

PERSONAL POINTERS

Brief Mention of Culverites and Their Friends Who Have Come and Gone

Rev. F. B. Walmer is attending the fair at Bremen.

O. T. Goss and wife are visitors at the Bremen fair this week.

Otto Stabenow and family have been spending several days in Chicago.

Levi Osborn is taking a two weeks' vacation from Slattery's store.

Mrs. Levi Lenon of Camden was the guest of her son, S. J. Lenon, last week.

Mrs. Eli Spencer of Mishawaka visited Culver friends the fore part of the week.

Rev. L. E. Smith of Leiter's Ford visited Pastor Walmer Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Replogle were in South Bend from Saturday until Tuesday.

Beach Lawn cottage was closed Tuesday and the Sherrin family returned to Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tribbett of Fort Wayne are visiting Mrs. Tribbett's brother, S. J. Lenon.

Mrs. Elnora Asper is at Fort Wayne for a ten days' visit with her sister, Mrs. Minnie Zechiel.

Harry Mensor has taken a position as bookkeeper with the Oliver Plow company in South Bend.

Mrs. Chas. Stahl and Miss Elizabeth Duddleson attended a county W. C. T. U. convention at Bremen last week.

Mrs. W. H. Porter and Mrs. S. E. Medbourn visited the Meredith family at Denver on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Wm. Foss went to Indianapolis Monday to attend the grand lodge, K. of P., as a delegate from Mar-mont lodge, 231.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Medbourn and Misses Rose and Julia Moss took dinner with Geo. Davis and family Sunday.

Harley Davis, who is attending DePauw university, has written home that he likes the school, and that he is as happy as a lark.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Poor left for Chicago on Tuesday to reside. Mr. Poor has a position with the Swanson Moving Picture company.

Rev. H. A. Michael, the new pastor of the Reformed church, is moving to Culver this week to take possession of the refitted parsonage.

John Zechiel, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zechiel, Mrs. Wm. Zechiel and Mrs. Louis Zechiel attended the funeral of Wm. Zehner at Plymouth Tuesday.

Rollin Bentley, who has been spending the summer at his old home, Montezuma, has returned to spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. John Buswell.

Mail Carrier Ezra Hawkins is taking his vacation and in company with Grover Filar, Elza and Lottie Hawkins, will start today for an auto trip to Fostoria, O.

T. E. Slattery and family returned on Saturday from their three weeks' trip through the East which included Jamestown, Washington, New York, Niagara and Cleveland.

W. H. Clark has returned from Washington to assist Prof. Everman during the next month in the scientific work which the U. S. Fish commission is prosecuting at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Dillon entertained the following guests at dinner Sunday: A. J. Dillon and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Braoket of Rochester and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kuhn and three children of Plymouth, all of whom made up two auto loads. The daughter and two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn are ex-

ceptionally clever musicians, the daughter playing the piano and the sons the violin and flute. Clara and Susie Shilling were present in the afternoon.

Mrs. Elza Cromley of Indiana Harbor and Miss Olive Hayes, who is attending a commercial school in South Bend, were over-Sunday visitors with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Saine returned yesterday from an absence of three weeks at Hoopston, Ill., where Mrs. Saine's mother was ill. The invalid returned with them and may remain all winter.

Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Medbourn at Oak Knoll were Mr. and Mrs. Ozias Duddleson of South Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Medbourn, Logansport, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Medbourn, Clarence, Harry and Bessie Medbourn and Master Frankie McLane.

The Lake View.

The Lake View hotel closed last Wednesday and Capt. McCoy left for Fort Wayne on Monday to resume his management of the Pennsylvania Lines hotel at that point. The Lake View's 1907 season has been the most successful in its history. Since its opening early in June it has been full practically all of the time, and on many occasions it has been necessary to turn guests away. Capt. McCoy is the most genial of landlords, and he is efficiently assisted by his wife and daughter who disseminate hospitality and the home feeling among the guests.

