

## PERSONAL POINTERS

**Brief Mention of Culverites and Visitors in Town.**

## PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO

**Gathered From Many Sources for Readers of The Citizen.**

Mrs. S. J. Lenon visited last week in Camden, Ind.

Mrs. Thos. Hoffman is visiting in her former home, Berne, Ind.

Miss Zola Moss of Flora visited her Culver relatives over Sunday.

Henry Platt and wife were in town this week visiting Mrs. Platt.

Miss June Wheeler of Flora is spending the week with Miss Dollis Moss.

Miss Grace Zechiel left for Los Angeles on Monday to spend the summer vacation.

Al Earterday and wife of Marion were in town Sunday as guests of W. S. Easterday.

Miss Bertha Parker was called to Plymouth Monday to take temporary charge of the C. U. telephone exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Cromley of Indiana Harbor are in Culver to spend a few weeks with the families of J. Hayes and John Cromley.

O. J. Newhouse of Plains, Kas., returned home this week after visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hand, other relatives.

Mrs. G. F. Miltenberger of South Bend is enjoying a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Replogle. Mr. Miltenberger was here Sunday.

Arthur Castleman and wife spent Sunday with his people at Mishawaka and brought back his younger brother Guy who will stay in Culver a month.

Orr and Walter Byrd were sent from Columbus, O., to Cincinnati this week, the recent wind storm in Cincinnati having necessitated an extra force of linemen.

Mrs. O. T. Goss' mother, Mrs. Balsey, and three nephews and a niece, of Bremen, have been here this week to witness commencement week events at the academy.

Mrs. James Shugrue was in Culver last week the guest of Mrs. Elsie Curtis, and attended the township schools commencement, her son, Reginald Shugrue, being one of the graduates.

Miss Belle Woods, who has been attending school at Valparaiso, stopped on her way home and visited the families of her uncles, L. C. and B. W. S. Wiseman, the early part of the week.

Miss Ethel Streeter, who is teaching music in Rochester, Ind., was a visitor among Culver friends this week. Her father was pastor of the M. E. church here for three years preceding Rev. Mr. Nicely's appointment.

Rev. F. B. Walmer was out of town all last week visiting at Bremen and Waterloo. He was called to the latter place to perform a wedding ceremony for former parishioners. Mrs. Walmer spent the week in Bremen, her former home.

## Memorial Day at Poplar Grove.

Memorial services of the Odd Fellows on Sunday, June 17 at 2 p. m. All orders are invited to take part and every body invited. The Lady Maccabees will join in the decoration services. Will form line of march west of the church and will be led by Maxinkuckee band. The program is as follows:

- Music by the band.
- Song by the choir.
- Invocation.
- Song.
- Reading names of the brother Odd Fellows who lie in the I. O. O. F. cemetery.
- Song.
- Address by Rev. D. A. Rogers of Argos.
- March to the cemetery.
- Music by the band.
- Song.
- Decoration.

## CLASSIS SESSIONS.

**Interesting and Profitable Week For Church People.**

St. Joseph classis of the Ohio synod of the Reformed church in the United States, composed of the various charges in Indiana, Southern Michigan and Northwestern Ohio, convened in its 34th annual sessions in the M. E. church, Culver, Ind., on Wednesday evening, June 6, 1906. The devotional services were conducted by the retiring president, Rev. S. E. Klopfenstein, pastor loci, and Rev. J. W. Barber, formerly of this place. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. H. S. Gekeler of Indianapolis, based on John 16:7, 8. His theme was "The Comforter also the Convictor." The message was convincing and inspiring.

After the sermon, classis was opened by prayer. Roll call followed and a good representation of the ministers and delegate elders was found to be present.

Election of officers was taken up with the following result: President, Rev. H. A. Welker, Bluffton, Ind.; corresponding secretary, Rev. George Longaker, Three Rivers, Mich.; treasurer, Elder Benj. Ashbacher, Bluffton. Rev. F. Ware, White Pigeon, Mich., is the stated clerk.

The morning and afternoon services of Thursday and Friday were opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Revs. A. K. Zartman D. D. and N. B. Mathes.

The first order of business was appointing the standing committees on religious services; minutes of general synod; Ohio synod; classis; overtures; finance; religion, morals and statistics; examination, licensure and ordination; Sunday schools and catechisation; missions and young people's societies. These took up the several items referred to them and made their reports.

The parochial and statistical reports of the different charges were read and there was found to be a numerical as well as a spiritual gain all along the line. The pastors have certainly done faithful work, and we have great hope that much will be assumed in addition to what this classis is regularly doing. The Lord is blessing our work in a wonderful manner.

Thursday evening was given into the hands of the Woman's Missionary society, and a very effective program was rendered under the direction of the vice-president, Mrs. Uria Menser of Culver. Revs. D. B. Shuey and D. A. Souder gave stirring, appealing addresses. The former spoke on the theme "Missionary Observations in the Orient as Related to Women," and the latter on the subject "Dangers to the American Home." They commanded the closest attention and impressions were made that will not soon be effaced. The utmost precautions should be taken in behalf of the home for it is the hope of the national life.

Rev. Souder also spoke to the classis and filled all the members with missionary zeal and earnestness. His report showed that there is a dearth of young men for the gospel ministry. He laid this thought heavily upon the elders, and we hope that more parents will consecrate their sons to the Lord's work. He made a strong appeal for more financial aid. We trust that the various charges will come up next year with even a better report on their benevolences.

The kind hospitality of the Culver people was appreciated to the full by the visitors, and there is a strong sentiment that we may return to this place. Proper resolutions were adopted.

The attendance upon the different sessions was all that could have been desired and much interest was manifested by the residents. We trust that all were benefited.

Upon invitation from the Bluffton charge, classis adjourned Friday afternoon to meet in annual session next year at Bluffton, Ind.

CLASSIS REPORTER.

## ANOTHER GREAT FIRE

### Ice Houses South of Town Burn with a Loss of \$35,000.

Set on fire, presumably by sparks from the locomotive of the south-bound 11:52 passenger train on Tuesday the big block of ice houses, near the south limit of the town, was entirely consumed.

It was the largest fire that has ever occurred in the town.

The alarm was turned in about 12:30 from Keen's studio by Harry Menser who saw the fire from his father's residence. He telephoned to Slattery's drug store and Levi Osborn, the clerk, on his way to the M. E. church to ring the bell, met Fire Chief Harry Saine and the latter immediately got busy. The delivery wagon of Saine & Sons gathered up a bunch of boys belonging to the department and a supply of fire buckets from the fire station. By the time the three-quarters of a mile had been covered the fire had enveloped two of the six houses. The flames started at the east end of the structures where the ice-chute crosses the tracks from the lake shore, and the wind carried them against the houses. Burning brands were blown westward among the group of dwellings near by (some flying even as far as the cemetery) and several were at times on fire in the shingles, but the work of the owners and the members of the department was effective in preventing further destruction. At one time it seemed impossible to save the house of George Smith, and all the household goods were removed, but the wind veered and the property escaped by the narrow margin of a few minutes. The barn of Martin Jones was directly in the line of the flying brands and was on fire several times, but the bucket brigade was able to meet the emergency. By one o'clock the ice-houses were almost level with the ground, short lengths of blazing studding only remaining. Work was then concentrated on the runway close to the lake and a section of this was saved. The members of the department turned in with the railroad section hands to extinguish the fire in the debris that cov-

ered the tracks and was badly twisting the rails. A pile of coal containing about a carload close to the main track caught fire and generated such a heat that it was several hours before the water and ice thrown on it cooled it sufficiently to permit the track hands to lay rails. At 2 o'clock the wrecking outfit from Logansport arrived bringing a large gang of men. In the meantime the local freight going south was held at this station all the afternoon and it was 4:30 before the track was open.

The plant destroyed was owned by the Maxinkuckee Ice company of South Bend and consisted of six houses, each 140 by 40 feet, 30 feet high, and the engine and office buildings. Four of the houses were about one-half full of ice, aggregating about 6,000 tons; two were empty. The total capacity was 18,000 tons.

George Davis is the local superintendent in charge of the plant. During the summer employment is given to at least fifteen men, at times more.

Chief Saine is of the opinion that a fire engine would have saved at least two of the houses.

The ice houses were erected about fifteen years ago by the Maxinkuckee Ice company, then composed of Armstrong, Sam Medbourn and Sterling R. Holt. Less than two years ago the property was sold to the present owners, Hollingsworth & Reamer of South Bend. Mr. Medbourn estimates that it would cost \$25,000 now to replace the houses. The ice in stock is estimated by Supt. Davis to be worth about \$10,000 on which there will be some salvage. It is known that the property was insured, but the Citizen is unable to state the amount.

Naturally, this fire occurring within less than two weeks of the academy loss, has given renewed interest to the question of providing protection, and it will be strange if definite steps are not taken at once to guard against a calamity which may at any hour overtake the business section.

## FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

**A North Township Man the Victim of a Whiskey Quarrel.**

As the result of too much whiskey last night, says the Plymouth Independent of Saturday, Eugene Kamp is lying at the point of death with two deep knife wounds in the abdomen. The fight occurred about eight o'clock in the Shoemaker saloon, and Alexander M. Johnson, (better known as "Heck Johnson," a middle-aged farmer of North township, stabbed Kamp.

The two became involved in a quarrel as a result of Johnson interfering when Kamp had knocked down Spencer Hogland.

Officers brought Johnson to Plymouth the same night.

Johnson was never considered a man of questionable character nor of a quarrelsome disposition. He owns 160 acres of land in North township and is a man of family.

Kamp is a single man, about 25 years of age, and is not a bad man at all, but is known to drink some and is said to have been looking for trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Hosimer are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Shock and daughter who arrived last week from Canada for a summer's visit.

For Rent—Three nice house-keeping rooms over the printing office. Apply to The Citizen. tf

O. C. Polley, a resident of near Leifers Ford, for 50 years, called yesterday at the Citizen office,

## SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

**Exercises Connected with Close of Common Schools.**

The annual commencement of the Union township schools was held on Friday in Culver at the assembly auditorium. The interest in the event was sufficient to draw a large audience despite the threatening aspect of the weather. And the occasion was worthy of it.

The address by Mr. Cloyd Goodknight, a student in Butler university, who substituted for the announced speaker, M. E. Foley, was an excellent one. Mr. Goodknight strongly emphasized the fact that the true purpose of a public school education is to train the youthful mind to think clearly and to adapt and assimilate the information gleaned from text books. The retention of mere facts is of less value than the development of the power to reason.

In presenting the diplomas Co. Supt. George Marks expressed his gratification with the condition of the schools and the progress made during the past year. He accorded to the teachers the approbation to which he said they were entitled for their work.

While it was not publicly announced it is known that Lola Wise, daughter of S. E. Wise of Hibbard, secured the highest standing of all the pupils in the township.

## AROUND THE LAKE SHORES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carson of Muncie opened their cottage Tuesday.

Mrs. F. T. Hoard and family of Terre Haute arrived Wednesday for the summer.

Dr. S. B. Shankwiler of Bremen is a guest of H. M. Heller at Highland View.

Miss J. M. Watson of Terre Haute arrived Friday and opened the Martin Box.

Harry McSheehy of the Logansport Chronicle is rustivating a few days at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fulton and family have opened the Waupaca Hall for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Seeberger and family of Terre Haute have opened their cottage.

Jerome Stevenson of Rochester has sold Maxwell Retreat to Mr. Ferguson of Logansport.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Schilling arrived Saturday and are occupying Capron cottage No. 1.

The landlords of the Arlington, Chadwick, Lake View and Palmer hotels all report full houses.

Mrs. A. M. Ogle and daughter Janey of Indianapolis spent Sunday and Monday at the lake.

R. A. Edwards and F. M. Harwood have added their cottages to the list of freshly painted ones.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mueller of Indianapolis will arrive Friday and occupy the Stechann cottage.

For Sale—A gasoline range in good condition. Address Mrs. T. H. Wilson, Squirrel Inn, Culver, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ellsworth and family arrived last week and opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Edwards are spending several days at the lake getting their cottage ready for the summer.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Vannatta of Lafayette have rented Maxwell Retreat for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Simonson of Downer's Grove, Ill., arrived Saturday and opened their new cottage on the West side.

Mesrs. Bernard and Clemence Vonnegut and families will arrive at the lake Friday and open their cottages.

Walter M. Knapp has placed an 18-foot Racine gasoline launch on the lake, and says he can "throw dust" in any of their eyes.

Mrs. Watts and family of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Smith and children of Rochester are occupying the Plank cottage for the month.

To Rent for Six Weeks—A ten-room cottage, furnished, in good location. Address Patrolman for Maxinkuckee Association, Culver.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bindley of Terre Haute, Prof. Scull and wife of Rochester, W. G. Bennett of Indianapolis are guests at Hotel de Chadwick.

Mr. Bardsley and daughter are occupying their cottage, "The Sunset," at Lost lake for four weeks. They have as guests Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth and Dr. Ashworth of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Beulah Bost of South Bend.

D. W. Gardner and daughter Grace of Terre Haute have opened their cottage for the season. D. W. has not spent much of his time at the lake the last two seasons, but says he is going to reduce the number of fish in the lake this summer.

## Notice to Wool Growers.

I will be at Culver again

Next Monday, June the 19th, for the purpose of purchasing Wool. Will come on early train, so bring your wool early. You will find me at Porter & Co's. Highest market prices and fair selection.

EDWIN J. MAYER.

