was Sir Brian Tuke, who served until 1545.

Nov. 12, 1516, Charles V. concluded a contract with Francis and Baptist de Taxis requiring them, for 11,000 gold ducats, to maintain posts between Brussels, the capitals of Germany, France and Spain and Naples. Every postoffice was to have two horses. The Brussels-Paris route was to be covered in thirty-six hours, Brussels-Burgos in seven days and Brussels-Naples in fourteen days.

Abdul's Way.

Abdul Hamid insists upon it that every ruler or other political personage should die a natural death. Other manners of death are not "recognized" officially in Turkey. When King Humbert was assassinated at Monza the Turkish newspapers announced this sad event in the following form: "King Humbert left the hall amid the frantic cheers of the people. The king, much affected, bowed several times and to all appearance was immediately dead."

When the late shah of Persia was assassinated the Turkish papers said: "In the afternoon the shah drove to his summer palace and there complained of illness. His corpse was sent to Teheran." One paper, however, exceeded all others in "simplifying" the piece of news by publishing this absurdity: "The shah felt a little ill, but finally his corpse returned to the palace."

This phrase was too much even for the Turks, who have retained it to this day as one of their proverbs.—Dundee Advertiser.

The Dodging Period

of a woman's life is the name often given to "change of life." Your menses come at long intervals, and grow scantier until they stop. The change lasts three or four years, and causes much pain and suffering, which can, however, be cured, by taking

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THE CULVER CITIZEN.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

CULVER, IND., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

CHILDREN OF OFFICIALS.

THEY FORM ATTRACTIVE GROUP OF JUVENILE SOCIETY AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Sons of Many Public Men Earn Good Salaries and Acquire Prominence by Acting as Private and Confidential Secretaries.

There is much truth in the oft-repeated observation that the real rulers at Washington are the children who constitute the sunlight in the homes of many of the nation's highest officials and of the foreign diplomats resident in the United States as Uncle Sam's alien guests. Moreover, there has probably never been a time when the

private secretaries to their fathers. A son of Vice-President Fairbanks is associated in this capacity with the presiding officer of the United States Senate, while Jasper Wilson, son of the Secretary of Agriculture, has served his father in such a capacity for years past. Likewise, Senator Forsaker and many members of both houses of Congress have installed their sons as their confidential assistants.

ADVISES LIMIT OF HUGS.

Woman Speaker Tells Girls How to Keep Best Man.

"If a man is obliged to stop in the midst of an ecstasy he is likely to come back again. Whereas, if he is sated he is likely to hug another girl the next

SPAIN'S KING TO WED.

THE YOUTHFUL PRINCESS OF ENGLAND IS TO BECOME THE SPANISH QUEEN.

She is the Niece of this Country's Recent Guest, Prince Louis of Battenberg—Princess Ena the Royal Beauty of England.

All eyes will be turned toward Spain next May when the young King Alfonso XIII. will take the most beautiful and popular princess of England to be his queen.

The young girl who has at last been selected to share the throne with Alfonso, only daughter of Princess Henry, the youngest sister of King Edward.

Ever since Alfonso became King of Spain, and even when his mother acted as Queen Regent, his picturesque personality has been the talk of two continents. Long before he reached the marriageable age, even for a king, a new bride was picked out for him every day, and to members of his suite he would often say:

"Whom am I to marry to-day? The newspapers surely have found me another wife!"

But now that question no longer agitates Alfonso's court, for the beautiful Princess Ena has been chosen after a search which led the young monarch all over Europe. Country after country was visited, but the fastidious young king was often confronted by more fastidious young princesses, and after he had been out on his search for a while he found that royal princesses were not so anxious to become Queen of Spain as he had thought back in his luxurious palace.

When Alfonso visited England a few months ago there were dozens of young noblemen paraded for his inspection, but his eyes flew to the young Princess Ena, and Alfonso, the unim-

pressionable, was conquered.

Few monarchs have had the meteoric career of this young King of Spain, and if the Princess who is to become his consort follows out the rules which have always governed her happy young life Alfonso will have at last found someone to keep him in the way he should go—an achievement which has never heretofore been accomplished.

He has frequently ridden out of the palace disguised as a soldier, a guard or even a peasant, and has gone for miles horseback riding or to attend some little fete which has come to his notice. Days have elapsed during which the queen mother and the entire court have searched high and low for the boy king without avail, but before the incident could be made public the young monarch would come riding back the way he had gone, happier for his boyish prank and checking remonstrance with the assurance that "I am the king."

The Princess Ena is regarded as the beauty of the royal household. She is but eighteen years old, and is the only girl in the family. Her three brothers adore her and are constantly giving her a "ripping" good time. Her elder brother, Prince Alexander, was recently in this country as a "middy" with the fleet of Prince Louis of Battenberg, his uncle.

This charming young woman made her debut last February at Buckingham Palace and created a furore. She is the favorite girlchild and likely to become the principal heiress of Empress Eugenie.

Princess Ena is an enthusiastic sailor and motorist, and is the constant companion of her mother on numerous little trips in her yacht and through the beautiful country for which their home, the Isle of Wight, is noted. She is especially gifted with dramatic ability, and in a recent amateur production given in Kensington Palace she played the part of a vivandiere with marked success. She sings and dances exceptionally well.

FORESTRY A NECESSITY.

A BROAD, NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRESERVATION NOT A FAD NOR A FANCY.

The Editor of the American Lumberman Urges Irrigation and Forestry Legislation—Quotes Some Noted Authorities.

(From the "American Lumberman" of Dec. 2, 1904.)