Whether the hotel will ever be rebuilt or enlarged is still an open question. The company some time ago prepared plans for a new house in view of its possible lease to the Culvers, but up to date the project remains undecided. That a larger and more modern house would pay there is no doubt, and it is asserted that it would also be a paying proposition to keep a portion of the house open all winter.

The Osborn Road.

The petitioners for the Osborn gravel road on the line between Marshall and Fulton counties appeared before the county commissioners of the two counties on Monday as did the viewers with their report. The report was accepted and the road sustained. The case has been continued until the 29th when it will come before the commissioners of both counties for a final hearing.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding on the part of some of the remonstrators regarding this road which is not to have a surface of gravel 30 feet wide and 18 inches deep as they had been informed, but 12 feet wide and only 9 inches deep in the center sloping down to 6 inches on the outside. There has been no intention at any time of adding a dressing of macadam to this road.

Got Him--We Hope.

A man giving his name as Perry Howell, believed to be the same fellow who cut an imaginary financial swath in Rochester, Kewanee, and Delong where he attempted to marry a Fulton county girl, and who has since been engaged in fictitious business transactions at Peru, Wabash, Huntington, Marion, Portland, Anderson and other places, is now in jail in Indianapolis.—Rochester Republican.

The man who operated in this section gave the name of C. W. J. Hull. However, so versatile a character would be likely to use any name that suited his fancy.

Death of Wm. Zehner.

Word was received by relatives here this (Friday) morning from Cando, N. D., announcing the death of Wm. Zehner. Mr. Zehner went to Dakota about six weeks ago where he was visiting his daughter, Mrs. George Long. He was one of the oldest residents in Marshall county, being nearly 75 years of age.—Independent.

CLEAN UP LAFAYETTE

The Academy Football Eleven Score a Victory in the Season's Initial Game on Saturday.

The football team of the academy opened its season after the manner of former teams by winning a decisive victory with 22 points on the credit side of their account while their opponents, Lafayette high school, failed to cross the line for a single touchdown. The field was soft and slippery as a result of the two days' downpour which continued until Saturday morning but the team succeeded in showing its mettle just the same. The slipperiness caused several runs to be spoiled, however, by the man's losing his footing just when clear of all opponents. In the last half Haskins had dodged all the Lafayette men and had a clear field to the goal but a slip in the mud caused him to fall and, in an instant the other men had tackled him. The work of the ends and the entire back field was especially gratifying to Coach Hyney. He regards the ends, Yarnell and Janson, as two of the best that Culver has ever had. Their work in getting down the field after punts and forward passes and in blocking plays was quick, accurate and effective. These two men are evidently the discovery of the season. The half backs also made a fine showing, both Mason and Haskins getting into the plays quickly and losing no time in getting off with the ball. Kistler at full back also practically made certain that he could hold the position during the season. Balcom at quarter played in the usual reliable way of last year. The work of the center of the line was only fair and Captain Hyney has not yet decided definitely upon the men to fill the positions permanently.

A series of chapel talks upon various phases of academy life have been in order during the last few days. Upon the opening of the academic work Colonel Fleet gave the boys a brief talk upon the necessity of getting a good

Railroad Business at Culver.

The summer season of 1907 has been the most profitable in the history of Culver station. The sale of tickets alone, in the ordinary way at the window, has run from \$300 to \$1200 per month greater from May 1 to Sept. 1 than for the corresponding months last year. This does not include the academy business. The freight receipts also show an increase.

The patronage of the road is getting so large here that better depot facilities are needed. One small waiting room is all the accommodation provided for both men and women, and the agent is handicapped by his inadequate quarters. A modern station building is no more than Culver's due, in view of the local revenue received by the company. It should have separate waiting rooms for men and women and toilet conveniences. A freight house is needed. Under present conditions the depot platform, the elevator and empty cars are utilized for storing and sheltering freight. This is not an up-to-date condition of affairs for a great and wealthy corporation. The Pennsylvania company has the means and should have the pride to keep its station facilities at this place equal to the needs of its own service as well as the public, and up to the high standard maintained in the landscape features of the station grounds.