The best and cheapest place to buy your furniture is at the Culver Dept. Store.

## CLOSING DAYS AT ACADEMY

**Stirring Events Covering Nearly the Whole Week.**

## MANY MILITARY EXHIBITIONS

**Visitors Present in Numbers from All Over the Country.**

Commencement week at the Culver Military academy was fairly inaugurated on Saturday evening when the band, under the direction of Capt. Wilson, gave its final concert from a platform on the parade ground. The program was an attractive one, combining classical and popular selections, with a novelty in the form of a Spanish song, "La Paloma," with band accompaniment. The introductory piece, "Our Major," an original composition by Capt. Wilson, was one of the best things on the program. Following the concert there was an illumination of the camp and a series of games and gymnastic stunts which held the interest of the large crowd until a late hour. One of the pretty sports of the evening was a contest between three young ladies who were required to equip themselves with sash, belt, sword and shako from a common pile and run a certain distance and salute. A souvenir rewarded Miss Kern, the first to make the salute.

On Sunday morning the riding hall, which had been converted into an assembly room as a substitute for the recently burned gymnasium, was well-filled with cadets and visitors to hear the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. J. G. K. McClure of McCormick Theological seminary. His text was peculiarly appropriate, taken from I Kings, 7:22, referring to the two pillars in the temple, called Jaclin and Boaz, meaning respectively steadfastness and action. The tops of the pillars were carved in the form of a lily, symbolizing grace and beauty. With these underlying suggestions the speaker gave an address which was not only exceedingly practical and inspiring but singularly simple and clear in diction, a model of good English and lucid expression. While it was thoroughly adapted to the occasion and to the young men to whom it was addressed it was also impressive to the older hearers.

Commencing with regimental parade at 8 o'clock on Monday morning there has been a succession of daily events demonstrating the military side of the academy curriculum. These have proved highly entertaining to the large number of visitors who have come from widely scattered points throughout the country and to the residents of Culver and vicinity. The evening occurrences have included the declamatory contest on Monday, the cotillion on Tuesday and the final ball on Wednesday.

The commencement exercises are set for 8:30 this morning with the final formation and dismissal at 10:30.

## Stricken with Apoplexy.

John South, aged 75, father-in-law of Frank Jones of this place, is lying unconscious and at the point of death as the paper goes to press. He was found at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning lying on the floor where he had fallen while trying to leave his bed.

Editor—What is that unpleasant smell in the office?

Foreman—I dunno, unless it's those two galleys of dead type.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder and son of near Argos are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Koontz for the week.

Hammocks and lawn seats at the Culver Dept. Store.

Lesson in Disaster.

We seize this opportunity to point out, chiefly as a warning for the benefit of the general public, since most engineers know it full well, the utter helplessness and hopelessness of the modern city when its public water supply is cut off.

NO MEALS WANTED FROM UNCLE SAM'S KITCHEN



DOCTORED MEATS MAY BE NEXT SHOT

PRESIDENT HAS NOT EXHAUSTED HIS MATERIAL IN BEEF PACKING CASE.

Should House Fail to Pass Adequate Law to Regulate Packing Another Installment of Stockyards Story Will Be Sent to Congress.

Washington, June 6.—With the publication of the Neill-Reynolds report and the president's message thereon responsibility for the correction of the appalling evils alleged in the Chicago packing houses is passed up to congress.

Friendly Farm Talk.

"We like a farming country and we like farming people," says one who knows them. "We like a country town pervades it, people and good will that rush and hurry and big town people without speaking."

Skyscrapers and Earthquakes.

Chicago's newer skyscrapers, with their foundations far beneath the surface, on the bed rock, would, according to the Seismological society of Japan, stand a much better chance in an earthquake than would many of the older type of buildings.

A story is going the rounds in Washington about a young high school boy who has a kindly regard for automobiles because, he declares, one of the "red devil" variety saved him from flunking in a recent examination.

Alfred Millard, cashier of the United States National bank, Omaha, has applied for the position of dogcatcher.

Wholesale Grocers to Combine.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 7.—Upwards of 300 wholesale grocers from all sections of the country met here for the purpose of forming a national organization, the object of which will be the enactment and enforcement of pure food legislation and the advancement of their business generally.

GORMAN IS LAID TO REST

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD OVER LATE MARYLAND SENATOR.

Vice President Fairbanks Among Many Prominent Persons in Attendance.

Washington, May 8.—With simplicity and complete absence of ostentation, in accordance with his expressed wish, the funeral services of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, took place in this city Thursday at 11 o'clock from his late residence.

Withholds Startling Report.

Should the house committee on agriculture, of which Representative Wadsworth, of New York, is chairman, succeed in persuading the house to eliminate or tone down such features of the measures as the president believes to be essential to protect the public health Mr. Roosevelt will send another Neill-Reynolds report to congress which may prove even more startling than the one already submitted.

INDIANA MINE STRIKE ENDS

Operators Are Said to Have Yielded to Demands of Men for Scale of 1908.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 8.—An agreement which will end the coal strike which has been on in the Eleventh U. M. W. A. district since April 1, was reached by the scale committee of the Indiana miners and operators at a session held Thursday afternoon.

FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

Scale Committee of Ohio Miners and Operators Adjourns Without Action.

Columbus, O., June 8.—The joint scale committee of the Ohio miners and operators adjourned Thursday without agreement after two hours' session in vain effort to secure some common ground on which they could meet.

Real Merit.

Mrs. Skimkins—How do you like your new boarding house? Mr. Jobkins—Oh! the rooms are fair, the table is only tolerable, but the gossip is excellent.—Hotel Life.

Resumes Relations with Servia.

London, June 8.—Great Britain has decided to resume diplomatic relations with Servia, and J. B. Whitehead, chancellor of the embassy at Berlin, will be appointed minister to Belgrade.

BUYING PAINT.

Springtime—after the weather has become well settled—is painting time. There is no dust flying, no insects are in the air at that time ready to commit suicide by suffocation in the coat of fresh paint.

It should be a habit with every property owner every spring to look over his buildings, etc., and see if they need repainting; not merely to see if they "will go another year," but whether the time has not come for putting in the proverbial "stitch in time" which shall eventually "save nine."

Paint lets go because linseed oil, which is the "cement" that holds all good paint together, gradually decays or oxidizes, just as iron exposed to air and dampness will slowly decay or oxidize.

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This explains why it is better economy to repaint a little before it becomes absolutely necessary than a little after.

In the days when repainting meant a general turning of things upside down, a two-weeks' "clustering up" of the place with kegs, cans and pails, a lot of inflammable and ill-smelling materials standing around, etc., the dread of painting time was natural.

When it comes to picking out the paint it is not necessary that one should be a paint chemist, any more than one should be an oil chemist when buying kerosene, or a department store buyer when selecting shirts, or a soap chemist when buying soap.

INDIANA INDORSES BRYAN.

Nebraska Man Is Choice of Democratic Convention for President in 1908.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 8.—Democrats of Indiana in convention Thursday adopted a platform strongly indorsing William J. Bryan for the presidency and selected a state ticket as follows:

Brewers Hold Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 7.—The forty-third national convention of the United States Brewers' association met Wednesday at the Claypool hotel. Over 200 delegates are present, representing nearly every state in the union, and estimated capital of \$500,000,000.

Grant Rates on Salt.

Topeka, Kan., June 8.—Joy Morton, representing several salt companies in Kansas, stated the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco railways had voluntarily granted concessions in rates on salt from the Kansas fields.

GRAFT IS ADMITTED BY RAILROAD CLERK

EMPLOYEE OF PENNSYLVANIA SAYS HE RECEIVED OVER \$46,000 SINCE 1903.

Joseph Boyer Testifies Before Interstate Commerce Commission at Philadelphia—Says He Only Followed Custom of Office.

Philadelphia, June 4.—The interstate commerce commission Wednesday heard starting testimony in its investigation of the relations of the Pennsylvania railroad officials and employees to various mining companies in the bituminous coal district.

The first witness was Joseph Boyer, of Altoona, chief clerk in the office of A. W. Gibbs, superintendent of motive power. Mr. Boyer said he had 200 shares of stock in the Jamison Coal company given him for his one-third interest in the MacLaren Coal company.

He also had ten shares in the Valley Coal company, and 15 in the Erie Coal company, which were presented to him by Capt. Alfred Hinks.

Stock Sent Anonymously.

Ten shares of Preston Coal company stock were sent to him in an envelope. He was not certain who sent it, but thought it might have come from Joseph Aiken, a railroad man, or H. A. Rubin, an operator.

Mr. Boyer said also that he holds an interest amounting to \$5,000 in undeveloped coal lands on the West Pennsylvania division. He paid for this stock.

In its entirety, Mr. Boyer's testimony was of a startling character. His stock holdings were only a small portion of the gifts he admitted receiving from coal mining companies.

Good Graft on Fuel Used.

In his capacity as purchaser of fuel coal he testified that he had received from five companies an allowance of from three to five cents a ton on coal used by the railroad for fuel purposes.

During the period from the latter part of 1903 to date he has received a total of more than \$46,000.

The money was first sent to him in cash, but later cashier's checks were sent to Cashier Hastings, of the Second National bank, of Altoona, and placed on deposit for Boyer. The companies which made him the allowance were the Graft Coal company, the Clearfield & Granton Coal company, the Duaneburg Coal company, and Thomas Blythe & Co.

What Companies Paid Him.

The Graft Coal company allowed him five cents a ton and the Clearfield & Granton company gave him a share in the profits, which amounted to no less than four cents a ton. Blythe & Co. gave him three cents a ton.

He was asked why he discriminated in favor of Blythe & Co. He replied that he did not discriminate, as the money came to him without solicitation or any effort on his part. He believed that the money had been paid in the same manner to his predecessors in office, and that he was only following the custom of the department.

Avoid Immunity for Cassatt.

No effort voluntarily will be made by A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, publicly to defend his corporation as a result of the interstate commerce commission investigation disclosures.

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For secretary of state, James F. Cox, Columbus; for auditor of state, Marion Bailey, Lisle; treasurer of state, John Isenbarger, North Manchester; for attorney general, Walter J. Lutz, Muncie; for clerk of supreme court, Bert New, North Vernon; for superintendent of public instruction, Robert J. Hailey, Monroe county; for state geologist, Edward Barrett, Hendricks county; for state statistician, David M. Curry, Sullivan county.

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Keep the Kidneys Well and the Kidneys Will Keep You Well.

Sick, suffering, languid women are learning the true cause of bad backs and how to cure them.



Mrs. W. C. Davis, of Groesbeck, Texas, says: "Back-aches hurt me so I could hardly stand. Spells of dizziness and sick-headache were frequent and the action of the kidneys was irregular. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed several gravel stones. I got well and the trouble has not returned. My back is good and strong and my general health better."

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

Willing to Oblige.

"Give me the city hall, please," said the lady to the conductor of the street car.

"I should be glad to do so, madam," replied the conductor, who was a new man and had been greatly impressed by the rules of the company, which insisted upon employees being courteous and obliging. "I should, indeed, be glad to do so, but the lady over there with the green feather in her hat asked for the city hall before you got on the car. Is there any other building that would suit you just as well?"—Detroit Free Press.

Only One Luxury at a Time.

Piggus—I'm glad it is good form not to wear a watch with a dress suit. Dismukes—Why?

"Because I never have both at the same time."—American Spectator.

Boston, Mass. and Return—Low Rates via Nickel Plate Road

May 31st to June 9th. Long return limit and stop-over privilege at Chautauque Lake, N. Y., Niagara Falls and New York City. Full information of local Agent or address J. V. Cahalan, Gen. Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

HAY WAS DIPLOMATIC EVER

The Late Secretary of State "Had a Way with Him" That Always Won.

Story is told of the late John Hay illustrative of that fine diplomatic temperament that made his name known all over the world, says the American Spectator.

Some years ago Mr. Hay sent Mr. Alexander Gunn, of Cleveland, for his perusal the manuscript of an interesting bit of work by Mark Twain, entitled, "A Conversation as it was at the Social Frestide in the Time of the Tudors." Mr. Hay knew that his friend Gunn, a connoisseur of literature and art, would be much interested in what the former termed a "serious effort to bring back our literature and philosophy to the chaste, Elizabethan standard."

Now it is with that Mr. Gunn was so delighted with Twain's sketch that he wrote to Mr. Hay proposing to print a limited number of copies thereof for private distribution. It is said that Mr. Hay replied as follows:

"The proposition you make to pull a few proofs of Twain's masterpiece is highly attractive, and, of course, highly immoral. I cannot properly consent to the suggestion, as I am afraid the great man would think I was taking an unfair advantage of his confidence. Accordingly, I will thank you to send back the manuscript as soon as possible; but if, in spite of my prohibition, you take those proofs, save me one."

It was unnecessary to add that, with this hint, the proofs were "pulled"—one for Mr. Hay and one for Mr. Gunn.

KNIFED.

Coffee Knifed an Old Soldier.

An old soldier, released from coffee at 72, recovered his health and tells about it as follows:

"I stuck to coffee for years, although it knifed me again and again.

"About eight years ago (as a result of coffee drinking which congested my liver), I was taken with a very severe attack of malarial fever.

"I would apparently recover and start about my usual work only to suffer a relapse. After this had been repeated several times during the year I was again taken violently ill.

"The Doctor said he had carefully studied my case, and it was either 'quit coffee or die,' advising me to take Postum in its place. I had always thought coffee one of my dearest friends, and especially when sick, and I was very much taken back by the Doctor's decision, for I hadn't suspected the coffee I drank could possibly cause my trouble.