By request the American Lumberman reprints in this issue a part of the speech of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association, delivered before the American Forest Congress at Washington, D. C., in the early part of January, 1905. This address has much to commend it to the business men of the country. It was termed the sensational address of the congress, and perhaps deservedly so called because it sets forth in illuminated words the necessity of inaugurating a systematic movement looking toward the rehabilitation of forest lands and the planting of treeless areas.

The gentleman who delivered this able talk on forestry spoke from experience and close observation. He did not dillydally around with the usual commonplace platitudes about the importance of forestry, but by illustration showed for what purposes the forests were intended and the commercial value of their importance as compared with the recognized bulwarks of the nation. While he conceded the necessity of an army and navy to guard invasion and to protect and uphold the rights of the people in foreign countries he called particular attention to the desirability of maintaining an adequate forested area in order that the commercial interests of the United States might in like manner be preserved.

Mr. Maxwell's arraignment of the national lawmakers and his comments on the shortsightedness of those in charge of business interests were timely. While not subscribing fully and unreservedly to the views expressed the American Lumberman believes that his severe condemnation of past and present methods and practices will bring forth good results and that its republication will again turn public attention to the necessity of adopting laws which will correct evils in the future and provide a system of a juster administration of the public land laws.

The attitude of the public toward forestry and irrigation is a peculiar one. Men evidently fail to recognize any personal interests in such questions. Some are totally indifferent; others admit the desirability of establishing reserves but want to leave it to those who are more directly concerned. Still others are lukewarm and, while readily admitting the benefits of forestry and irrigation projects, content themselves with waiting until there is more visible likelihood of the movement being successful. Still another faction is made up of those who are openly opposed to all forestry schemes, many national irrigation projects, and government intervention in such matters.

Until within recent years the forests of the country as a whole have been controlled by private owners. The

in the central states the forests give place to farms, in some instances not even a woodlot being spared. The people of this country unquestionably have abused the privilege of doing as they please with their own property for their immediate financial betterment, with the prospect of such practices resulting disastrously in the future.

Much of the land denuded of its timber is absolute forest land, fit for no purpose except possibly grazing, and not of the best character even for that use. Nature will require years to replace this protection so that a new forest may be brought forth, and this change never will be possible unless the woods and small growth which nature uses as a basis of the cover shall be protected.

It is impossible to secure the adoption of laws looking toward the establishment of a new custom of national scope without a widespread public demand for the change believed by its supporters to be an improvement over existing customs. Few if any have the effrontery openly to take the field against the forestry movement, as all fair minded people realize the necessity of keeping a part of the country protected by a forest cover. The claim of science that forests are necessary to protect the rainfall as an aid in this regulation generally is admitted.



GEORGE H. MAXWELL, Executive Chairman of the National Irrigation Association.

On the subject the attitude of the people as a whole is this: "Yes, forestry is a mighty good thing, but I am too busy with my little affairs to take any personal interest in it and then I would not be directly benefited in any way. Let the other fellow who is going to get some advantage from it fight for it." It is about time for the public to wake up and begin to take notice. Mr. Maxwell's speech strikes a high note and should create sufficient noise thoroughly to awaken the sleepers.

FORESTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

An Address Before the American Forest Congress.

In the American Lumberman's exhaustive report of the proceedings of the American Forest Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in January last, in the installment presented March 24 was given the address of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association. In view of the early meeting of congress Mr. Maxwell's recommendations, which follow, are timely and valuable.

I think the mistake we make today and always have made is in looking upon this question of forestry as in any sense a sectional question. It is necessarily as much a national question as is the maintenance of an army or the construction of a navy. (Applause.)

I wish I had the power by some telepathic process of impressing upon the mind of every man present the picture that is in my own mind as I stand here.

I crossed the Mississippi river on my way to the west a little over two years ago on a ferryboat on which was loaded a train of overland passenger cars; and as we crossed that great river opposite the city of New Orleans, during one of the greatest floods in years, the water was almost up to the tops of the levees on both sides of the river. It was a serious question whether the city of New Orleans was not in danger; and as we landed on the west side of the river we looked down over the banks and saw the plantations away down below the level of the water and exposed to overflow and destruction any moment that artificial barrier might break. Before we had gone twenty-four hours farther west the levee did break and one of those great overflows was formed and it practically destroyed the crop for that season over a large area; though other localities and the city of New Orleans were saved by the diminished pressure of the flood on the adjacent levees.

(Continued on next page.)



SECRETARY TAFT'S CHILDREN IN THEIR PONY CART AT WASHINGTON.

ever-changing coterie of households which go to make up the official circle at the American capital has included so many junior members as at present. At the head of the list, of course, stand the young people of the White House household. Of the half dozen young folks of the Roosevelt clan, Theodore, Jr., who is attending Harvard, and Kermit, the second son, who is away at school, now spend comparatively little time at the White House save at holiday seasons; but Miss Alice, the flaxen-haired Miss Ethel and the younger boys, Archibald and Quentin, are much in evidence at the Presidential mansion, and one and all go in for riding, driving and the other strenuous athletic pursuits in which their parents take such delight. Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks have a family of sons and daughters which, though widely scattered most of the time, is reunited several times each season in Washington.