Lost—Black leather pocket-book between academy gymnasium and railroad crossing near Bogardus residence. Finder return to Citizen office and receive reward.

start and then keeping the work up to the standard every day. On different mornings Major Adams and Major Gignilliat gave the battalion some sound advice in military work and the necessity of every cadet's taking pride in his share of keeping Culver at the head of the "Big Six" among the military schools.

Contrary to the custom in most schools baseball has also been taken up this fall. A meeting was called Saturday night by Captains Hyney and McNagney and fifty men reported as candidates for positions. Most of them have already played on high school and prep school teams. Fall practice will be begun right away under the coaching of Captain McNagney.

An attempt will be made this winter to keep up the glee club organization that did such good work in the Summer school. A meeting of the men interested was held on Saturday night and plans for the work discussed. Cadets Everitt, Keplinger and Hoffman R. are the prime movers in the movement to give the academy a good glee club this winter.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman preached to the cadets Sunday morning. His theme was "Christ in the Bible" and was based upon Psalms 45:8, "All thy garments smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory palaces."

Artillery work was begun Tuesday. The old cadets not engaged as drill masters were turned over to Capt. Bays for this drill and the four field pieces were again put into service after being housed all summer.

The following temporary assignments to the staff have been made: Young W., adjutant; Balcom, hospital lieutenant; Whitehead, librarian.

At the Postoffice.

Rev. Mr. Nicely is extending a helping hand in the postoffice during the extra labor entailed this month. Culver is one of the representative offices selected for supplying statistics of the mail matter forwarded. This calls for weighing every piece of mail—letters, cards, newspapers and packages, and tabulating the results. Commencing on the 12th and continuing seven days every particle of postage will also have to be computed and recorded. During the making up of outgoing mails patrons need not be surprised if they find the windows closed. Postmasters are instructed to use every means necessary in order to carefully comply with the requirements of the work.

Four Generations Present.

Last Sunday was the occasion of a very happy gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Osborn, Miss Leta being 2 years of age on that day. Four generations of the Osborn family were present. Seventeen guests in all did ample justice to a most bountifully spread table, and all united in wishing that the little miss may have many more as pleasant anniversaries.

The returns show that Oklahoma has voted for prohibition. This adds another large state to the dry area, though it must be admitted that there is a great difference between voting for prohibition and enforcing it. Oklahoma no doubt has an interesting conflict ahead involving the drug store, blind pig and kindred industries.

The Frost Record.

Farmers have one thing to dread and that is an early frost. Experts say that a frost this month will destroy a great deal of corn. The most of the corn will not mature until late, and it will be susceptible to damage by a frost that under usual circumstances would do very little harm.

Farmers will be interested in the statement that during the past twenty years frost has fallen but twice prior to the middle of September. These exceptions were in 1888 and 1890, when it came on the 13th. In 1900 frost fell Sept. 17, and in 1889 there was frost on the 18th. In 1897 frost fell Sept. 30, and in 1887 on the 24th. In 1889 there was frost on the 26th, and in 1891 on Oct. 5. In 1902, the year of marvelous prosperity, all records were broken when frost held off until Nov. 23.—Champaign Gazette.

Temperance Talks.

Four splendid addresses were given in the Reformed church last week by Mrs. Trego, national W. C. T. U. worker. On Thursday afternoon her lecture was to women only, and on Friday evening she gave a talk illustrated with stereopticon views in which the physiological effects of alcohol on the human system were startlingly portrayed, and life in the slums and the homes of drunkards reproduced from actual instances. The Culver W. C. T. U. feel that Mrs. Trego's visit has been a great inspiration to them.

A Protracted Meeting.

A series of meetings will begin at the Christian church Monday evening, Oct. 7. The preaching will be done by the pastor, Rev. F. A. Coyle. Miss Margaret Windsor of Muncie, Ind., a singing evangelist of large experience, will have charge of the song service. You are cordially invited to these services. "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord."—Is. 1:18.

An Additional Well.