"I thought it over for a few minutes, and finally told the Doctor I would make the change. Postum was procured for me the same day and made according to directions; well, I liked it and stuck to it, and since then I have been a new man. The change in health began in a few days and surprised me, and now, although I am seventy-two years of age, I do lots of hard work, and for the past month have been teaming, driving sixteen miles a day besides loading and unloading the wagon. That's what Postum in the place of coffee has done for me. I now like the Postum as well as I did coffee.

"I have known people who did not care for Postum at first, but after having learned to make it properly according to directions they have come to like it as well as coffee. I never miss a chance to praise it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

# THE COLONEL'S WIFE

BY WARREN EDWARDS

AUTHOR OF "THE DISPATCH BEARER," ETC.

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His quick eye took in the situation. If he could dodge behind certain logs that were conveniently at hand he would have a good chance to give them the slip.

He managed to drop behind the logs, though it was with some misgivings lest one or more of the rapidly approaching Confederates might have seen his figure, and be impelled by curiosity if nothing more to institute a search.

This would soon be settled, however. They were coming up fast. As yet the tumult and confusion within the old house had not ceased. Wounds had been given freely, and the recipients of the same had by this time been worked up to such a pitch of frenzied excitement that they cared little whether they struck friend or foe in their reckless shooting—indeed, under such peculiar conditions, all men must be looked upon as foes.

So far as they were concerned it would seem that the fugitive had little or nothing to fear.

All he hoped was that the advancing forces would pass by his place of concealment. Those in the lead did so.

Luck appeared to be in his favor. He was even congratulating himself on this fact, and feeling less of a strain on his mind, when the whole fabric of his hopes was knocked down.

Three men came to a halt. They were not more than ten feet away from the man in hiding.

Thus he was enabled to hear every word they uttered, in spite of the furious sounds coming from the direction of the house, which, it faintly struck him, were now united in terror.

"Are you sure, Cooney?" said one. "Just as sure as that I've got a head. He dodged in among these logs whoever or whatever it was" declared a second and very positive voice.

"Might have been a dog." "Or a bar."

At this there arose a protest.

In another minute Colonel John would be obliged to spring out and show himself unless he cared to be spitted on a saber like a fowl.

He gripped his revolver, which could only be used now as a billet. What chance would he have if he suddenly sprang out and ran?

Would the men pursue? He was fairly light of foot and under ordinary conditions might hope to elude them, several things being in his favor, such as the fact of darkness surrounding them.

There was one thing, however, that made the colonel hesitate.

He knew full well these men cared little or nothing about human life.

Whether they still labored under the impression that the figure thus springing into view was that of a wretched dandy, or recognizing him as a soldier belonging to the hostile army, it was all the same.

Before the hunted fugitive had gone ten paces three guns would have belched out their contents.

At such a short distance he could not hope to evade the shower of lead, and in all probability, before the echoes of the volley had ceased to sound he would be lying there, dead.

It was a terrible position.

Try as he would Colonel John found little from which to make a choice.

In his desperation he even decided that his best plan was attack instead of flight—that if he could suddenly leap upon the nearest of his persistent enemies, knock him down, seize upon his gun, and open fire on the others, there might be at least a fair measure of hope for him.

Before he had been forced into accepting these desperate chances the sudden change in the tide came about.

The first John knew of it was when one of the men gave vent to a shout:

"Look! the old rookery's ablaze!"

Of course he meant the house in which the Federal colonel had been taken by his enemies, and where he had defied them—the house they had

the man had acted toward him in such a merciless manner.

After all, it looked like a just punishment.

As he dealt to others so Heaven meted out punishment to him.

Other figures appeared. These, however, came through the doorway.

They staggered like drunken men—perhaps this was in part due to their wounds, and in addition the pungent smoke which, filling the interior, had weakened them.

After them they dragged a comrade too far gone to help himself.

It was a strange sight. No wonder Colonel John gazed upon it with considerable emotion.

He was the direct cause of the whole affair.

It made his breast heave at the very thought.

They had stood a dozen men against one, and yet he could claim the victory.

Surely that was something to be proud of.

He had no further need of worry concerning the trio of fellows who had been so industriously examining the precincts of the wood pile.

The spectacle presented by the blazing house, and the sight of men looting it in such mad haste, had appealed to their curiosity.

They even forgot what had latterly engaged their attention, and started on a run for the house.

This was John's chance.

Life was just as precious to him as to any other man who ever breathed, though in the heat of battle he did show a reckless disregard of it that could be set down to his ardor and patriotism.

When, therefore, he found the coast apparently clear, he lost no time in leaving his place of hiding.

In one sense it had served him well.

Still, should he continue to cling to his quarters he might soon have occasion to regret it, for the three men, finding the excitement of the fire to pall upon their senses, might presently return to resume their play at the wood pile.

On the whole, the opportunity was too good to be lost, since a kind fortune had paved the way.

He again sought the open ground and began to run for the shelter of the woods.

Some evil fortune caused one of the men to turn and look over his shoulder when half way to the burning house.

Colonel John had by this time gotten such a start that under ordinary conditions he might have been safe from discovery.

It chanced, however, that the very thing which had served him so well in drawing his foes away now played him an evil turn.

This was the fire.

As the flames burst out of various windows and began to lick up the dry wood so eagerly, they dissipated the semi-darkness that had heretofore wrapped the surrounding territory in its mantle.

Thus, this Confederate trooper, looking back without any definite reason, discovered the fleeing figure of the Federal colonel, making for the woods.

The idea came that it must be the fellow whom they had sought in the wood pile.

If that was the case he deserved death.

So the trooper swung his gun around and with as good an aim as the conditions allowed let fly.

One detonation more or less mattered little.

The fleeing figure threw up both arms and fell in a heap upon the ground.

(To be continued.)

All Gone.

The editor of a paper in Richmond tells of the assignment given to a young woman in the employ of that journal to cover the wedding of the daughter of a well-known citizen.

The "society editor" was prevented by sickness from attending the ceremony, and so was obliged to make the best she could of a second-hand account of the festivities.

Early in the morning after the wedding the young woman repaired to the home of the bride's parents. To the daisy who opened the door she said:

"I have called to get some of the details of the wedding."

An expression of intense regret came to the dusky countenance of the servant.

"I'm awful sorry, miss!" she exclaimed, "but dey is all gone. You oughter come last night. De company eat up every scrap!"—Harper's Weekly.

Man Doomed by His Clothes.

We now know why the scepter is slowly passing from the hands of the masculine. It is because of his clothes.

Miss Agnes Repplier, a Philadelphia essayist and club woman, says so. She says so long as men wear costumes that "interpret their strength, enhanced their persuasiveness and concealed their shortcomings," so long women accepted them as masters.

When men rashly abandoned the bright costumes that charmed the other sex they saw their finish. The situation seems hopeless. Either men must go back to velvet knee breeches and gold buckles, slashed doublet, lace trimmings, feathered hat and Hungarian or lei woman go on dominating. It is up to man.—Memphis Scimitar.

Cruel Man.

Bacon—"They say one can now learn a foreign language by means of a talking machine."

Egbert—"That's nothing new, I learned French from my wife."

## UPTON SINCLAIR STRIKES BACK

Author of "The Jungle" Faces Prince of Packers With Awful Array of Facts Calculated to Destroy the Infamous Industry.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post Mr. J. Ogden Armour makes the assertion that the government inspection of the beef trust slaughter-houses is an impregnable wall protecting the public from impure meat, and that not an atom of diseased meat finds its way into the products of the Armour's. Mr. Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle" (a terrific statement of packing house conditions), studied the meat industry for two years, including much time spent in the Chicago stockyards as a workman; he is the best equipped outside authority on stockyard conditions. In Everybody's Magazine for May Mr. Sinclair makes a startling and convincing answer to Mr. Armour's assertion. Commencing with the statement that J. Ogden Armour is the absolute and not the nominal head of the great packing house industry which bears his name Mr. Sinclair says: "I know that in the statements quoted, Mr. Armour willfully and deliberately states what he absolutely and positively knows to be falsehoods."

That he might be properly equipped to describe conditions in "Packingtown" Mr. Sinclair worked for a period as a laborer in the plant of Armour & Co., and he tells of sights of filth and horror such as he hopes never to see again, but the strongest coincidence of the truth of the claim that meat unfit for human food is put on the market comes from a man far your superintendent at Armour & Co.'s Chicago plant, Thomas F. Dolan, of Boston. Mr. Sinclair in his article says:

"At the time of the embalmed-beef scandal at the conclusion of the Spanish war, when the whole country was convulsed with fury over the revelations made by soldiers and officers (including Gen. Miles and President Roosevelt) concerning the quality of meat which Armour & Co. had furnished to the troops, and concerning the death-rate which it had caused, the enormity of the 'condemned-meat industry' became suddenly clear to one man who had formerly supervised it. Mr. Thomas F. Dolan, then residing in Boston, had, up to a short time previous, been a superintendent at Armour & Co.'s, and one of Mr. Philip D. Armour's most capable and trusted men. When he read of the death-rate in the army, he made an affidavit concerning the things which were done in the establishment of Armour & Co., and this affidavit he took to the New York Journal, which published it on March 4, 1899. Here are some extracts from it:

"There were many ways of getting around the inspectors—so many, in fact, that not more than two or three cattle out of 1,000 were condemned. I know exactly what I am writing of in this connection, as my particular instructions from Mr. W. B. Pierce, superintendent of the beef houses for Armour & Co., were very explicit and definite.

"Whenever a beef got past the yard inspectors with a case of lumpy jaw and came into the slaughterhouse or the 'killing-bed,' I was authorized by Mr. Pierce to take his head off, thus removing the evidences of lumpy jaw, and after casting the smitten portion into the tank where refuse goes, to send the rest of the carcass on its way to market.

"I have seen as much as 40 pounds of flesh afflicted with gangrene cut from the carcasses of a beef, in order that the rest of the animal might be utilized in trade.

"One of the most important regulations of the bureau of animal industry is that no cows in calf are to be placed on the market. Out of a slaughter of 2,000 cows, or a day's killing, perhaps one-half are with calves. My instructions from Mr. Pierce were to dispose of the calves by hiding them until night, or until the inspectors left off duty. The little carcasses were then brought from all over the packing-house and skinned by boys, who received two cents for removing each pelt. The pelts were sold for 50 cents each to the kid-glove manufacturers. This occurs every night at Mr. Armour's concern at Chicago, or after each killing of cows.

"I now propose to state here exactly what I myself have witnessed in Philip D. Armour's packing-house with cattle that have been condemned by the government inspectors.

"A workman, one Nicholas Newson during my time, informs the inspector that the tanks are prepared for the reception of the condemned cattle and that his presence is required to see the beef cast into the steam-tank. Mr. Inspector proceeds at once to the place indicated, and the condemned cattle, having been brought up to the tank-

room on trucks, are forthwith cast into the hissing steam-boilers and disappear.

"But the condemned steer does not stay in the tank any longer than the time required for his remains to drop through the boiler down to the floor below, where he is caught on a truck and hauled back again to the cutting-room. The bottom of the tank was open, and the steer passed through the aperture.

"I have witnessed the fact many times. I have seen the beef dropped into the vat in which a steam-pipe was exhausting with a great noise so that the thud of the beef striking the truck below could not be heard, and in a short time I have witnessed Nicholas bringing it back to be prepared for the market.

"I have even marked beef with my knife so as to distinguish it, and watched it return to the point where it started.

"Of all the evils of the stockyards, the canning department is perhaps the worst. It is here that the cattle from all parts of the United States are prepared for canning. No matter how scrawny or debilitated canners are, they must go the route of their brothers and arrive ultimately at the great boiling vats, where they are steamed until they are reasonably tender. Bundles of gristle and bone melt into pulpy masses and are stirred up for the canning department.

"I have seen cattle come into Armour's stockyards so weak and exhausted that they expired in the corals, where they lay for an hour or two, dead, until they were afterward hauled in, skinned, and put on the market for beef or into the canning department for cans.

"In other words, the Armour establishment was selling carrion.

"There are hundreds of other men in the employ of Mr. Armour who could verify every line I have written. They have known of these things ever since packing has been an industry. But I do not ask them to come to the front in this matter. I stand on my oath, word for word, sentence for sentence, and statement for statement.

"I write this story of my own free will and volition, and no one is responsible for it but myself. It is the product of ten years of experience. It is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

"THOMAS F. DOLAN.  
"Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of March, 1899.

"ORVILLE F. PURDY,  
"Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.  
"Certificate filed in New York county."

The significance of this statement, as Mr. Sinclair notes, is heightened by the fact that, published as it was in a newspaper of prominence, whose proprietor is a man of immense wealth and could be reached by the courts, Mr. Armour made no move to institute suit for libel, practically admitting that the statement was true.

Mr. Sinclair makes the assertion, and gives abundant proof, that the worry incidental to the "embalmed beef" scandal during the war with Spain caused the death of Philip D. Armour, and that millions of dollars were spent by the packing interests in the effort to keep concealed the truth about the matter. The awful mortality from disease among the soldiers during that few weeks' campaign was distinctly attributable to the meat rations supplied to the army. There seems small reason to doubt that meat as little fit for human food is still being placed on the market. How much disease and death has been the outcome may be imagined.