During many administrations the President's official family has been made up of men well advanced in years, whose households included few young people, but in this respect the present Cabinet is an exception, for in a majority of the Cabinet homes young America is well represented. Secretary of State Root has two manly sons and a daughter, Miss Edith, who is a chum of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Secretary of War Taft has two lively children—a daughter, who is a playmate of Ethel Roosevelt, and a son yet younger, who has the reputation of being a phenomenally bright lad—a prestige



GRANDSON OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

perhaps due to the fact that when his father was Governor of the Philippines this little chap picked up a knowledge of four different languages. Postmaster-General Cortelyou has four handsome children. The two youngest are girls with beautiful dark eyes, while the eldest are boys and boon companions of the two sons of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, a son of the martyr President and one of the closest personal friends of President Roosevelt. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has several children, but his daughter, Miss Flora, who was so prominent in the younger social circles in Washington during the McKinley administration, has spent the past few years in Paris. The American colony at the French capital also includes the Misses Shaw, daughters of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the son, Earl Shaw, remains in this country. The sons of many of the nation's officials are enabled to earn handsome salaries from Uncle Sam by acting as

night. Therefore, I say if you would keep your best beau limit your hugs."

This is unqualified commendation given by Mrs. S. M. Cory, of the Society for Political Study of Dr. T. S. Hanrahan's rules for courtship. The doctor, rector of the Sacred Heart church of West Fitchburg, Mass., outlined his ideas of the curtailment of tenderness in a sermon to young women.

"Lights in the parlor," he said, "should not be turned down too low. Don't be stingy with the gas. The final hug should be at 10 o'clock sharp. Young men should not stay later than this hour."

"I thoroughly agree," declared Mrs. Cory, "with the 10 o'clock theory on stay-at-home nights. I am a firm believer in no chaperons, and I think the young man should take his girl out and entertain her during the period of courtship if anything in that line is to be expected of him as a husband. If he is content to sit about the house all the time it is a bad sign."

"The matter of turning the lights low is largely dependent on how pretty the girl is. If she answers the description of certainly plain, I should suggest that a little softening of the illumination might be a good thing."

"A mother and a father cannot too thoroughly investigate the character of the man their daughter is to marry. And right here I should like to explode the theory that a good son makes a good husband. I think, on the contrary, the good son is so wrapped up in the virtues of 'mother' that it frequently blinds him to those of his wife."

"A long engagement is bound to be bad. Warm-over sentiment is much like warmed-over potatoes—flat and tasteless. The fire and spirit go out of the love-making, and there you are."

Despite this opinion Mrs. Cory laughs at Dr. Hanrahan's statement that he cannot see what people find to talk about when they go together for years.

"Love-making, which makes the lovers such a nuisance to others," she explained, "is so all-absorbing that it supplies all conversational needs, as anybody who has ever been in love can testify."

It Was Only a Counterfeit.

Jacob Riis, the sociologist, in an address to a workingmen's club, praised generosity.

"I see a handful of children here," he said. "May they grow up generous. May none of them grow up into such a man as an old banker whom I know."

"He is a millionaire banker, and he lives in a palace, but his heart is as hard as steel and as cold as ice."

"One of his men completed, the other day, his twenty-fifth year of service. For twenty-five years this honest man had worked for the banker faithfully. He and his chief were both poor at the beginning, but where, in the quarter century, the banker has accumulated millions, the faithful, middle-aged bookkeeper has accumulated only a few hundreds. His salary, you see, was only \$25 a week."

"He didn't think the banker would remember the twenty-fifth anniversary of his engagement, but the old man did. That morning he handed the bookkeeper a sealed envelope."

"George," he said, "to-day ends the twenty-fifth year of your work for me, and you have worked steadily and well. In this envelope is a memento of the occasion."

"The bookkeeper opened the envelope, trembling and eager. Within lay his employer's photograph. That was all."

"In the face of a disappointment so bitter the poor fellow could say nothing. 'Well,' asked the banker, 'what do you think of it?'"

"It's just like you," said the bookkeeper simply.



MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.

This English Actress Would Refuse Divorce to Couples Who Have Children.

Miss Olga Nethersole, the distinguished English actress who is now producing in this country a new society drama, "The Labyrinth," speaks with intense conviction against divorces to families in which children have been born to the marriage. When the production of the play was first broached to Miss Nethersole she was more than willing to produce it not alone for the excellent opportunities afforded her for dramatic inspiration, but she found that it had a serious purpose in teaching humanity an object lesson. In fact most of the plays which Miss Nethersole has produced have hidden somewhere lessons to be taught the founders of homes.

"Tervieu," she said in an interview, "has shown in his drama, 'The Labyrinth,' the indissoluble bond the child makes between husband and wife and the terrible consequences of a disruption of such a union."

What does marriage mean," she asked, "if not parentage? The relationship and responsibilities, not of husband and wife, but of father and mother, are those which should be accepted when a man and woman are joined in marriage. To tear apart by law the tie which binds a couple together, after they have brought children into the world, is to destroy the home and to rob those children of all the influences which develop them into good citizens. Divorce is an injustice to the offspring of marriage; it places a barrier between them and one of their parents—oftentimes both; it warps their development; it embitters

the home should be permitted by law." "But what of the many cases in which repeated cruelty makes it impossible for a wife to live with her husband?" was asked.

"Such domestic tragedies occur, it is true, and occur with sad frequency," Miss Nethersole replied. "But even then there should be no absolute disruption of the marriage tie. Separation solves the question. Let them live apart, although still married, and perhaps a reconciliation will take place, and happiness come out of misery, in the end. Then the children will still have a father and mother, although they may spend most of the time with one of their parents. There will at least be no possibilities of placing them under the care of another mother or another father, by a second marriage. A spiritual nucleus, about which the home again might unite, would still exist."