The Water company has contracted with R. S. McFarland to drive another well. The new well will be 6 inches in diameter which should furnish a supply, in addition to the three 4-inch wells now in use, sufficient for any contingency.

Mail Carrier Steve Smith came in from his route yesterday with a borrowed horse and buggy and an assortment of bruises on his person. His own nag pulled its bridle off against a mail box and ran away smashing the buggy. Smith was knocked down and ran over while trying to stop the horse. The whereabouts of the animal is unknown at the time Smith reported the item.

Carter Smith closed his laundry this week and returned to Indianapolis. His season has been a busy one, requiring a force of ten.

Heat is What You Want.

Most every coal will burn, but what you want is coal that will give heat while burning. We have the hottest thing in the market.

Take down the receiver and order your winter's supply of good coal from Culver City Grain & Coal Co.

Evangelical Church.

Preaching at Germany on next Sunday morning immediately after Sunday school. In the evening there will be preaching in town. Everybody invited to come.

F. B. WALMER, Pastor.

New Comers.

Born, Sept. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lytal of Burr Oak, a girl. Born, Sept. 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Hemminger, a girl.

Auction Sale.

Saturday, Oct. 12, at Austin's livery barn, Culver, at 1 o'clock, a combination sale of cattle, horses, carriages and wagons, farm implements, stoves and miscellaneous articles of everyday use. H. H. Austin, manager, and N. J. Fairchild, auctioneer.

THE WEEK IN CULVER

Little Items of Local Happenings Interest to People in Town and Country

—The W. C. T. U. will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30 with M. S. S. Smith.

—U. S. Burkett had an auction sale of his hotel and restaurant fixtures last Saturday.

—Wm. E. Washburn of Culver and Miss Grace Ross of Plymouth were married in Plymouth recently.

—It may not be the result of the blind tiger law, but fishermen report very little doing out on the bars.

—For the first time this season the street concert by the band was annulled on last Friday on account of rain.

—It is said there are between 60 and 70 new cadets at the academy this fall who stand 6 feet and over in height.

—Have you ever noticed that no matter how styles may change the shape of the stocking remains practically the same?

—Will Rea has entered upon his fourth year in the state university instead of the third as was stated in the Citizen last week.

—Josh Buckheiser caught a string of twenty large blue gill Monday forenoon, but in the afternoon on the same grounds the fish refused to bite.

—What is most needed is a fish law that will prevent the fellow in the boat alongside of you from catching a string of beauties while you don't get a bite.

—The George VanKirk farm of 80 acres, about 3 miles northeast of Ober, has been sold by the Union Trust company of Indianapolis to Wm. Feece for \$2,200.

—Prof. Hahn's house, opposite the site of the old school building, is completed and as soon as the furnace arrives the family will move into their cozy new home.

—All Saints' guild will meet with Mrs. Irwin on the East side next Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 8. A full attendance is especially desired as there is important business.

—A woman came into the Citizen office the other day and wanted us to print her husband's name on his new dinner bucket. We had to refuse as we had no tintype.

—City water service has been taken by Charley Hayes, Urias Mensor, G. R. Howard, the Citizen Dr. Wiseman, J. O. Ferrier, the new bank building and the Osborn hotel. Other properties stand in line to be connected as soon as the work can be done.

—Wm. Harris and Fred Hill escaped from the county jail last Monday night. With an iron bar which some one passed through the unsecured window they pounded a hole through the stone floor and passed out through the basement. Hill voluntarily returned the next day.

—The 27th birthday of Fred Cole was celebrated last Friday at the Palmer House in a becoming and happy fashion. His father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. I. S. Cole of Chicago, graced the occasion with their presence, and a supper of unusually attractive appointments, including the regulator birthday cake, was served.

—E. Church has purchased the Bennett news agency. Mr. Bennett leaves this week for Cincinnati to resume his former position with the Union News company a manager of the stock room and bookkeeper for the superintendent. His headquarters are in the Grand Central station. He has been a good citizen of Culver and everybody will regret to see him leave.