Summing up the entire facts of the situation, Mr. Sinclair concludes:

"Writing in a magazine of large circulation and influence, and having the floor all to himself, Mr. Armour spoke serenely and boastfully of the quality of his meat products, and challenged the world to impeach his integrity, but when he was brought into court charged with crime by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he spoke in a different tone, and to a different purpose; he said 'guilty.' He pleaded this to a criminal indictment for selling 'preserved' minced ham in Greenburg, and paid the fine of \$50 and costs. He pleaded guilty again in Shenandoah, Pa., on June 15, 1905, to the criminal charge of selling adulterated 'blockwurst,' and again he paid the fine of \$50 and costs. Why should Mr. Armour be let off with fines which are of less consequence to him than the price of a postage stamp to you or me, instead of going to jail like other convicted criminals who do not happen to be millionaires?"

### A Stone Barometer.

In northern Finland, so a native paper informs us, is a large stone which serves the inhabitants as an infallible barometer. At the approach of rain, this stone turns black or blackish gray, while in fine weather it is of a light color and covered with white spots. Probably it is a fossil mixed with clay, and containing rock salt, niter, or ammonia, which according to a greater or less degree of dampness in the atmosphere, attracts it or otherwise.—Sunday Magazine.

### The Many Virtues of Salt.

Salt puts out a fire in the chimney. Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent scorching on the bottom. Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored tea-cups. Salt and soda are excellent for bee stings and spider bites. Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stains. Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will remove the spot. Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it. Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.

## JOHN C. NEW DEAD OF DROPSY

HAD HELD MANY POSITIONS OF HONOR AND TRUST.

Was United States Treasurer, Assistant Secretary of Treasury and Consul General to London.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 5.—John C. New died Monday afternoon at 5:10 of dropsy. Around his bedside were his wife, his son, Harry S. New, vice chairman of the national Republican committee, and his daughter, Mrs. Ernest H. Burford, of this city. Another daughter, Mrs. W. R. McKean, Jr., is en route here from her home at Omaha, Neb.

Mr. New had been sick for nearly a year. He was born in 1831 at Vernon, Ind. He was educated at Bethany college, Va., and studied law in the office of former Gov. Wallace, of Indiana. He served a term as clerk of Marion county, and was appointed by Gov. Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, quartermaster general during the civil war. He served a term in the state senate and entered the banking business. In 1875 President Grant appointed him United States treasurer, which position here signed the following year when he bought the Indianapolis Journal, of which he was proprietor for many years. He was chairman of the Indiana Republican committee during the campaign of 1876, and in 1882 President Arthur appointed him assistant secretary of the treasury. He resigned this position in 1884, when, as state chairman, he took charge of the campaign in Indiana. He was the personal political manager of Benjamin Harrison, and when Mr. Harrison was nominated for the presidency in 1888 Mr. New was appointed consul-general at London. At this time he transferred his interests in the Indianapolis Journal to his son, Harry S. New, now vice chairman of the Republican national committee. Mr. New was prominent in the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892 which renominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency. Mr. New devoted the last ten years of his life to his property interests in this city.

## SENATOR BURTON RESIGNS

Foster Dwight Coburn Is Tendered Appointment by Gov. Hoch, of Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., June 5.—Foster Dwight Coburn, the widely known agriculturist, was appointed United States senator by Gov. E. W. Hoch late Monday afternoon to succeed J. Ralph Burton, who resigned Monday morning. Mr. Coburn has not definitely accepted the appointment. Mr. Coburn was not a candidate for the appointment, nor has he been a candidate for the election to the senate seat to be filled by the legislature next year. Mr. Coburn was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1846. He served in two Illinois regiments during the civil war and settled in Kansas in 1867. He has served for the past 16 years as secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and is well known all over the world for his agricultural reports. Mr. Coburn's home is in Kansas City, Kan. He was a commissioner of live stock exhibits at the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

### Work of Supreme Court.

Washington, June 7.—A review of the business of the supreme court of the United States for the term 1905-06, which has just closed, shows that 463 cases, or 61 more than in the previous term, were disposed of. Four hundred and eighty-eight cases were added during the term and 295 cases are still in the docket. For the first time in 35 years the court reached cases in the regular call within 11 months of the date of filing.

### Death Caused by Shock.

St. Louis, June 7.—Heart disease caused the death Wednesday of Theodore Bruere, president of the St. Charles Savings bank, but his friends declare that the shock suffered by Bruere when he discovered that the bank's funds had been embezzled by Cashier Anton Mispagel was indirectly the cause of death. Mispagel was recently convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

### Would Bar Women from Working.

London, June 8.—The seventeenth miners' international congress at its session Wednesday adopted motions demanding the passage of laws totally prohibiting the employment of women in the mining industry, the employment of children under 14 years of age, and the employment of boys under 16 in underground work. These motions were supported by the American delegates.

### Business Houses Burned.

Ashley, O., June 7.—Fire that broke out in the Knights of Pythias hall in the Logan block early Wednesday morning, was not extinguished until three business houses had been destroyed and three badly damaged, causing a total loss of \$50,000. Only the most heroic work on the part of the volunteer fire department saved the entire business section of the town from being wiped out.

### Ohio Bank Closed.

Zanesville, O., June 7.—The Farmers and Merchants' Savings bank, in Roseville, Muskingum county, closed its doors Tuesday. It is said that the depositors will be paid in full. No statement is given out as to the cause of the closing, or of the assets.

### Senator Crane to Wed.

Washington, June 7.—The engagement of Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, and Miss Josephine P. Boardman, of this city, is announced.



"That isn't no bars around this section. Pete comes from the backwoods whar they're at hum. Now, if I was asked my opinion I'd say 'twant no dog nor yet a bar, but a black nigger in the woodpile; you've heard that said, I reckon," with a laugh.

"No matter who or what it am, let's get it out. Perhaps that's some connection between this here thing as we don't know its natur, and the lovely rumpus in the house yonder."

There spoke a wise man.

He had one andior, however, who was not likely to uphold his verdict.

This was the selfsame party designated under the general term of a "thing," who crouched in the midst of the wood pile and awaited the coming investigation in anything but a pleasant frame of mind.

Escape seemed hopeless.

All around him the enemy appeared, and now they were about to probe all the dark spots connected with the life pile of wood.

In another minute or two he might expect to find those worthless stabbing each center of gloom most viciously with saber or bayonet.

Ugh! the prospect was not very inviting.

What made it worse was the fact that he had so poor a chance of defense.

His weapon was empty.

Besides that he had nothing with which he could protect himself save his good right arm.

This being the case, the dismay that seized upon our soldier hero may be readily appreciated.

He had made the most desperate bid for liberty, but it began to look as though fortune frowned upon his efforts.

It was as welcome as unexpected to him.

The three Confederates had reached the wood pile, and were already engaged in cutting the air with the weapons they held.

As they industriously labored in this manner, they laughed and joked in a cold-blooded way as to how they would carve the black rascal when by good fortune they discovered him.

This was all very fine fun for the boys, as in the fable, but death to this frog.

Three drew near his hiding place.

intended should be the scene of his execution, but which, strangely enough now, gave promise of proving a funeral pyre to some of their number.

Involuntarily even Colonel John bent his startled gaze in that quarter.

It was no false alarm.

Flames were already bursting out of the windows, showing what a fire trap the rookery was.

How the fire had started was no mystery, since the reckless bombardment within had continued up to the very moment when the flames made their appearance.

Then it ceased.

Perhaps the ammunition of the combatants within had been exhausted, or it might be they were now awakened to the deadly danger menacing them from another quarter.

At any rate, the fact of the house being on fire served John a good turn.

The three men ceased their labor and turned their attention toward the house.

Even as they looked there came a flying figure through one of the windows.

The man did not wait to raise the cash.

He was in too big a hurry.

As he sprang he carried the whole cash with him, and there was the greatest kind of a jangling as the shattered glass rattled on the ground.

The cause of this worthy's extreme haste was made evident as soon as he appeared.

He was on fire.

The sight of a man with his clothing ablaze, thus leaping from the window, was enough in itself to startle the spectators.

As soon as he landed on the ground he began to roll over and over, with considerable presence of mind, acting under the belief that the cool earth would extinguish the flames.

All the while, however, he was belching madly for assistance, though no one was in a position to lend him much of a helping hand.

Even in this fleeting glimpse which John had obtained of the man he believed he recognized him as Major Worden.

It cannot be said that he felt much sympathy for his rival and foe, since

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
 One Year, in advance, \$1.00  
 Six Months, in advance, .50  
 Three Months, in advance, .25

**ADVERTISING**  
 Rates for home and foreign advertising made known on application.  
 Legal advertising at the rates fixed by law.  
 Entered at the postoffice at Culver, Indiana, as second-class mail matter.

CULVER, INDIANA, JUNE 14, 1906.

**Washington Decoration.**

The first Decoration day observance at Washington cemetery was held on Sunday last and was the fine success which the unremitting efforts of Mr. Sam Rugg, the originator of the plan, deserved. A crowd of not less than 600 persons assembled at Van Schoick's grove at 2 o'clock and listened with profound attention to the excellent program. Sam Rugg acted as president of the day. The program consisted of music by the Maxinkuckee and Culver bands, prayer by Comrade John Lowery of Argos post, G. A. R., and addresses by Prof. I. S. Hahn of Culver and Rev. N. H. Sheppard of Plymouth. Both speakers gave excellent satisfaction, Prof. Hahn, who had the leading address, being particularly complimented.

In the procession to the cemetery about twenty of the old soldiers marched carrying flowers for the decoration of the sixteen graves. At the completion of this ceremony the people returned to the grove where the band entertained them for an hour or more with selections. The day passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned, and hereafter there will be an annual observance.

**Culver Outclassed.**

In the University of Chicago's interscholastic games last Saturday in which thirty high schools and academies participated Culver secured only 4 points. Several new United States interscholastic records were made.

Freney of Ida Grove, Iowa, made a record pole vault of 11 feet 3 1/4 inches, and Griffin of Joliet hurled the discus 122 feet 4 1/4 inches.

Eckhart of Culver was close third in the 12-pound shot-put with a mark of 46 feet 10 1/4 inches.

Fegan of Culver was also a third in the discus throw with 111 feet 5 1/4 inches.

Balcom of Culver was second in one heat of the 220 yard dash, his time being 0:23 3-5.

**All's Well that Ends Well.**

Arthur Castleman has had a peculiar experience in his efforts to get a well. His first attempt was made on the north side of his lot. At the depth of 45 feet he struck water that was of a deep red color and this continued to a depth of 90 feet when the flow ceased and when he reached 108 feet he gave up the job. He then started another well on the south side of his lot and at about 30 feet secured a fine flow of clear water from a gravel bed. Now will some scientist or other person of experience tell what gave the water its red color? Was it a bed of mineral paint?

**Improvements.**

Oliver Morris will at once erect a cottage in the rear of his residence. It will be 22 by 28, two stories high, and will contain two rooms down stairs and two rooms up stairs. A porch will extend around the east and north sides. It is to be used for renting.

The rebuilding of W. H. Porter's house has progressed far enough to show that when completed it will be one of the attractive residences of the town.

**A Fish Story.**

While two of Geo. Garn's boys were on the lake shore the other day they saw a pole floating and sent the dog out after it. The animal brought in not only the pole but a big dogfish at the end of the line. "That's the first time," says Replogle, "that I ever heard of a dog catching a dogfish. I suppose the next thing we hear will be about a cat catching a catfish." Funny things happen at Lake Maxinkuckee.

**NOT PLEASED WITH WIFE.**

**Uncle Dan Overmyer Tired of his Matrimonial Bargain.**

Sentinel readers will remember a great advertising campaign which this paper conducted three years ago for Uncle Dan Overmyer, a rich farmer of Pulaski county who lives four miles south of Monterey. In the issue of June 12 of that year the following advertisement appeared:

Daniel Overmyer, who lives just over in Pulaski county, is seeking a housekeeper and helpmeet. He says he wants a good one, and will not close the bargain until the lady shall come down to his farm and see for herself what she will have to do. Then if the lady is suited and suits him he will talk matrimony. The lady must not be too old—any place between 20 and 40 will do—and always in a good humor. Should they be married and he should die a nice property will revert to her. He has a nice farm home, lots of good stock and a good provider to the extent of killing three hives a year. Mr. Overmyer is very active for an elderly man, being able to sow, broadcast against the wind, thirteen acres of oats per day. He also wants it understood that he means business, and wants no triflers. In short, he will give a good home to any sound minded, sound bodied woman who is hustling and willing to make an old man a pleasant home, with a prospect of a good lot of property at his death. Address him at Monterey.

This advertisement was widely copied throughout the state and it resulted in Mr. Overmyer receiving more than a thousand letters from women who wanted to marry. And from these thousand applicants he selected Miss Mildred Smith of Noblesville, a maiden of about 30 while Uncle Dan was 70.

Friday Mr. Overmyer was in Rochester consulting some of his friends concerning an unpleasantness in his family. He says his wife is very faithful to him and when she's good she's awful good, but when she's the other way she's like a sawmill in full steam. She's a good worker, he says, at fixing up finery and flubdubs about the house, but she takes devilish little interest with Uncle Dan in helping him with the chores. And then, too, she don't like to go to bed early and when she does retire it wakes Uncle Dan up and he cannot get to sleep for two or three hours. And she frequently threatens to leave him but she don't go, and so he came back to the newspaper that advertised for the wife to see if it could hold him let loose of her. It couldn't.—Rochester Sentinel.