"Uniformity is the first step that is needed in the formation of the divorce laws of the United States. There are different codes in almost every State, and one may be a criminal in one and not in another. Then the divorces are easily granted on too many grounds. In England there are three causes for which divorce may be secured—infidelity, cruelty and desertion. In this country there seem to be half a dozen or more, but America is ahead of France at least in one respect. There people who may have been divorced may not remarry each other. Such a law is a sin, for in the reunion of the pair lies the only hope for the salva-



J. E. DEFTAUGH, Editor of the "American Lumberman".

preponderance of the country covered with forests had deluded the people into a belief that they were of minor importance as forests and of primary importance as manufacturing materials. The result has been that under private administration the forested areas largely have disappeared and at the present time little if any attention is being given to providing for a second growth. In the north the fires destroy what the loggers leave and

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For while it floods your room with the finest, softest and most restful light, making your home more cozy and inviting, it requires almost as little attention as gas or electric light, is as simple and convenient to operate as either and actually costs less to burn than the ordinary troublesome old style lamp.

Our Catalogue "L" (sent free on request) explains how this new principle applied to burning common kerosene has so completely done away with all the smoke, odor and bother of ordinary lamps that such people as Mr. Brown, Cleveland, the Rockefeller, Carnegies, Coopers, etc., wouldn't think of using ordinary lamps, have chosen.

—THE—

Angle Lamp

to gas or electricity, gasoline, acetylene, or any other method of lighting.

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THE COURTSHIP OF WESLEY

By *Lolie Wells Smith*

As Wesley plodded down the main road he glanced gruffly back over the green fields where straight rows of tobacco sprang their broad leaves ripe for cutting. There was deeper guilt in his heart, too, when he thought of the project upon which he was bent. Never before had he done anything that he would have been ashamed to tell out in class-meeting at the little cross roads chapel where he was one of the younger leaders. The tall, gawky shadow he cast along the white road seemed a sort of premonitory figure of that letter self that would follow him the rest of his life like an accusing angel. And it was all on account of a woman; not that she was to blame, except for the fact that she had soft white skin and fair hair, and the tiniest of feet that made his own seem monstrous, and the daintiest little figure, the kind that a big muscular fellow like Wesley yearns to hold in his arms.

Wesley had never been a ladies' man until the school teacher came into the neighborhood but he had been captured from the evening he drove to the station and she had sat beside him in the little spring wagon during the five miles they had to go in the September twilight. The scent of her gauzy handkerchiefs played about his senses for a week afterward; it was different from any perfume that had entered his nostrils, before accustomed to the odors of "sweet basil," marjoram, and a generous sprinkling of musk in the closely packed little chapel of Sunday mornings.

Propinquity, that strong promoter of the tender passions, sealed his doom, for the school teacher boarded in his own house and came to hear upon him all the varied and wonderful charms of a woman.

He felt himself the most highly favored man in the universe to be able to live under the same roof with her, and to keep the little box behind the sheet-iron stove filled with wood sawed and split to a nicety, to handle a refractory boy behind the school house as an example to all others who should dare to defy the teacher's authority, and a hundred other offices that a big, strong man can perform for a young and fragile member of his household, that brought him unspendable joy.

So far, however, from believing these offices were gaining for him the desired favor, Wesley would have dispensed

look her in the face, but began to walk on her side, forgetting to offer to take her books as usual, until they had gone some distance and he made an awkward attempt to relieve her, dropping half of them on the ground in his confusion.

As he stopped to gather them up the fatal letter rolled out from between the pages of one of the books, and there was nothing for him to do but to pick it up and hand it to her. A shamed, side-long glance at her face told him that his doom was to be settled. He walked along, waiting for the verdict like a hero.

"Did you tell Jack Crawford to put that letter on my desk?" the school teacher asked, at last.

"Yes, Miss Elmira," was all he could say.

"Then I presume that you want my answer?" was the next question delivered in a suppressed tone.

"I—come here to get it," Wesley stammered.

"Then I'll give it to you now, and it's just no!" she said bluntly, not slackening her pace and looking straight ahead of her.

It came like a thunderbolt, even though he was in a measure prepared.

"Miss Elmira, I'm sorry, but—"

"I hate Silas Mansur, and he had no business writing that letter," she interrupted.

Wesley hung his head, his face flushed to the roots of his hair.

"I didn't know you'd be able to tell by the writin', 'deed I didn't; I reckon it warn't actin' square, but Silas kin write an—"

"I don't care if he can write," she interrupted again. "Do you suppose I'm going to marry a man just because he can write; and after all, I'd rather marry the man I loved if he couldn't write his own name than one I don't care a straw about, even if you are so anxious to make the match for Silas Mansur, and I thought you'd be the last one to—"

She broke off with a sob, turning to dash away the tears that sprang to her eyes.

Wesley felt the earth slipping under his feet, the sky seemed a dazzling, crimson vortex whirling above him through the dark tree tops.

"Miss Elmira!" he cried at last, "did you think that was Silas's own letter? for it warn't 'deed it warn't!" he panted.

"It was my letter, Miss Elmira, every word of it, only I got Silas to write it for me, 'cause—'cause—well, I ain't shamed for you to know now, I can't write my own name."

Wild Geese Killed in Flight.

The southern migration of wild fowl this winter was unusually late and resulted in many disasters. The wild geese are reported from the northwest to have been especially severe sufferers.

The large black-headed goose is a strong, hardy bird, generally remaining on its own native water until the ice forms firmly. In the South it is only a visitor for the winter months. Born on some lake beyond the northern watershed, or perhaps on some inlet in Hudson Bay or the Arctic Ocean, its heart is ever loyal to the land of its birth.