The Mystery OF Carney-Croft

By JOSEPH BROWN COOKE

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CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"Well," I said, thoughtfully. "Dr. MacArdel put her through a course of spouts that made a strong, hearty man faint away twice, and yet she never said a word nor moved a muscle."

"How delightfully interesting!" said Miss Weston. "I should never have dreamed from her appearance that she had so much fortitude. What could Dr. MacArdel have done that was so thrilling?"

"Oh, he didn't do much," I returned. "He just asked some questions about the things that had been going on, but he did it in a way that was very effective. We wanted to learn who wrote the mysterious note that I had received on the night of my arrival."

"And so this Mrs. Bruce really wrote them both, did she?" asked Miss Weston, with continued interest. "What a horrible creature she must be!"

"I don't believe she is exactly horrible," I said, cautiously, "but she certainly wrote the second note, and whoever wrote that one must have written the first as well."

"Wouldn't it be interesting if some more would come?" cried Miss Weston, enthusiastically. "I think it would be the greatest fun in the world!"

"You might change your mind if it really happened," I said with a smile. "These things are well enough after they are explained, but before that time, they strike one rather seriously, as I know from experience."

"Well, I'd be willing to try it just for once," said Miss Weston, confidently. "I'm simply crazy to see what a real good mystery is like at first hand."

As I chanced to move my plate a folded paper was disclosed and I hastily slipped it into my lap and read it surreptitiously. It said:

"You have not kept Miss Carney and her friends away. Do not be surprised if the ghosts return."

"Your wish is granted, Miss Weston," I exclaimed, holding it up in my hand. "Here is one of the spook notes this very minute. It is under my plate."

"Oh, do let me take it!" she entreated, and I passed it to her by way of Miss Carney, who read it thoughtfully before handing it to her friend.

The moment Miss Watson saw the paper a most unaccountable thing occurred. Her face blanched and she swayed in her seat for an instant as if in danger of falling, but regaining her self-control in another moment, she exclaimed:

"How silly I am! This ridiculous note made me quite dizzy for a minute. Where did you say you found it, Mr. Ware? Under your plate, here at the table? Why, some one must be playing a joke on us all!"

"No doubt," I returned, watching her closely. "But it may prove to be a very serious joke. You see, a thing of this kind is more startling than one would expect. I've grown rather used to it myself, but you seem to be quite upset over it."

"Oh, it's just for the moment," said Miss Weston, with a forced laugh. "I didn't get much sleep last night and this thing came on me so suddenly and unexpectedly that it quite took my breath away."

A moment later she left the table on some trivial pretext, and Miss Carney called the butler, who had left us to our coffee before this conversation began, and questioned him closely as to the affairs of the morning. He said that he had laid the plates himself not long before we came down to breakfast and that while he had not been in the room all the time he was positive that no one could have entered without his knowledge.

"It looks as if you must have slipped it under your plate yourself, Mr. Ware," said Miss Carney in a bantering tone that ill betokened her true frame of mind. "There doesn't seem to be any other explanation. And do you really think the ghosts will come back again? I shall not let you go away until they are permanently suppressed, you may be sure."

"I know I appear to be guilty," I replied with a laugh, "but I assure you I am not. You are merely having a taste of the same mysterious phenomena that I myself saw here last summer. I cannot say whether the ghosts will return or not, but I scarcely think they will. If they do, we know where to go to discourage them."

ous at first, but we soon explained them without the slightest difficulty." As I said these words I thanked my lucky stars that I had taken the precaution to keep Miss Carney in ignorance concerning the cigar case and the odor of the rags that we found in Jenks' possession. For my part, the mystery of Carney-Croft seemed to be growing deeper and deeper, and yet I felt it my duty to my hostess to make as light of the matter as possible, especially in the presence of her other guests.

After breakfast Miss Carney and I walked down toward the river together and passed the spot where MacArdel had questioned Jenks and the widow.

"This is where you saw the ghosts, isn't it?" asked Miss Carney, with a little nervous shudder.

"Yes," I replied, "and we could have captured them, too, if we had not been so sure that we already had bigger game in our hands."