**A Culver Pastor.**

In referring to the nomination of Rev. N. H. Sheppard for auditor on the republican ticket the Plymouth Chronicle gives the following short biography which will interest Culver people:

It is rather unusual for a preacher to be in politics, but Rev. Sheppard is an unusual preacher. He is pastor of the Christian church at Plymouth and also of Culver. He was reared on the farm until 21 years of age and then attended college at Valparaiso for three years and Chicago university for one year. He is a graduate in the law and has taught in the common schools for four years. Before coming to Plymouth he was for three and a half years pastor of the Seventh Christian church of Indianapolis. He was sent to this field by the State Missionary society to establish churches in this county. Since coming he has built a church at Plymouth.

**News of the Churches.**

Rev. Mr. Walmer will preach in the Evangelical church next Sunday morning. In the evening he will be at Rutland to make an address at the Children's day meeting.

There will be preaching at the M. E. church Sunday morning and Children's day exercises in the evening. Two young ladies were immersed by Rev. N. H. Sheppard, pastor of the Christian church, Sunday before last.

Notice—I have six 50-foot Maxinkuckee Lake front lots for sale. James Green, near the Arlington.

**PIONEER IN DISGRACE.**

**George A. Netherton, a Former Resident of Starke County.**

A recent issue of the Indianapolis Star gives the following particulars of the downfall of a man known to many Marshall county people, who was at one time superintendent of schools of Starke county and member of the legislature:

With his whitened head bowed in grief and shame George A. Netherton of Terre Haute sat in the federal court room on trial on the charge of stealing registered letters from the mails which he handled as transfer clerk at the Terre Haute union depot.

Throughout the hearing of the evidence he sat as one in a trance, scarcely breathing, so intense was his inward suffering. As Assistant United States District Attorney La Follette asked the jury for a verdict of conviction, tears trickled down the cheeks of the aged defendant. It was the first time in his life of sixty-six years that he had been in trouble with the law.

In making a plea for his client ex-Congressman George W. Farris of Terre Haute told how the defendant had been a loyal soldier in the civil war and how he had been a member of the Indiana legislature in 1870. He cited the fact that a long period of faithful service in the postal department was a strong argument against his guilt.

Netherton was indicted by the federal grand jury on three counts for stealing registered mail. For the last two and a half years he has been acting as transfer clerk at Terre Haute, having become too old and crippled to continue as a railway mail clerk. Last February some important registered letters disappeared at the transfer office and Netherton was indicted on subsequent investigation by Postoffice Inspector Fletcher.

**An Elegant Publication.**

Advance copies of the Academy Annual, issued by the first or graduating class, have been received.

The quality of the work may be inferred from the price at which the volume is sold, \$3. The Annual is a resume of the work and life of the cadets during the past year. The text is interspersed with a large number of photographic illustrations (the work of Keen Bros. of Culver) which are pasted in loose leaf form on the pages. These views represent every phase of life among the cadets and are in themselves a satisfactory representation of the daily experiences of the students in play, study and drill. The book is bound in imported watered silk of smoke gray, with the academy monogram in gilt metal on one corner. The staff of the Annual is H. M. Barber, editor-in-chief; R. H. Fleet, F. G. Eberhard, C. P. Lewis and R. A. See, associate editors; H. M. Larrabee, business manager; Capt. F. L. Hunt, faculty manager. The writing and designing of the souvenir reflect the highest credit on the staff, and it will tax the talent and ingenuity of the class of 1907 to rival it.

**Prohibition Meetings.**

The prohibitionists of Marshall county have made arrangements with A. W. Jackman of Monticello to speak at the following places:

June 19, Albert's hall, Plymouth.  
 June 20, Shaw school house, West township.  
 June 21, Wesleyan church, Lapaz.

June 22, Bremen.  
 Meetings will begin promptly at 8 o'clock p. m.

Dates of Mr. Jackman's meetings the following week will be given later. J. W. WHITTAKER, Chn.

**Washington Cemetery Notice.**

All persons interested in the Washington cemetery are requested to meet at the West Washington church on Thursday evening, June 28, at 7:30 o'clock, to take some action looking to the future care and preservation of the cemetery. All are earnestly invited to attend. SAM RUGG.

**Low Sunday Rates.**

\$1 every Sunday 100 miles and return via Nickel Plate road.  
 \$1 for each person when traveling in parties of five or more. Get full details of agent or address C. A. Melin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind. j14w7(886)

If your Stomach is Weak; If your Head aches; If you are Weak and Nervous; Use Dr. Shoop's Restorative one month and see what it does for you. Sold by T. E. Slattery.

**A Happy Home**

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

**WINE OF CARDUI**

**A Tonic for Women**

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

**"DUE TO CARDUI"**

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

**PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.**

**DR. O. A. REA,**  
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
 OFFICE: Main Street, opposite Post Office  
 CULVER, INDIANA.

**DR. NORMAN S. NORRIS,**  
 DENTIST.  
 Two Doors North of Postoffice—Phone 241.  
 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 South Streets. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

**B. W. S. WISEMAN, M. D.**  
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
 CULVER, INDIANA.

**N. J. FAIRCHILD,**  
 LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER.  
 Terms Reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for dates. Residence, 2 miles west of Maxinkuckee Lake. CULVER, IND.

**Trustee's Notice.**  
 After April 1st, my weekly office days, for the transaction of business, will be as follows: Tuesdays at my residence, and Saturdays at my office over the Exchange Bank, Culver. FRANK M. PARKER, Trustee.

**Fishing Tackle**

**Souvenirs, Indian Novelties, Victor Talking Machines and Records**

**E. J. Bradley.**

**CLOTHES CLEANED AND PRESSED**

**E. A. POOR'S BARBER SHOP**

**Where you get a good Shave and an up-to-date Hair Cut.**

**J. P. SHAMBAUGH**

**PROPRIETOR OF THE CULVER BAKERY**

All kinds of Choice Bakery Goods. Parties and Weddings supplied on short notice. Give us a trial.

**Stahl and Company**  
 Staple and Fancy Groceries  
 Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats  
 Highest Market Price Paid for Produce and Hides  
 A Fine Line of Queensware, Etc.  
 Telephone No. 5 : : CULVER, IND.

**WALL PAPER AND PAINTS**  
 Everything needful here at right prices. See the newest Spring styles we're showing  
**At Slattery's Drug Store**

**Anchor Posts**  
 Call and see same and get my prices  
 At the Lumber Yard Culver  
**J. O. FERRIER, Proprietor**

**John S. Gast TINNER**  
 Spouting, Tin and Steel Roofing, Steel Ceiling, Warm Air Heating, Etc.  
 I keep on hand at all times a full line of Valleys, Ridge Rolls, Ridge Boards and Crestings.  
 General Job and Repair Work.

**EXCHANGE BANK**  
 Insured Against Burglary  
 Does a General Banking Business  
 Makes Loans  
 Receives Money on Deposit  
 Buys Commercial Paper  
 Pays Loans Made at Lowest Rates  
 Prompt and Courteous Attention to All  
 Your Patronage Solicited  
**S. C. SHILLING**  
 President

**CULVER CITY Meat Market**  
 DEALERS IN FRESH & SMOKED MEATS SAUSAGES, ETC.  
**WALTER & SON, Props.**  
 Cor. Main and Washington Sts., CULVER, IND.

**M. R. CLINE, Contractor and Builder**  
 Residence—Maxinkuckee.

Will rent a furnished eight-room cottage on the east side, for July and August. Address Mrs. A. R. Heller, Culver. m31f

**Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat**  
 A Candy Bowel Laxative.

# THE CULVER CITIZEN

ARTHUR D. HOLT, Publisher.

CULVER, INDIANA, JUNE 14, 1906.

## IN MARSHALL AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, aged 75, died at Bruce Lake.

The Smith family had a reunion at Bruce Lake, 46 being present.

Isaac Davis, aged 38 and unmarried, was run down by a Nickel

work of the Lord, always ready to minister to the needs of others.

Since May 13, 1906, he has been seriously sick. During his affliction he was very patient and fully resigned to the Lord's will. He expressed his willingness to depart and be with Christ whenever it was his will to call for him, and on Monday morning, at 5:30 o'clock, he heard the Savior's call.

He was a kind friend, a loving and devoted father, an affectionate brother, loved and respected by all who knew him. He leaves an af-

## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

### Its Aims and Performances Outlined by Speaker.

Rev. U. G. Humphrey, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, addressed audiences at the Evangelical and Methodist churches on Sunday. The wide scope of the work was brought impressively before his hearers, the organization of the league being perfected in forty-three states and territories, and its efficiency is demonstrated

## Short Fly Crop Predicted.

Common house flies, which are the cause of dangerous epidemics of summer illness among infants, will this year be unusually scarce. This is the opinion of Theodore Wood, a well known writer on natural history subjects. The scarcity not only of flies, but of all insects, will be the natural consequence of a mild winter. Insects do not mind cold weather—they simply sleep through it, and after a hard winter insect life is always abundant, as the insectivorous birds

## GYMNASIUM BUILDING AT CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY, BURNED JUNE 1.



To be Rebuilt After Practically the Same Design, but Larger.

Plate train and killed Monday morning at the Yellow river bridge a mile west of Knox. Whiskey.

Wm. B. Reno, a well-known citizen of Kewanna, died recently of ptomaine poisoning.

H. G. Shilling of Knox, who was badly injured by a Nickel Plate switch engine displaying no headlight, has settled with the company for \$1,000.

Postoffice Inspector Burr will recommend the removal of Charles Minchenburg, postmaster at Denham, Pulaski county, because he failed to call help while robbers were blowing the postoffice safe.—Plymouth Tribune.

The body of Charles Kreisher, a well-known young man living with his parents about one mile east of Lakeville, was found by the side of the Wabash tracks early Wednesday morning by the section men. The back of the head was terribly crushed and it was evident that death had been instant.

### Edward A. LaBounty.

Rev. Edward A. LaBounty, son of Abraham and Sarah LaBounty, was born in New York March 11, 1853. At 3 years of age he with his parents moved to Iroquois county, Illinois. In 1874 he came to Marshall county, Indiana, and in 1878 was united in marriage to Laura Easterday with whom he lived until death separated them. To this union were born two sons, one of whom has preceded him to the spirit world. On Sept. 13, 1885, he was again married, to Amanda Cromley. To this union were born one son and two daughters. At the age of 25 he was converted and united with the Evangelical association. In 1900 he became a member of the M. P. church (Mt. Hope class) of which he remained a faithful and consistent member until God said, "It is enough, come up higher."

Since uniting with the Methodist Protestant church his life has been spent in the ministry. During this time he was the means in God's hands of leading many souls to Christ. As a minister of God he was fully consecrated to the

feignate wife, two sons and two daughters, a mother, three sisters, four brothers and two grandchildren, together with a host of friends and neighbors to mourn their loss. Their loss is his eternal gain.

The following resolution was adopted by the Indiana conference:

Whereas, The Divine Providence has in his wisdom seen fit to remove by death from our midst our brother, Rev. A. E. LaBounty.

Whereas, in the death of Bro. LaBounty the church has met with a great loss, and the Indiana conference a tireless laborer. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fort Wayne District meeting now in session at Elkhart, Ind., extend to the bereaved family an expression of our sympathy. That we pray God to give them a competency of his wisdom and grace to meekly submit to the will of our heavenly Father.

REV. S. HEININGER,  
REV. G. W. BUNDY,  
Committee.

The funeral was held at Mt. Hope church Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Scripture was read by Rev. W. W. Lineberry, D. D., president of the Indiana Methodist Protestant church. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. Heininger of Elkhart. The obituary was given by Rev. S. S. Stanton of Liberty Center. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Rogers of Maxinkuckee. Addresses were made by Revs. Lineberry and Thos. Whittaker of Keystone. The interment was in Culver cemetery. The pallbearers were Revs. Lineberry, Stanton, Heininger, Whittaker and Laymen Wm. Cavender and Lee Slonaker.

### Important to Housekeepers.

Gold Medal Flour (Washburn-Crosby Co.) is guaranteed to be the best on the market. Buying in carload lots we can sell it at \$2.80 per 100 lbs., \$1.40 per 50-lb. sack. Handled also at the same price by Stahl & Co., Culver and Wilhelm's grocery, Burr Oak.

DILLON & MEDBOURN.

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

While the carload lasts we will sell salt at 95 cents a barrel. Dillon & Medbourn.

in the remarkable increase of prohibition territory, notably in the South. In Indiana a great deal has been accomplished under the Moore law during the past year. Since May 1, 1905, 164 townships have remonstrated their saloons out of existence. On May 1, 1906, there were 645 townships without saloons and 371 with saloons. The Moore law, Mr. Humphrey said, is a good law, but it must have a man back of it, and there must be a public sentiment back of the man.

The "club," he said, was an illegal organization, and the proprietor is conducting the business at his risk. Recently Judge Alford of Indianapolis fined the manager of a club \$50 and costs on each count of an indictment and told him that if he was again in court he would get the limit of fine and a workhouse sentence in addition. Convictions against club keepers are being constantly secured by the state prosecutor of the league, and his services are available for any town desiring them. He has not failed in a single instance to secure a conviction.

The Anti-Saloon league, the speaker stated, is the successful outgrowth of fifty years of temperance agitation, and the successful solution of the problem which so many different organizations have struggled with. No one organization, whatever its name or character, can succeed in its fight against the saloon traffic. Neither church nor political party can do it; but a unification of all the forces of temperance, such as is effected by the league, can and will put the saloon out of business. The league is constantly securing temperance legislation, and the saloon forces now recognize that at last they are up against the real thing.