Sometimes, when the cold weather sets in late in North, as in all probability it has this year, the wild geese suffer from their devotion to their native place. They may at this late season fly right into a streak of real winter, with driving snow to blind their vision and bitter frost to halt their flight.

If there is storm, their way leads right through it, until the leader's eyes are closed by the freezing of the snow about its head or its feathers become too heavy weighted. When the sight has gone and the birds are wearied, it is easy to see how misleading is much of the talk about the leadings of an extra sense. Like a ship without a rudder, the V-shaped flock will make for any low places.

Once a flock came tumbling into the street of an Eastern township's village, where the half-blinded things became the easy prey of the boys and the dogs.

In another place a farmer glanced one spring to find the frozen carcasses of more than thirty fine geese in a drift in one of the fence corners. The birds had evidently come to earth in some blinding storm, and imagining they were nearing water, found instead the hard, snow-covered ground.

There are several instances recorded of flocks of geese in a storm running full tilt into the ends or sides of farm buildings. A large brood flew at full speed against the rigging of the whaling steamer Dart this month off the Newfoundland coast. A damp, snow-laden wind was blowing at the time, and eleven dead or dying geese fluttered on to the deck, the others alighting in a half-dead condition upon the waves.

A more pleasing story is of domestic geese in a large, well-appointed farmyard hailing with their hearty honks, a short time ago, a passing drove of twenty-two black bills. The strangers came down and followed their tame relations into the stable, where they have since stayed.

Re-Using Old Shoes.

Janitors collect the shoes cast away by tenants and send them to auction rooms, where they are sorted into piles marked "Men," "Women," "Children."

In a recent sale in one of the big cities, says the "Shoe Retailer," several poor people made fair bids, but the auctioneer did not seem eager to sell. Finally, a red-faced man pushed his way through the crowd and offered to cents apiece for the whole lot. His bid was successful.

"I was killing time with talk waiting for that fellow," said the auctioneer afterward. "He always pays high for these shoes and he does not want them for wearing, either. He wants to beat them out for the leather in them. He gets what material there is, puts it through a process and makes stamped frames, bags, pocketbooks, penknife holders, and even chair backs and seats. He finds a ready sale for these novelties and gets a good price for them."

There is a cherry stone at the Salem, Massachusetts, Museum which contains the fac-similes of one dozen silver spoons. They are so small that their shape and finish can only be distinguished by the microscope.

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN BUILDER.

Mrs. Theodosia Beacham, of Michigan, Entering Railroad Contractor.

There are few fields of endeavor in which woman has not acquired a foothold. She is conspicuous in the arts, sciences and professions and she makes her presence felt in trade. Yet it is believed that one of the few of her sex to essay and succeed in railroad contracting and construction is a Michigan woman—Mrs. Theodosia Beacham. She is not notable for home-staying or house-keeping qualities, for her business calls for her presence in many parts of the United States and she has to deal with vast engineering problems—felling forests, tunneling mountains, bridging gorges, cutting through



MRS. THEODOSIA BEACHAM, A Manager of Men.

hills, filling gulches, setting and tamping ties and laying rails. The work demands that she be a skillful manager of men. She knows man as few women do—she directs their energies, gets out of them the most work possible, pays their wages, employs or discharges them. Men, mules, steam shovels and dynamite are her obedient agents. Necessarily she is a financier, talks and figures in the hundred thousands and the millions as readily as most men talk of dollars. In the parlance of the street she long ago made her stake and today is accounted the richest woman in Michigan and one of the very rich women of the world.

She has made estimates and carried out contracts on some of the longest and heaviest pieces of railroad construction in the country. Though her occupation is strenuous it would do Mrs. Beacham rank industries to say that she has roughened her. There is a certain set of determination and firmness about her features, but her manner is feminine, and so are her tastes. She is such a good judge of men that she rarely has any trouble with them and it is not often that an employer is so gainfully popular with employees as Mrs. Beacham.

Mrs. Beacham has been making and executing railroad contracts for twenty years. She has two sons, Claud and Edwin and her husband, though living is an invalid.

Much of this remarkable woman's work has been done in the southern states where railroad building has gone forward with Titanic strides in the last two decades and where a vast amount of building is now under way. On one contract with the Tennessee Central railroad, Mrs. Beacham's profit was \$80,000, and it is calculated that her average annual earnings are about \$50,000. The contract which she is now engaged in executing is the construction of five miles of railroad from Kirby Station, Virginia, westward. It is part of a contract for one hundred miles of the coal mine to sea railroad which was secured by Sands and Oliver of Richmond. These contractors submit a short stretch of the work to Mrs. Beacham.

At present she is employing only about one hundred and fifty men but the proper control of this force and the purchase of the necessary supplies calls for the exercise of no little executive ability.

Royal Quarrels Over Chess.

King Edward, we are told, is developing an enthusiasm for chess. In that case, according to a writer in Tid-Bits, he is only following in the steps of many of his predecessors on the throne, including his namesake, the first Edward. Says the writer:

Whether or not players were more irascible in those old days than now, it is a curious fact that chess was often more stimulating to the royal tempers than is golf in these latter days, and many a game peacefully begun ended in broken heads. When Prince Henry—afterward Henry I.—once paid a visit to the court of France, "he was so much at chess of Louis, the king's eldest son, as he, growing into cholera, called him (a naughty name) and threw the chess in his face. Henry takes up the chessboard, and strake Louis with that force as drew blood, and had killed him had not his brother Robert come in the meantime and interposed himself, whereupon they suddenly took horse and got away."