"I do hope they won't come back again," she said with a shiver. "I'm almost as much upset over it as Annie was. But she is not at all well, Mr. Ware. Do you know, I really think she is growing weaker and weaker every day. Her spirits keep her up and all that, but she certainly hasn't the strength she used to have."

"I suppose that is why the note affected her so," I returned. "You remember, she was actually calling for some ghostly manifestation only a moment before, and yet you must have noticed how completely she lost her head when I found the paper?"

"But not until she had read it," said Miss Carney. "She didn't seem to mind it at all until then, you know."

"It almost seemed to me that she recognized the writing," I said guardedly. "Did you ever see it before?"

I handed Miss Carney the note, which was in the flowing hand of the Widow Bruce as MacArdel and I had

could tell by the way she spoke and when she opened the door to answer me she wouldn't let me see her face." "Perhaps she is a trifle ashamed of her ignominious collapse at the table this morning after she had expressed so much bravery only the moment before," I suggested. "She was evidently deeply affected all of a sudden, you know."

"Yes," said Miss Carney, soberly, "and I don't understand it at all. But I am sure she knows nothing about the writing. How could she, Mr. Ware, when I cannot recognize it myself? It was just a nervous attack, of course, but I wish she did not take it so seriously, for the least little thing uses her up so."

Nothing was said at the luncheon table about the affair of the morning, and Miss Weston's vacant chair seemed to give an air of gloom to the whole party.

In the afternoon I wandered about the grounds by myself, trying to decide what I ought to do. The quandary I was in was not one to be easily surmounted, for, while I realized that my duty to Miss Carney, as well as my own personal inclinations in the matter, called upon me most imperatively to clear up this mystery promptly and at any cost, I was still convinced that Miss Weston's share in the affair was entirely unexpected by her and due to no wilful act of her own, and the pathetic appeal in her eyes when I handed her Mrs. Bruce's letter was enough to make me preserve her secret faithfully for the present at least.

It was beginning to grow dark as I turned to go back to the house and, when about half way up the "ghost walk," as we had jokingly named the path that led to the river, I saw Miss Weston coming slowly toward me. She must have heard my step at the same instant, and, looking up, she hastened to my side and laid her hand on my



"I Cannot Tell You Now."

seen it on that eventful night in the summer. She studied it carefully for some time and then said:

"No, it is totally unfamiliar to me. I hardly think that Annie knows anything about it, either. It was merely her weakness that upset her, Mr. Ware. You cannot realize how feeble she is."

We returned to the house as the morning mail arrived and it chanced to be handed to me for distribution. As I sorted over the letters I came across one for Miss Weston and it was addressed in the now well-known hand of the Bruce woman and had been posted in the village the day before. I stuffed it in my pocket without comment, and when I had an opportunity to hand it to its owner, she returned my significant glance with a look of such pathetic appeal that I knew she was innocent of any wrong doing, and that, at the most, she had become unwittingly entangled in this almost unfathomable mystery, which seemed to grow from hour to hour.

CHAPTER XVI.

From Another Angle.

Miss Carney knew nothing of the letter that Miss Weston had received from Mrs. Bruce, and when I saw her again, just before luncheon, she expressed great concern over her friend's condition.

"Do you know, Mr. Ware," she said anxiously, "Annie was dreadfully upset over that note this morning. She has shut herself in her room all day and even refuses to see me. I have just tried to persuade her to come down to luncheon, but she won't do it, and says she doesn't want anything to do with it. She has so little strength now that I scarcely know how to have her go without her meals in this way, and then, she has been crying, too, which is very bad for her and a

arm while her bosom rose and fell, her eyes filled with tears, and her form trembled with suppressed emotion.

"Oh, Mr. Ware," she whispered, "you were so good this morning not to let any one see that letter. It was so foolish of them to send it in that way, right through the mail, though there was only a chance that anyone but a servant would have seen it. You won't tell of it, Mr. Ware? I know you won't," she sobbed softly. "I beg of you, Mr. Ware; I beg of you, do not speak of it for a few days at least, until I can find out what should be done."