At the close of his addresses, pledge cards were circulated, the signers agreeing to pay some stated amount each month for one year to aid in the work of the league.

### Peerless Portland Cement.

Old reliable article, constantly at hand at Dillon & Medbourn's.

have been prevented from getting at their victims. In a mild winter like the last, however, insects perish by millions, from mildew as well as by the beaks of birds, while a late spring retards the development of those that survive, which will be several weeks behind their proper time.

Pink Lips, Like Velvet. Rough, Chapped or Cracked Lips, can be made as soft as velvet by applying at bedtime a light coating of Dr. Shoop's Green Salve. The effect on the lips or skin of this most excellent ointment is always immediate and certain. Dr. Shoop's Green Salve cures all completely the soreness of chapped lips, chafes and all skin eruptions. It is surely a wonderful and most highly satisfactory healing ointment. In glass jars at 25c. Sold by T. E. Slattery.

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.

Laxative Candy Bowel Laxative. If you have Constipation. If you are dirty, bilious, yellow. If you have Headaches, Sour Stomach, etc. Try's candy on Laxative. See for yourself. Sold by T. E. Slattery.

The Famous "Ever Ready" Dry Batteries for sale by Willard Zechiel, Culver, Ind. Phone 46-3.

Go to Sparks for good eating and rooms, also boat livery. m24w4

## H. A. ROCKHILL

(Successor to Wm. Klapp)

Livery & Feed Stable  
Good Rigs at Reasonable Rates  
WILL MEET ALL TRAINS  
Culver Academy driving a specialty.  
Barn at Hibbard, Indiana

## Cook & Mahler

## CULVER'S BLACKSMITHS

### HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY

All kinds of Repair Work neatly and promptly done.

### EAST OF MACHINE SHOP

# Fishing Tackle

Largest and Most Complete Line Ever Shown in the City

Gasoline Stoves	Ice Cream Freezers
Lawn Swings	Screen Doors
Lawn Mowers	Screen Windows

COME IN AND GET OUR PRICES

Culver Cash Hardware Co.

# The Reason

for the tremendous popularity of our new 1906 clothing lies in the perfect, all-around satisfaction it gives. In trying it on you will notice the splendid fit about the shoulders, the graceful hang of the garment, the soft yet firm material, specially selected for style and service. You'll be enthusiastic about the price, too, which we know is lower than elsewhere. We clothe man or boy from head to foot.

ONE PRICE TO ALL

MITCHELL & STABENOW  
THE CULVER CLOTHING HOUSE

## W. S. EASTERDAY

FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING

Two Phones—Independent and Bell Day and Night Calls Receive Prompt Attention

Carry a Complete Line of Furniture

Next Door to Postoffice, Culver, Ind

## For the Finest Bakery Goods

ALWAYS GO TO

## Howard & Davis' Bakery

Ice Cream to Order : Meals Served

TELEPHONE 23-2

## Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES

### St. Paul

July 23, 24, 25—Saundersland.

### Portland, Ore.

June 17 to 21—Hotel Man's Meeting.

### Omaha Denver

July 8-12—B. Y. P. U. July 11-14—B. P. O. R.

### Milwaukee

August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Aeris.

### Minneapolis

August 10, 11, 12—G. A. R.

If interested, ask S. J. LENON, Ticket Agent, Culver.

## McLANE & CO.

Livery Feed and Sale Stable

Special attention given to traveling men. Terms reasonable.

Barn East of the Postoffice

## Palace Barber Shop

Where you get a good cool, clean shave, or an artistic haircut. Up-to-date work. Clean towels for everybody. Everything sanitary. Give me a trial. First door south of the hardware.

# HORRORS IN CHICAGO'S PACKING INDUSTRY REPORTED IN THE NEILL-REYNOLDS REPORT TO PRESIDENT

Charges of Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle" are Substantiated by the Investigating Committee of the Government—President Sends a Special Message to Congress and Recommends Passage of Beveridge Amendment to Agricultural Bill.

Washington, June 4.—The Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neill, the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stock yards of Chicago and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the federal government of all stock yards and packing houses and of their products, so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting. It is imperatively necessary in the interest of health and of decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

## Orders Further Investigation.

When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture. When the preliminary statements of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau, and accordingly appointed Messrs. Reynolds and Neill. It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the bureau of animal industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I had received the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat food products should state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by law I shall feel legislation reordering that inspection is commendable certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

## Packing Houses Unreasonably Dirty.

The report shows that the stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the department of agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and thus the avenue of interstate commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meats. It, as has been alleged, on seemingly good authority further evils exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat food product. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared products; and very much less as regards products sent abroad than as regards those used at home.

In my judgment the expense of the inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered. If this is not done, the whole purpose of the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation; and whenever there was no particular public interest in the subject it would be not only easy but natural that to make the appropriation insufficient. If it were not for this consideration I should favor the government paying for the inspection. The alarm expressed in certain quarters concerning this feature should be allayed by a realization of the fact that in no case, under such a law, will the cost of inspection exceed eight cents per head.

I call special attention to the fact that this report is preliminary, and that the investigation is still unfinished. It is not yet possible to report on the alleged abuses in the use of deleterious chemical compounds in connection with canning and preserving meat products, nor on the alleged rotting in this fashion of tainted meat and of products returned to the packers as having grown unsalable or unusable from age or from other rea-

sons. Grave allegations are made in reference to abuses of this nature.

Let me repeat that under the present law there is practically no method of stopping these abuses if they should be discovered to exist. Legislation is needed in order to prevent the possibility of all abuses in the future. If no legislation is passed, then the excellent results accomplished by the work of this special committee will endure only so long as the memory of the committee's work is fresh, and a recurrence of the abuses is absolutely certain.

## Passage of Law Urged.

I urge the immediate enactment into law of provisions which will enable the department of agriculture adequately to inspect the meat and meat-food products entering into interstate commerce and to supervise the methods of preparing the same, and to prescribe the sanitary conditions under which the work shall be performed. I therefore commend to your favorable consideration and urge the enactment of substantially the provisions known as senate amendment No. 29 to the act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as passed by the senate, this amendment being commonly known as the Beveridge amendment.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
The White House, June 4, 1906.

## THE REPORT.

Text of the Document Submitted by the Investigator.

The President: As directed by you, we investigated the conditions in the principal establishments in Chicago in the slaughter of cattle, sheep and hogs and the preparation of dressed meat and meat food products. Two and a half weeks were spent in the investigation in Chicago, and during this time we went through the principal packing houses in the stock yards district, together with a few of the slaughterhouses. My stay was spent by Mr. Reynolds in New York City in the investigation of several leading slaughterhouses. During our investigation statements of conditions and practices in the packing houses, together with affidavits and documentary evidence, were offered us from numerous sources. Most of these were rejected as being far from proving the facts alleged and as being beyond the possibility of verification by us. We have made no statement as a fact in the report here presented that was not verified by our personal examination. Certain matters which we were unable to verify while in Chicago are still under investigation. The following is therefore submitted as a partial report touching these practices and conditions which we found most common, and not confined to a single house or class of houses. A more detailed report would contain many specific instances of defects found in particular houses.

## Condition of the Yards.

Before entering the buildings we noted the condition of the yards themselves as shown in the pavement, pens, viaducts and platforms. The pavement is mostly of brick, the bricks laid with deep grooves between them, which inevitably fill with manure and refuse. Such pavement cannot be properly cleaned and is slimy and malodorous when wet, yielding clouds of ill-smelling dust when dry. The pens are generally uncovered, except those for sheep; these latter are paved and covered. The viaducts and platforms are of wood. Calves, sheep and hogs that have died en route are thrown out upon the platforms where cars are unloaded. On a single platform on one occasion we counted 15 dead hogs, on the next ten dead hogs. The only excuse given for delay in removal was that so often heard—the expense.

## Buildings.

Material.—The interior finish of most of the buildings is of wood; the partition walls, supports and rafters are of wood, uncovered by plaster or cement. The flooring in some instances is of brick or cement, but usually of wood. In many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy.

Lighting.—The buildings have been constructed with little regard to either light or ventilation. The workrooms, as a rule, are very poorly lighted. A few rooms at the top of the buildings are well lighted because they cannot escape the light, but most of the rooms are so dark as to make artificial light necessary at times. Many inside rooms where food is prepared are without windows, deprived of sunlight and without direct communication with the outside air. They may be best described as vaults in which the air rarely changes. Other rooms which open to the outer air are so large, the windows so clouded by dirt, and the walls and ceilings so dark and dingy that natural light only penetrates 20 or 30 feet from the windows,

thus making artificial light in portions of even these outside rooms necessary. These dark and dingy rooms are naturally not kept suitably clean.

Ventilation.—Systematic ventilation of the workrooms is not found in any of the establishments we visited. In a few instances electric fans mitigate the stifling air, but usually the workers toil without relief in a humid atmosphere heavy with the odors of rotten wood, decayed meats, stinking oil and entrails.

Equipment.—The work tables upon which the meat is handled, the floor carts on which it is carried about, and the tubs and other receptacles into which it is thrown are generally of wood. In all the places visited but a single porcelain-lined receptacle was seen. Tables covered with sheet iron, iron carts, and iron tubs are being introduced into the better establishments, but no establishment visited has as yet abandoned the extensive use of wooden tables and wooden receptacles. These wooden receptacles are frequently found water soaked, only half cleaned, and with meat scraps and grease accumulations adhering to their sides, and collecting dirt. This is largely true of meat racks and meat conveyors of every sort, which were in nearly all cases inadequately cleaned, and grease and meat scraps were found adhering to them, even after they had been washed and returned to service.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Nothing shows more strikingly the general indifference to matters of cleanliness and sanitation than do the privies for both men and women. The prevailing type is made by cutting off a section of the workroom by a thin wooden partition rising to within a few feet of the ceiling. These privies usually ventilate into the workroom, though a few are found with a window opening into the outer air. Many are located in the inside corners of the work room, and thus have no outside opening whatever. They are furnished with a row of seats, generally without even side partitions. These rooms are sometimes used as cloakrooms by the employes. Lunch rooms constructed in the same manner, by boarding off a section of the workroom, often adjoin the privies, the odors of which add to the general insanitary state of the atmosphere.

Abominable as the above-named conditions are, the one that affects most directly and seriously the cleanliness of the food products is the frequent absence of any lavatory provisions in the privies. Washing sinks are either not furnished at all or are small and dirty. Neither are towels, soap or toilet paper provided. Men and women return directly from these places to plunge their unwashed hands into the meat to be converted into such food products as sausages, dried beef, and other compounds. Some of the privies are situated at a long distance from the workrooms, and men relieve themselves on the killing floors or in a corner of the workrooms. Hence, in some cases the fumes of the urine swell the sum of nauseating odors arising from the dirty blood-soaked, rotting wooden floors, fruitful culture beds for the disease germs of men and animals.

New Buildings.—It is stated that many of the unsanitary conditions are due to the fact that these buildings are old and have been built by piecemeal, and that in the newer buildings, being erected from time to time, the defects of the earlier structures are being remedied. This contention is not borne out by the facts. One of the large plants erected within recent years has most of the defects of the older buildings. It is true that three large model buildings have been erected, but one is an office building, while the other two contain only cooling, storage and sales rooms. No model building for the preparation of food products has been built in the stock yards of Chicago.

## Treatment of Meats.

Uncleanliness in Handling Products.—An absence of cleanliness was also found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat-food products. After killing, carcasses are well washed, and up to the time they reach the cooling room are handled in a fairly sanitary and cleanly manner. The parts that leave the cooling room for treatment in bulk are also handled with regard to cleanliness, but the parts that are sent from the cooling room to those departments of the packing houses in which various forms of meat products are prepared are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness. In some of the largest establishments sides that are sent to what is known as the boning room are thrown in a heap upon the floor. The workers climb over these heaps of meat, select the pieces they wish, and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor beside their working bench. Even in cutting the meat upon the bench, the work is usually held pressed against their aprons, and these aprons were, as a rule, indescribably filthy. They were made in most cases of leather or of rough soaking and bore long accumulated grease and dirt. In only a few places were suitable oilcloth aprons worn. Moreover, men were seen to climb from the floor and stand, with shoes dirty with the refuse of the floors, on the tables upon which the meat was handled. They were seen at the lunch hour sitting on the tables on the spot on which the meat product was handled, and all this under the very eye of the superintendent of the room, showing that this was the common practice.

Meat scraps were also found being shoveled into receptacles from dirty floors where they were left to lie until again shoveled into barrels or into machines for chopping. These floors,

it must be noted, were in most cases damp and soggy, in dark, ill-ventilated rooms, and the employes in utter ignorance of cleanliness or danger to health expectorated at will upon them. In a word, we saw meat shoveled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten box-carts, in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters, floor filth and the expectoration of tuberculous and other diseased workers. Where comment was made to floor superintendents about these matters, it was always the reply that this meat would afterwards be cooked, and that this sterilization would prevent any danger from its use. Even this, it may be pointed out in passing, is not wholly true. A very considerable portion of the meat so handled is sent out as smoked products and in the form of sausages, which are prepared to be eaten without being cooked.