King John in his younger days had a similar experience; for a game of chess in which his opponent was one Falk Warine ended in a royal row, during which Falk gave the prince "so grievous a blow as almost to slake him on the spot." John never forgot the blow nor forgave his fractious opponent, and punished him, when later he came to the throne, by withholding his hereditary—Whittington castle—from him.

William the Conqueror more than once lost his temper over the game, and on at least one occasion with serious consequences. He was playing with the son of the king of France when a dispute led to hot words, and culminated in William bringing down the board so heavily on his opponent's head as to render him unconscious.

Louis XIII. of France was so infuriated with the game that wherever he went he was accompanied by his chessboard and men and invariably played it in his coach when he took drives abroad. Charles I. found it so fascinating that he almost literally played it to the foot of the scaffold; and when once his game was interrupted by news that the Scots had decided to sell him to the parliament he proceeded with his

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TEA RAISING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Department of Agriculture Presents American Tea in Tablet Form.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

The Department of Agriculture has been making some experiments, which from present results seem to promise a revolution in the method of packing and preparing tea. The usual method adopted by tea raisers heretofore has been quite crude in that the dried tea leaves were merely stowed in a loose and bulky package. The effort of the Department of Agriculture is to furnish pure tea in a most convenient form and in a manner to protect the leaves from losing any of their strength through exposure to the air. This has resulted in a method of compressing the leaves into tablets, each of sufficient size to make a delicious cup of tea. What would ordinarily make a big package of tea can by this unique method be placed in a space about the size of a safety match box. Another significant feature of the experiment is that the tea used

people of the United States are aware that tea is grown in this country. As a matter of fact, however, this country not only raises tea but produces an article, said by experts, to be of a higher grade than imported tea and which has no equal for cup qualities. For years there has been a gigantic struggle between British and Chinese tea growers for supremacy in the world's tea trade. The most important feature of this struggle has been the substitution by the British of modern and specially constructed machinery in place of the ancient manual operations which the Chinese seem to envelop in mystery. Labor in India, while cheap, was not cheap enough to accomplish the overthrow of the Chinese producers and leave a margin of profit. The conflict between the rivals thus settled down to a trial of watch, thermometer, and steam or



TEA TABLETS.

The Bulk of Loose Leaves is Equal to One Box of Tablets.

in these tablets is not imported, but, on the other hand, is grown at the experimental tea gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Summerville, S. C. A few weeks ago Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry received a large box of sample packages from Summerville.

Each box of compressed tea contains twenty tablets about the size of a cent, but probably twice as thick. The various kinds of tea such as Oolong, American Breakfast, black and green, etc., are all prepared in tablet form ranging from sepi to dark green in color. The tablets as heretofore stated are made from tea grown at the Pinehurst tea gardens Summerville, S. C. and contain the purest of leaves thought to be unsurpassed by any imported tea. The tablet form is accomplished by compression with machinery. The directions furnished for using the tablets are as follows:

"Drop one tablet in teapot for each cup of tea desired. Pour in freshly boiled water, and after allowing it to stand four minutes, stir gently, strain, and serve. If made in the cup, use one tablet. Tea will immediately settle to the bottom of the cup, then strain the liquid through a cup, and sugar and lemon to taste." "It does not improve the flavors or taste of the tea, the chief value lies in the fact that the product occupies less space. A pound package of ordinary tea, it is stated, would occupy about twenty-five times as much room as one of these little packages of twenty tea tablets prepared by the Agricultural Department.

Tea Handled by Machinery.

The effort of the Department of Agriculture for sometime has been to find means for providing food for the Army and Navy which could be prepared in such a way as to save space. Tablet form naturally suggested itself to them and it is now believed by the government officials that the tea tablets will fill the requirements not only of the general government but those of general merchandise and family use. An important feature in connection with compression of tea into tablet form which should be considered of prime importance is that modern machinery takes the place of the ancient manual operations of the Chinese. Of course, a great advantage of the machine in the tea industry is reduction in the price of labor, but a more important item in the elimination, as far as possible, of human contact. By testimony of travelers in the Orient it is stated that the tea factories of that section are as a rule anything but cleanly, the result of the herding together of so many people—not very clean or healthy people—in cramped and often very hot workshops. The tea tablets as prepared by the Department of Agriculture, are made from the tea after it has been dried and rolled. It is then put through a bolting process after which it is placed in small moulds about the size of a cent, where by means of great force, it is compressed into small tablets. The operation of the machinery is so perfect and so rapid that the leaves can be

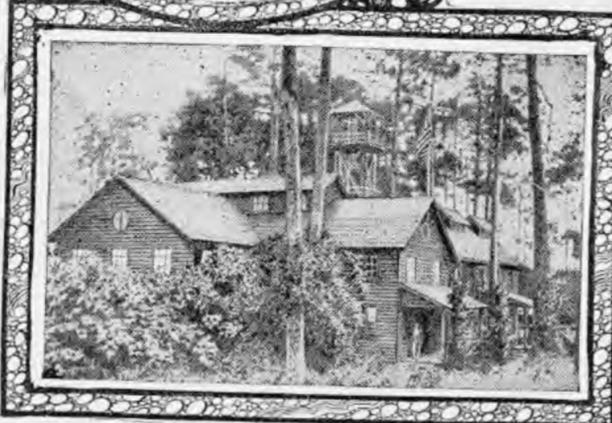
water power, against the unique and unnecessarily elaborate functions of the Chinese manipulator. On the up-to-date British tea estate almost the whole process of tea making from the transportation of the plucked leaf from the gardens to the factory, to the final boxing of the finished product, is performed by machinery. With all this machinery, however, it is necessary that two processes must be performed by human hands—the plucking of the leaf from the bushes and the cutting of inferior leaf or accidental admixtures such as stems, straws, etc., from the finished product.