I led her to a seat by the side of the path and tried to calm her with reassuring words, but her nervousness seemed only to increase.

"I cannot tell you now what I know about it all," she went on, wiping away the tears that flowed freely down her face. "Oh, it's too terrible even to think of, and yet no one has done any wrong. You must trust me implicitly, Mr. Ware, and the time may come when I can tell you everything. But not now, I even know very little about it myself, and that little chills the very blood in my veins. May God forgive me," she murmured; "it is all my fault, and yet I have done no wrong. You must believe that, Mr. Ware, as you would believe your own senses, and trust me in everything, or I shall go mad!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Go to England to Marry.

Every year from 800 to 1,200 couples go to England from the continent, mostly from Germany, to get married. To comply with the conditions of the English law the bride usually comes over first, stays one night in a hotel and gives notice of the marriage on the following day. Then the man arrives and the ceremony takes place. It is generally by license, as otherwise both would have to be in Eng-

FOOL THE PEOPLE

MOTTO OF "GET-RICH-QUICK" MEN AND FAKIRS.

HOW SCHEMES ARE WORKED

Desire to Get "Something for Nothing" is Played Upon—Exercise of Common Sense Would End Graft.

"You can fool some of the people part of the time, but you can fool others all the time," seems to be a motto of the get-rich-quick men and "gold brick" operators. Pages of the daily and weekly press may be filled with warnings to readers to be on the lookout for swindlers, yet many who are credited with intelligence will keep right on biting at baits thrown out to them by various concerns who sell "cats in bags."

Psychologists say that every person has a weak spot somewhere in the brain. It seems that this softness is commonly manifested in false reasoning that frequently one can get something for nothing. Understanding this desire on part of the majority, the fakirs bait their hooks accordingly. There are large concerns which have built up great enterprises by representing to the people that with each bill of goods purchased the buyer gets "something for nothing."

Just think of a "graft" like this that will draw \$1,800 worth of soap orders in a single month from a town of 10,000 people! But this is just what has been done within the past few months. Just think of wives of grocers and dry goods merchants in large cities joining "soap clubs" and paying a dollar each month to a foreign concern just to secure a premium, while their husbands could supply them at half the cost all the soap and the premium too! Yet such is the drawing power of "the something for nothing" argument, if the Creator gave these women common sense, they little know how to utilize it.

Some means should be devised to tax directly or indirectly the concerns in foreign cities that seek to do business directly with consumers through the mails. At present they are protected by the interstate commerce law. These concerns make their money by dealing with the people of some community, where they pay no taxes direct or license fees.

The merchants of the town are taxed upon the business they do. Is this proposition a fair one? The foreign insurance companies doing business in a state must pay a license fee for so doing. Why not compel the foreign mercantile concern to do the same? Our national laws should be so constructed as to provide that there be a tax on the amount of business transacted in a state by any mercantile concern in another state, unless the business be transacted by concerns which pay taxes within the state for the doing of such business.

D. M. CARR.

FOR GREATER ECONOMY.

Manufacturing Drifting Closer to Fields Where Raw Material is Produced.

Economy in every industry is becoming more pronounced year after year. Manufacturing centers are drifting toward locations where the raw materials can be secured at lower cost. During the past ten years cotton manufacturing in the south has increased more than a hundred per cent, and there has been a decrease in the production of textile manufacturing centers in the New England states in proportion to the increase in consumption. A score of years ago the great flour manufacturing centers were in New York and other eastern states. To-day the west controls manufactures of flour and cereal foods. When mills are located in centers of wheat and corn producing sections in number sufficient to utilize the crops of local territory, it will work a benefit to the farmers of the land in the saving of what is now paid in freight rates or raw products to manufacturing centers, and the distribution cost to consumers of the land. Every farmer can help better conditions and help himself by giving his support to local manufacturing enterprises.

An Advertising Trick.