A particularly glaring instance of uncleanliness was found in a room where the best grade of sausage was being prepared for export. It was made from carefully selected meats, and was being prepared to be eaten uncooked. In this case the employes carried the chopped-up meat across a room in a barrow, the handles of which were filthy with grease. The meat was then thrown out upon tables, and the employe climbed upon the table, handled the meat with his unwashed hands, knelt with his dirty apron and trousers in contact with the meat he was spreading out, and, after he had finished his operation, again took hold of the dirty handles of the wheelbarrow, went back for another load, and repeated this process indefinitely. Inquiry developed the fact that there was no water in this room at all, and the only method the man adopted for cleaning his hands was to rub them against his dirty apron or on his still filthier trousers.

As an extreme example of the entire disregard on the part of employes of any notion of cleanliness in handling dressed meat, we saw a hog that had just been killed, cleaned, washed, and started on his way to the cooling room fall from the sliding rail to a dirty wooden floor and slide part way into a filthy men's privy. It was picked up by two employes, placed upon a truck, carried into the cooling room and hung up with other carcasses, no effort being made to clean it.

## Treatment of Meat After Inspection.

The radical defect in the present system of inspection is that it does not go far enough. It is confined at present by law to passing on the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing; but the meat that is used in sausage and in the various forms of canned products and other prepared meat foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is possibility of contamination through insanitary handling, and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes of preparation there is no government inspection and no assurance whatever that these meat-food products are wholesome and fit for food—despite the fact that all these products, when sent out, bear a label stating they have been passed upon by government inspectors.

As to the investigation of the alleged use of dyes, preservatives, or chemicals in the preparation of cured meats, sausages, and canned goods we are not yet prepared to report. We did look into the matter of sanitary handling of the meats being prepared for the various food products. The results of our observations have already been partly given. Other instances of how products may be made up, and still secure the stamp of government inspection are here given. In one well-known establishment we came upon fresh meat being shoveled into barrels and a regular proportion being added of stale scraps that had lain on a dirty floor in the corner of a room for some days previous. In another establishment, equally well known, a long table was noted covered with several hundred pounds of cooked scraps of beef and other meats. Some of these meat scraps were dry, leathery, and unfit to be eaten; and in the heap were found pieces of platin, and even some bits of rope strands and other rubbish. Inquiry evoked the frank admission from the man in charge that this was to be ground up and used in making "potted ham."

All of these canned products bear labels of which the following is a sample:

ADAPTOR NO. —  
The contents of this package have been inspected according to the act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

## QUALITY GUARANTEED.

The phraseology of these labels is wholly unwarranted. The government inspectors pass only upon the healthfulness of the animal at the time of killing. They know nothing of the processes through which the meat has passed since this inspection. They do not know what else may have been placed in the cans in addition to "inspected meat." As a matter of fact, they know nothing about the "contents" of the can upon which the packers place these labels—do not even know that it contains what it purports to contain. The legend "Quality Guaranteed" immediately following the statement as to government inspection is wholly unjustifiable. It deceives and is plainly designed to deceive the average purchaser, who naturally infers from the label that the government guarantees the contents of the can to be what it purports to be.

In another establishment piles of sausages and dry moldy canned meats, admittedly several years old, were found, which the superintendent stated to us would be tanked and converted into grease. The disposition

to be made of this was wholly optional with the superintendents or representatives of the packers, as the government does not concern itself with the disposition of meats after they have passed inspection on the killing floor. It might all be treated with chemicals, mixed with other meats, turned out in any form of meat product desired, and yet the packages or receptacles in which it was to be shipped out to the public would be marked with a label that their contents had been "government inspected." Is it not alleged here that such use was to be made of this stuff. The case is pointed out as one showing the glaring opportunity for the misuse of a label bearing the name and the implied guaranty of the United States government.

Another instance of abuse in the use of the labels came to our notice, in two different establishments great stocks of old canned goods were being put through a washing process to remove the old labels. They were then subjected to sufficient heat to "liven up" the contents—to use the phrase of the room superintendent. After this, fresh labels, with the government name on them, were to be placed upon the cans, and they were to be sent out bearing all the evidence of being a freshly put up product. In one of these instances, by the admission of the superintendent, the stock thus being relabeled was over two years old. In the other case the superintendent evaded a statement of how old the goods were.

## Treatment of Employes.

The lack of consideration for the health and comfort of the laborers in the Chicago stock yards seems to be a direct consequence of the system of administration that prevails. The various departments are under the direct control of superintendents who claim to use full authority in dealing with the employes and who seem to ignore all considerations except those of the account book. Under this system proper care of the products and of the health and comfort of the employes is impossible, and the consumer suffers in consequence. The insanitary conditions in which the laborers work and the feverish pace which they are forced to maintain inevitably affect their health. Physicians state that tuberculosis is disproportionately prevalent in the stock yards, and the victims of this disease expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark workrooms, from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be converted into food products.

Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored. In practically all cases the doors of the toilet rooms open directly into the working rooms, the privies of men and women frequently adjoin, and the entrances are sometimes no more than a foot or two apart. In other cases there are no privies for women in the rooms in which they work, and to reach the nearest it is necessary to go up or down a couple of flights of stairs. One noticeable instance the privy in the women working in the privy for long rooms was in several adjoining men chiefly were employed, and every girl going to use this had to pass by the working places of dozens of male operatives and enter the privy the door of which was not six feet from the working place of one of the men operatives. As previously noted, in the privies for men and women alike there are no partitions, but simply a long row of open seats. Rest rooms, where tired women workers might go for a short rest, were found as rare exceptions, and in some establishments women are even placed in charge of privies chiefly for the purpose, it was stated, to see that the girls did not absent themselves too long from their work under the excuse of visiting them. In some instances what was called a rest room was simply one end of the privy partitioned off by a six-foot partition from the remaining inclosure. A few girls were found using this, not only as a rest room, but as the only available place in which to sit to eat their luncheon.

Much of the work in connection with the handling of meat has to be carried on in rooms of a low temperature, but even here a callous disregard was everywhere seen for the comfort of those who worked in these rooms. Girls and women were found in rooms registering a temperature of 33 degrees F. without any ventilation whatever, depending entirely upon artificial light. The floors were wet and soggy, and in some cases covered with water, so that the girls had to stand in boxes of sawdust as a protection for their feet. In a few cases even drippings from the refrigerator rooms above trickled through the ceiling upon the heads of the workers and upon the food products being prepared. A very slight expense would have furnished drier floors and protected them against the tricklings from the ceiling. It was asserted by the superintendent of these rooms that this low temperature was essential to the proper keeping of the meat; but precisely similar work was found in other establishments carried on in rooms kept at a fair temperature. In many cases girls of 16, 17 and 18 years stand ten hours a day at work, much of which could be carried on while sitting down.

The neglect on the part of their employers to recognize or provide for the requirements of cleanliness and decency of the employes must have an influence that cannot be exaggerated in lowering the morals and discouraging cleanliness on the part of the workers employed in the packing houses. The whole situation as we saw it in these huge establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions

that are entirely unnecessary and unpardonable, and which are a constant menace not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them.

## Government Inspection.

We observed carefully the inspection before slaughter, the inspection after slaughter on the killing beds, the more minute examination of animals tagged on the killing floors, and the microscopic examination for trichinosis. Inspection Before Slaughter.—Inspection before slaughter appears to have little value in most cases. That undue advantage of this inspection is taken by outside parties is charged, and opportunities for such are abundant, but no specific evidence was presented to us. That this important and superficial examination should be compulsory under the present law, whereas the more scientific examination after slaughter is only permissive, indicates a serious defect in the law.

Inspection After Slaughter.—Inspection after slaughter appears to be carefully and conscientiously made. The government veterinarians maintain that it is adequate, insisting that a passing examination of certain glands, of the viscera, and of the general condition of the carcass is sufficient to enable an expert, engaged constantly on this work, to detect at once the presence of disease, or of abnormal conditions. On the slightest indication of disease or abnormal conditions the carcass is tagged and set aside for a later and more careful examination. There should, however, be more precautions taken to insure that the instruments used must be kept antiseptically clean.

Microscopic Examination.—The microscopic examination of hogs to be exported to Germany appears to be made with great care, and it may fairly be asked why the same inspection is not made of hogs killed for the American market. The statement that ham, pork and sausage that are frequently eaten raw in Germany, are not so used in America, is not strictly true. Large numbers of our foreign-born population eat ham and pork comparatively raw, and hence need the protection; and, further, much of this pork goes into sausage to be eaten without being cooked.

Number of Inspectors.—The present number of inspectors is certainly inadequate, as the secretary of agriculture has often complained. We noted that some large establishments had an obviously insufficient force. A few small concerns have no inspectors at all, and may sell uninspected meat wherever they please in the United States.

## Legislation.

1. Examination before slaughter is of minor importance and should be permissive instead of mandatory. Examination after slaughter is of supreme importance and should be compulsory.

2. Goats, which are now exempt from inspection, intended for foreign or interstate commerce, should be included in the list subject to the inspection of the bureau of animal industry, and should be equally controlled by the regulations of the secretary of agriculture.

3. The examination of all meat products intended for interstate commerce at any stage of their care or treatment should be assigned to the bureau of animal industry, and no mark or sign declaring that inspection has been made by government officials should be allowed on any can, box, or other receptacle or parcel containing food products unless the same has been subject to government inspection at any and every stage of the process of preparation, and all such labels should contain the date of issuance, and it should be a misdemeanor to erase, alter or destroy any such labels. Meat products, and canned, preserved, or pickled meats, when sent from any packing or canning establishment, if returned to the same, should be subject to such further inspection, regulation, and isolation from other meat products as the secretary of agriculture may prescribe.

4. Power should be given to the secretary of agriculture to make rules and regulations regarding the sanitation and construction of all buildings used or intended to be used for the care of food products for interstate or foreign trade, and to make such regulation as he may deem necessary to otherwise protect the cleanliness and wholesomeness of animal products prepared and sold for foreign and interstate commerce.

5. It should be forbidden to any person, firm, or corporation to transport or offer for transportation from one state to another any meat or meat food products not inspected and labeled.

General Suggestions.—1. The number of inspectors should be largely increased, so that special assignments may be made for night inspection, for the examination of animals at the platforms of stock yards, for the following of dead animals to their alleged destination, and for other special work.

2. Special government inspection should be carried on continuously to prevent violations of the law and general abuses in the trade, and to secure evidence when necessary.

3. A careful study of the standards of inspection in other countries should be made, and the results of the study should be published and circulated for the public information.

4. Consideration should be given to the question of specific labeling of all carcasses sold as fresh meat, which upon examination after slaughter, show signs of disease, but are still deemed suitable for food.

JAMES BRONSON REYNOLDS,  
CHAS. P. NEILL,  
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1906.



# COURT HOUSE NOTES

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

## MATTERS IN CIRCUIT COURT

### Commissioners' Court Proceedings and Marriage Licenses.

Ditch legislation of minor importance comprised the greater portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the county commissioners.

Liquor licenses were granted to Franklin Walter of Bremen, John John D. Thayer of Lapaz, Francis Lemert of Teegarden, George H. Krueyer, Fred M. Shoemaker and John Flosenizer of Plymouth.

The commissioners reported the condition of the various school funds in the county to be as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL FUND	COUNTY FUND
Amount of funds safe	
By investment.....	\$79,792.89
Amount of funds not safely invested.....	800.00
Amount not invested and in treasury.....	1,087.23
Total funds as above \$21,280.74	\$83,380.90
Amount in treasury at last report.....	\$ 1,275.32
Amount of funds paid within the year.....	5,610.00
Amount of funds closed in the year.....	5,230.00
Am't of interest collected in the year.....	4,222.21

Chas. Thompson was reappointed by the board as janitor of the court house and the board adjourned.

The last will and testament of John D. McClaren was filed for probating in the clerk's office.

Deputy Sheriff Head accompanied Harriet Cornwall of Bourbon and Mrs. Sarah Helmbinger of Bremen to Long Cliff.

The county board of review is in session.

Marriage licenses were issued to Edward W. Polson and Irma C. Greer; Clem C. Hershberger and Harriet E. Schlosser.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Furnished by Cresswell & Company, abstractors, Plymouth, Ind., owners of the only abstract books in the county. Abstract of title to all lands in Marshall county is compiled promptly and accurately.

James Greese to S. S. Chadwick, lot in lot 23, 21, 100.

Terencia Y. Slick to S. S. Chadwick, lots 19 and 11, Boehmster Club lot, \$125.

Roberta S. Houghton to John Osborn, lot 54, orig. plat, Culver, \$230.

Gerald Williams to Don E. Williams, tract in 13-31, \$4,100.

William Murphy to Lenurus C. Murphy, lot A, Wheeler's add., Plymouth, \$1,000.

Gertrude T. and L. V. Warsaw to Roseetta E. \$100. Conklin's add., Lawood.

George F. Anzlin to E. Deacon, tract in 14-32, \$75.

Estelle Hoesler et al, com. Klapp, part of 23-21, \$1,000. Deed to Samuel Lois G. Anglin by et al, to Elmer E. Deacon, tract in 14-32, \$150.

Mary E. Gibson et al to Elmer E. Deacon, 77 acres in 14-32, \$2,500.

Francis M. Berkett to William A. Strank, N. 1/4 of lot D, Niles' add., Plymouth, \$100.

J. S. Wickizer by and for deed to Jacob J. Hoffmann, lot 1, Hill's add., Argos, \$541.

Rebecca Crawford to Isaac Weaver, part of lots 82 and 83, Rose's add., Plymouth, \$250.