The intense activity in the tea industry of other lands awakened a like



Colored Children Picking Tea.

The First Tea Factory Under the Flag.



interest in the United States. A hundred years ago the first tea plant was introduced at Middleton Barony on the Ashley River near Charleston, S. C. Mr. Junius Smith in the forties made experiments in tea culture at Greenville, S. C. and in the fifties the United States Government collected in Asia and distributed tea seed by the Patent Office through the south Atlantic and Gulf states, which later gave rise to many thrifty little gardens capable of supplying all domestic wants. While these experiments prove the adaptability of the tea plant to the United States they did not prove the possibility of a lucrative industrial undertaking. The United States Department of Agriculture, however, in the last quarter of the 19th century undertook an investigation along this lat-

done. Towards the close of the century Dr. Charles U. Shepard, at his own expense renewed this plantation and later received the general assistance of the Department of Agriculture. This is the Pinehurst tea nursery of to-day.

The American Tea Garden.

The Pinehurst gardens embrace at present about 90 acres of tea plants in various stages of advancement and produce from a considerable variety of seed over 10,000 pounds of dry tea annually. The original seed for the Pinehurst tea gardens was procured through the offices of the United States Department of State and the Chinese Government from the celebrated Dragon's Pool estate near Hangchow, China, whose output commands too high a local price to admit of its exportation.

Picking tea at Pinehurst is done by a carefully trained and well supervised corps of colored children who show great aptitude in this direction. In instances have occurred of fine plucking by one child in a day of over 50 pounds of greenleaf whereas the average in the Orient hardly exceeds 20 to 30 pounds. Experiments at the Pinehurst gardens show that tea from all modern climates could be made as productive here as at their source, a change in climate and the difference in cultivation and manufacture having a tendency to affect the quality of the when prepared for the table. This is the reason assigned for the difference in the American grown tea from that of imported. The Pinehurst early season tea is considered more delicate and milder than that of cooler climates. The autumn season tea is stronger in color and taste and resembles the product from the more southern regions of the Orient.

The Secretary of Agriculture believes that there is an excellent field in the United States for a home tea industry for we consume approximately 75,000,000 pounds of tea annually or a little less than one pound per capita. Our people, he says, pay at retail about \$40,000,000 a year for tea as against \$150,000,000 for coffee and \$1,200,000,000 for alcoholic beverages. It has been calculated that the American people drink 400,000,000 gallons of tea annually. We are primarily a nation of coffee drinkers; in proportion to our population we consume only about one-sixth as much tea as the British, whether at home or in the colonies. While the United States does not import the cheapest kind of tea, nevertheless our importations are chiefly of inferior qualities. The first demand of the American consumer is cheapness, and often-times he will purchase tea of poor quality on account of accompanying allurements of crockery

The Docking of Horses.

Agitation is promised to urge the passage of laws against docking horses, and owners of horses are being petitioned to join in the crusade. Dealers never dock horses, except at the request of a buyer. To offer a horse for sale with a bob tail is to create the suspicion that it is "second hand," one that has seen service before in the city, instead of being fresh from green pastures. Yet the dealers rarely sign such petitions. They declare that the operation of docking is not excessively painful and is atoned for by the easy life it leads to. To have the tail shortened is the initiation the rough horse pays to gain the comfort and light duties of a private stable.

Fashion is not the only reason to attract the buyers in having their horses docked, but it is the principal one. A few say that the shortening of the tail makes for cleanliness, as the tail does not become dragged with mud and dust

when docked, and another set maintains that it is really a comfort to a horse to remove the heavy useless mass of hair. City horses do not graze in the pasture, so the argument that the switching of the long tail keeps away mosquitoes and flies has no value in this argument; but a decided objection may be voiced against the nuisance switching tails would be to a horse or pair in heavy harness. All style and grace in front action, a pair with hanging tails would look as untidy otherwise as a woman in bedraggled skirts. So said a coaching amateur, and he had plenty to add to the plea for docking. "Essentially docking is not a painful operation," continued this driving man. "We do not feed the horse on the morning of the operation, and when it is brought into the operating stall the horse at once begins to munch eagerly on the oats in the manger. A canvas hammock is flung under its belly and the horse is hoisted to its tiptoes by the pulleys, when a gate is stuck across the stall close to its heels and the tail pulled over the flat top rail making an operating table. At the point to be tight about the tail is turned back and bound, exposing the bare skin. A few short jabs with a surgeon's knife and the tail is severed. Meanwhile, a cauterizing iron has been brought to a white heat in a charcoal hand fire, and the next act is to sear the cut with the iron. The horse winces, but it does not take the tenth part of a second to seal up the wound. As soon as the iron is taken off the horse will resume its munching of oats, and except while the cauterizing iron is applied it feeds without a check throughout the entire operation.

No one knows what the horses think about it. That docking is cruel may be granted, but the gains to the horse seem to counterbalance the hurts. All of which sounds a good deal like an argument made by an interested party as an excuse for a continuance of a practice almost universally condemned.

A Perfect Example.

A lawyer whose mouth was extraordinarily large, had on the witness stand a Southern backwoodsman. The witness had replied to a question that "It was a non-possibility." "Outh the lawyer? A non-possibility? Now will you tell this court and this jury what you mean by a non-possibility? Give us an example." "Well," said the witness, "I think it 'd be a non-possibility to make your mufey any bigger widout settin' your years furdur back."