Thomas F. Hatton to Wm. J. Rouse, 54 acres in 18-31, \$5,400.

Katherine Spiesshofer to Calvie Bachman, four lots in Work's subdivision, Plymouth, \$100.

Cortland L. Morris to Mary Wiegler, 2 acres in 23-24, \$250.

Alonzo W. Barton to Emma J. Greer, part lot 1, Boley's 1st add., Bourbon, \$400.

William A. Redman to Alfred Nater, 52148 ft. in Follen's con add., Bremen, \$10.

Jacob Vollmer et al to Anna M. Ditty, lot 76, Vollmer & Sauer's con add., Bremen, \$175.

Anna M. Ditty to Adelle Schmidt, lot 2, Vollmer & Sauer's con add., Bremen, \$185.

James Shuman to Thomas Moshammer, 2 1/2 acres of ditch in 23-31, \$100.

Thomas J. Brown et al to Charles H. Hill et al, 80 acres in 23-23, \$6,000.

William S. Cook, by sheriff, to Sarah A. Sikes, and 1-7 of lots 9 and 1, Logan's add., LaPaz, \$125.

Nelson Phillips et al quit claim to Benjamin C. Peason, 40 acres in 21-31, \$100.

William G. Fendler et al to Franklin Tapp, lot 28, Mast's add., Bremen, \$800.

Lois C. Liffeld to Henry J. Zellers, 80 acres in 21-21, \$1,000.

## HIBBARD.

Mrs. S. J. Reid, Correspondent.

Oscar Voreis of near Harris visited friends at Hibbard Sunday. A number of Hibbard people attended the commencement at the Culver assembly building Friday evening although the weather was very unfavorable. Mrs. Peter Lichtenberger is very much under the weather. Jacob Lichtenberger and mother went to Antioch Sunday. William Lavering and wife of the Soldiers Home at Lafayette are visiting friends at this place and Burr Oak. Mrs. Chapman and daughter, Mrs. Trapp, stopped here on their way to Lapaz where Mrs. Trapp resides. Mrs. Chapman is in her 87th year and is real spry. Grandpa Albert of Elkhart has been visiting his son Martie and family for a few days, and returned last Tuesday. Grace Clemons returned from Kankakee Sunday and Chloe went to Kankakee the same evening.

Talk about Culver being a dull and quiet town, with two big fires and a sham battle inside of a fortnight!

## LOCAL ITEMS

The cherry crop is a large one in this vicinity.

Rev. Mr. Walmer drove 3,000 miles last year in his pastoral work.

See the great moving picture show at the assembly hall Saturday and Sunday nights.

The East side telephone substation will open this week with Miss Olive Hayes in charge.

Found, at the fire Tuesday, a purse containing money. The owner will please call at this office, prove property and pay for this notice.

For particulars of the motion picture show to be exhibited Saturday and Sunday nights at the assembly hall read the ad. on the last page.

The anti-Sunday baseball movement at Plymouth has surely met with an early frost. The Sunday games have already been resumed.

Mrs. Geo. Garn shows the Citizen a sample of the fine strawberries which her garden is producing. The largest of the collection measures 3 1/4 inches around.

The South Bend district Epworth league will hold its annual convention at Kewanna June 19. Culver will send as delegates Harley Davis and Frank Baker.

"The Drunkard's Dream," one of the most thrilling sights ever shown, will be exhibited in the moving picture show at the assembly hall Saturday and Sunday nights.

The San Francisco earthquake will be shown at the assembly auditorium in moving pictures Saturday and Sunday nights. These views are now drawing big houses in all the large cities.

C. S. Austin, residing 4 miles west of Plymouth, father of J. Leroy Austin who was principal of the Culver schools for one winter two years ago, died Saturday, aged about 43 years. He had been ill less than a week.

We learn from the Logansport Pharos that the Indianapolis Traction line is making special rates between Logansport and Culver. The first arrival here of a hot air car on the Traction will be met by the band and a delegation of promoters.

In a write-up of the Hoopston (Ill) fire department, of which Harry Saine of this place was a member for several years, the Chronicle refers to the Waterous gasoline engine as a machine that "does mighty good work." The engine has been in use for about six years.

Mrs. S. S. Chadwick has sent the Citizen a sample of her strawberries raised on Long Point. As they measured 5 inches in circumference it will be readily believed that a dozen filled a pint box. When the editor goes out to steal strawberries he will be irresistibly drawn to Mrs. Chadwick's patch.

## DELONG.

Miss Della Lakman, Correspondent.

Letcher Robinson and wife entertained the following at dinner Sunday: Charley Hiatt and wife, Lloyd Robinson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Shaidle and daughter. Mrs. Charley Terrell of Chicago is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Adams. Mrs. O. P. Scott has just returned from a visit to her parents at South Whitley. Daisy Meredith and Eunice Baker spent Sunday with Della Lakman. Mr. and Mrs. S. Heeter of Aldine are spending a few days with relatives and friends in Delong. The ball game between Lucerne and Delong Sunday resulted in favor of Delong 8 to 7.

## WASHINGTON.

O. P. Jones, Correspondent.

Martha Frye is visiting relatives here.

Miss Elsie Kriegg is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stella Karts, in South Bend.

John Peeples and wife took dinner with Ollie Jones and family Sunday.

Frank Kline and Roy Meyers took dinner with John Kline and family Sunday.

Miss Hattie Kriegg and Mr. Skinner were married at South Bend Wednesday of last week. They arrived here on Wednesday evening to visit a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kriegg. They will make their future home in South Bend.

## Correspondence

### BURR OAK.

G. A. Maxey, Correspondent.

C. Emigh has taken charge of an extra gang of men and is putting in sidetracks at several points between Fort Wayne and Chicago and will lay the double track between Osborne and Chicago. During his absence Melvin Leighty will have charge of his section. If the test for gravel proves satisfactory the Nickel Plate will put in a steam shovel here in the pit and take out large amounts of gravel for improvements at various points. Ice cream supper June 23, benefit U. B. church. The "Gleaners" have papered and otherwise repaired and fitted up their hall until it looks beautiful. It is expected that the Church of God will hold the state conference at Burr Oak in September. Elder John Wince says our invitation is the first one received and will have consideration among those received later. The condition of Frank Zink remains unimproved. Miss Hazel Garn is at Akron, O., visiting her grandparents. Mrs. John Barr and daughter Sylvia of Topeka, Kas., visited last week with the family of G. A. Maxey. Mrs. Hill, sister of Mrs. R. M. Carreus, and Miss Marshall of Chalmers, Ind., visited here last week. Mrs. C. M. Houghton of Chicago is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Overmyer. Zina and Ernie Overmyer, who have been working in at Lincoln, Neb., returned home last Friday night. Quite a number from this place attended the Antioch meetings Sunday. F. F. Overmyer of Chicago spent Sunday here with his father, Fronthin Overmyer. Miss Maude Maxey went on Monday to Valparaiso where she has taken up a scientific course of study. Stephen Coleman is improving from injuries received in the street car wreck at Lafayette. D. E. Vanveator will preach at the Church of God next Sunday evening. Morris Fishburn moved to Culver this week. Melvin Leighty will occupy the house vacated by Mr. F. Dan Mitchell has moved into the house not long since vacated by David Aley. The Children's day services by the two Sunday schools in the U. B. church were a grand success and enjoyed by all present. Mrs. Mary Thornberg's condition is still unimproved and quite critical. The Burr Oak reporter invites his readers to send him such items as they wish to see in the Citizen.

Stop at the Dept. Store and see their complete line of furniture.

W. F. Cook, one of the Citizen's subscribers living near Mt. Hope, favored us with a call yesterday.

Sewing machines from \$15 up at the Culver Dept. Store.

### OAK GROVE.

H. Barnes was quite sick the past week but is much better now.

Miss Clara Glass of Fort Wayne is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glass.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bottorff and little daughter are visiting friends at Culver.

Mrs. Alies Barkins of Linkville, this state, has been visiting friends here during the past week.

The big rains of last week helped the corn which is now looking fine. Some have to replant for the third time on account of cut-worms.

Mrs. Freece of Plymouth has returned to her home after visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Link Rausbottom, and other friends, for the past two weeks.

Mrs. E. E. Barnes and Miss Meda Kinsey attended Christian Endeavor at Oak Grove Sunday evening. Not many were present, but the meeting was good.

Miss Blanche Ransbottom visited at Donaldson last week. She was brought home Sunday morning by Miss Minnie Edwards who spent the day with Blanche.

Mrs. Dan Zumbach is still poorly. She does not improve rapidly. Her daughter, Mrs. Ida Reeves, who has been visiting her for several weeks, has returned home.

Mr. Paul Snyder met with a serious accident. He fell against a barb wire fence, and caught his hand on the barbs, tearing the inside of it badly. It is much inflamed and swollen.

Miss Barbara Reegs and Miss Elsie Cramer were home Sunday to visit their respective parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reegs and Mr. and Mrs. George Van Kirk. The girls are working not far from Culver.

A merry crowd sat down to a fine dinner on Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Joel Kinsey's. Those present were Mrs. Leunda Kinsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barnes and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kinsey. All, including the family, seemed to enjoy themselves.

Mr. DeLong of Donaldson preached a very interesting sermon at Snyder school house on Sunday. We are sorry to say there was not a very large attendance. He was accompanied by his wife and son and they took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Currens.

### MOUNT HOPE.

Miss Della Edgington, Correspondent.

Edna and Clara Wilfret spent Sunday with Ethel Edgington. Rev. Rogers and wife and George Truax and wife spent Sunday at Wm. Cavender's. Della Edgington and Chloe Barger are attending college at Rochester. Maggie McGrew returned home from North Manchester last Friday. Mrs. Jessie Braum visited her brother at Peru last week. Mrs. Nora Goodman and boys attended Decoration at the Curtis cemetery last Sunday.

## Free Summer Outing.

Booklet, containing list of the amusement resorts and quiet summer homes on the Nickel Plate Road. Call on agent or address C. A. Melin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne Ind., or B. F. Horner, G. P. A., Cleveland, O. je7w4(857)

Mrs. Golda Thompson, Correspondent.

Mrs. Flagg visited last week at M. R. Cline's. Misses Clea and Wilda Wilhelm of South Bend are visiting Madge Wilson. Jennie Smith returned Saturday after a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Dorra Brocksmith of Kewanna. Mrs. Ella Babcock of Germany came Friday to attend the commencement exercises. Mrs. Bertha Cagle and son Charles were excursionists to Martinsville Sunday. They say the doctor is improving nicely and will return home Wednesday. Grandma Stevens from Hammond and Mrs. Nancy Wiser from Marion visited last week Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Stevens. The Ladies' aid will meet with Mrs. Jane Bigley Thursday afternoon, June 14. Mrs. Adanson is very ill at this writing. Services next Saturday evening at 7:30. Mrs. Charles Jamison and son Russell visited with the George Davis family last week. Mrs. Nancy Wiser of Marion visited with her niece, Mrs. Geo. Davis, over Sunday. Sidney Kinsland of St. Louis, took dinner with Lloyd Davis last Friday.

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## Notice to Bidders.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1906,

at 3 o'clock p. m., at the office of Dr. O. A. Rea, in the Town of Culver City, Marshall county, Indiana, receive bids for the construction and erection of a school building in said town. Plans and specifications therefor have been prepared and can be examined at the office of Dr. O. A. Rea and Dr. E. E. Parker of Culver City, Marshall county, Indiana.

All bidders must deposit with their bids a certified check payable to the undersigned, conditioned that the successful bidder will enter into a contract for the construction of said building. The form of contract, which the successful bidder will be required to enter into, may be seen and examined at the office of Dr. Rea and Dr. Parker aforesaid.

All bids must be sealed bids and the undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Dated this 11th day of June, 1906.

IT FRANKLIN OVERMYER.

## Electrical Supplies

The best place to buy your Dry Batteries, Ward Oil, Gasoline Engine, Cylinder Oil, 75 Gasoline, Wire, Arbutus, Cylinder Head, Packing, Switches, Spark Plugs, Wires and Cables is of

**HARRY SAINE** At the Cash Store.

We lead in Electrical and Gasoline Engine Supplies—all others follow.

When your gasoline engine fails to work call on

**Harry Saine** At the Cash Store.

## Culver Assembly Hall

Saturday and Sunday Nights, June 16 and 17, 1906

## San Francisco Earthquake Disaster!

Now being shown in all the larger cities to overcrowded houses. In motion pictures we show the Ruins of the city, the great Cliff House with the Ocean Bathing Scene, etc.

## A Drama in Mid-Air

America's Greatest Motion Picture

## Funniest of All Moving Pictures!

## The Drunkard's Dream

By request will show the Great Train Robbery; the Latest Illustrated Songs and Music.

Prices: 10c and 25c

## Culver Tabernacle

Saturday and Sunday Nights June 16 and 17

## A Two Hours' Show

## WILLIAM GRUBB

PLUMBER

All Work Guaranteed to be Sanitary

Shop in Rear of Tin Shop, Culver

# A LINE OF MARVELS



**The Greatest Collection of Reliable and Up-to-Date Footwear to be found here.**

**Splendid variety of Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear, Duck and Straw Hats, Bathing Suits for ladies, gents and the little folks. Two hundred pieces of the newest weaves in hot weather fabrics for waists, skirts or full suits.**

**The busiest Grocery Department, with all the good things to be found in season. Call us up--our telephone number is 25.**

## THE SURPRISE, Culver's Big Double Store