Was a Proper Judge.

When the last Cleveland baby was born, Mr. Cleveland was asked about the weight, which he gave at twelve pounds. Dr. Bryant, who was present, interrupted the ex-President to say that the nurse had reported the young hopeful to be an eight-pounder. "Nothing of the kind," said Mr. Cleveland. "I weighed him with the same scales that I use when I go fishing."

Death.

I am a meroche of vast and fearful power. My name is Death, where'er I'm found, I float through the air and sink into the vitals of the souls of men: The youth in joyous spring of life; The man, mature in years and strength; The new-born babe and she Who watches tenderly his breath of life: The coughing maiden, and the sage Of tottering steps and feeble knees; All alike grow faint and feeble; Weak and wan, and sink at last To their eternal rest, beneath my glance. Quietly at first I work, mid jest and laughter, But not more surely does the sun sink low behind The western hills Than I make fit my power Through every limb and fibre of my victim's frame. 'Tis said that he laughs best who laughs last: And I laugh last, you may a million times As I perceive my victim gaze with hollow, vacant stare And note his breath come short, and gasp and—cease. Ha! Ha! Another triumph of my prowess! And now I float away to murder once again— To smother some maiden from her lover's arms; To strike a youth, his mother's all; Ceaseless my work, I know not pity. Greedy am I, and each one whom I slay adds fuel to my greed. So do I live and reap my harvest day by day of Death.

Malt Coffee as Food.

A Russian army doctor attached to the 2d Turkestan Rifle Battalion has been making some interesting experiments in the matter of nourishing soldiers. Dr. Cyrilus Kolljago administered to ten men for ten days malt coffee as their sole beverage, with the result that their weight increased during the time to the extent of 832 grammes a man. A like experiment was made by giving tea to the same number of men of similar constitutions and for the same number of days, and in their case the doctor certified a decrease of weight per man to the extent of 530 grammes. He then put the twenty men together back on to tea, and those whose weight had been so signally increased by the malt coffee had within ten days lost 600 grammes a head. The doctor now states what is very important to note, namely, that his experiments have led him to believe that it is not merely the nourishing attributes of the malt coffee which mark this increase, but that its effect is mainly to increase the action of the digestive organs, enabling them to draw from all other food taken the utmost quantity of nourishment each may contain.

An Insult to the Horse.

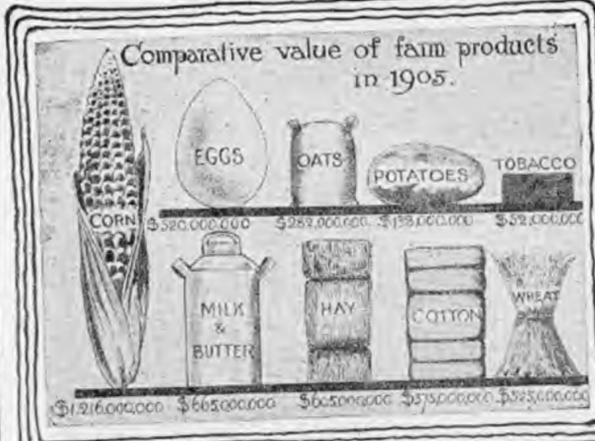
"Would you mind walking the other way and not passing the horse?" said a London cabman, with exaggerated politeness, to the fat lady who had just paid the minimum fare. "Why?" she inquired. "Because if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit," was the freezing answer.

Philippine Cities.

There are four towns in the Philippines with a population exceeding 10,000 each, and thirty-five with a population exceeding 5,000. Manila is the only incorporated city in the islands, and its inhabitants number 244,732.

He Had Had Experience.

As the fearless white man entered the kraal of the native king, a salute was sounded on a drum of serpent skin, and six warriors with necklaces of human teeth rattling about their throats, led him before a rough ivory diad, on which sat a majestic and formidable figure. "Hail," said the white man. And without loss of time, he took out one of his brass watches, wound it up, and showed its works to the dusky monarch. "This marvel," he said, "I will give you my majesty, making you the envy of all men, and in return for only six tusks of seventy pounds weight each. The monarch took the watch, produced a mokingle from a pouch hidden in his shield, and, after a moment's study of the and, after a moment's study of the brass trinket, returned it with a languid smile. "Last year," he added, "in London, I exchanged an old wooden war club for a bushel of these things, and, by Jove, don't you know, there wasn't one of them that ran above a week."



Briefs From Everywhere.

There are over \$12,000,000 worth of jewels on Mahomet's tomb.
A railroad is being built to the summit of Mount Blanc.
A large number of the Jews resident in Jerusalem are of the blond type.
Mexico produces about one-third of the silver of the world.
Over half a million acres in India are devoted to tea culture, a comparatively new industry there.
Sir Henry Irving's birthplace at Keinton, Mandeville, has recently been sold for \$3,000.
A drink of coal _____ been recommended for a cold. No one more than a tablespoonful. Span-
Gold mines, abandoned by the Spanish many years, exist near the Panama canal route and will be re-opened.
The Khedive of Egypt has a saddle so heavily mounted with gold that it is worth \$70,000.
The youngest archbishop in the world is Dr. Glennon, of St. Louis. He is 42 years old.
The marriage ceremony was not solemnized as a religious rite in churches till the time of Pope Innocent III, in the year 1198.
An ant will live one month after its head has been cut off. It is difficult to drown an ant. Submerge the insect for several days and he will resume operations as though nothing had happened.

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