Every reader of newspapers who has the power of observation knows the deception practiced in advertising. Often a fine picture of a stove or some other article has in large figures a price given which is a third of what the real worth of the article is, and the rest of the advertisement so skillfully worded as to give the impression that it is the article illustrated that is sent for the low price. This is for the purpose of securing an order for an article which, when received is found to be far different from what the person who sent the order expects to receive. How would the home merchant fare should he advertise in the same manner? Would he not be placed on the list of tricksters?

Building Up Trusts.

During the past ten years billions of dollars have been sent to the large cities by the residents of rural communities, and these billions have been used in building up trusts that work against the best interests of the masses who reside in agricultural sections. Is it not time to awaken to

MAKING CHEAP GOODS. Low Prices Too Often Mean Inferior Articles.

Efforts to cheapen cost of production of numerous classes of goods and to place them on the market in competition with well advertised lines, and at much lower price, has influenced not too honest manufacturers to turn out very inferior articles. So long as they can be made attractive in exterior appearance so as to please those whose tastes are for the "showy" seems to be the only consideration. In the manufacture of stoves and ranges particularly is there great opportunity for fraud. In different cities of the middle west are large concerns that make a specialty of manufacturing stoves to supply dealers who depend on cheapness to secure sales. These manufacturers buy from junk dealers all classes of old iron, and this remelted and worked over enters largely into their manufactured articles. The result is that a stove is produced that while it appears to be all right, a few months' use will prove it to be almost worthless. The tensile strength is not there, the metal is rotten and brittle, and the expansion caused by the heat makes it warp and crack. The linings are of the poorest material.

One of the tricks employed is the use of old sheet iron for lining. Throughout the south and in many of the large northern cities the manufacture of artificial ice is extensively carried on. Galvanized iron cans of the capacity of a 300-pound ice-cream are used, and in every large plant thousands of cans are in use. The ammonia that is used in the process of freezing soon causes the cans to corrode, and then they are rendered useless for the purpose required. The stove manufacturing concerns buy up these discarded cans, and use them for lining stoves. It can be judged that the life of the stove in this way is shortened, but as the stoves are never intended to last long, the lining is as good as the other material which enters into their composition. In appearance these stoves are all that can be desired, but their wearing and durable qualities are not half that of a properly made stove should be. They are often sold at as high prices as the best article, but more frequently are disposed of as "big bargains," and are dealt in extensively by concerns that advertise themselves as "manufacturers," and do business "direct with the consumers" through the mails. Makers of stoves who put out brands of goods known to be standard never resort to such methods, as one inferior stove might result in the loss of a dozen sales, and no reputable stove dealer or hardware merchant would handle the goods.

D. M. CARR.

HOME NEWSPAPERS.

Are Factors in the Enlightenment of the People.

This is an era when the business man who would succeed must place the right value upon publicity. This is the most enlightened era the world has ever known. Only a small percentage of the people, particularly among the English speaking, cannot read and write, and in fact it is a rare thing to find an illiterate person in any American community.

In every farmer's house can be found from one to a dozen newspapers and periodicals.

The old-style farmer is fast passing, and there is a general admission that intelligence, in fact scientific training is needed on the farm as well as in the business house and factory. With telephones, daily rural delivery service and every innovation of civilization, the American farmer is fast becoming noted among the educated and advanced classes. They are readers, thinkers and logicians. Growing generations in agricultural communities have all the advantages that the youth of cities have, and few of the disadvantages. They surely breathe a healthier moral atmosphere. The farmers are the main support of the country press. They feel interested in all local affairs, and the home paper is the means of keeping them informed of things going on immediately about them. If the average merchant would give as substantial support to the home paper as does the farmer, the editor would not only be enabled to give the farmer a better paper, represent his interests better, but the merchant would receive a benefit in seeing his town improve and its business increased, and all his environments improved.

Millions Are Lost Annually.

Fifty millions of dollars annually is a conservative estimate of the amount that the people of the United States are swindled out of through the operation of fraudulent investment and insurance concerns.

How easily people are influenced to make investments in questionable concerns, has been recently strongly illustrated through the operations of the different alleged cooperative mercantile, home-building and investment schemes which have been declared fraudulent by the postal authorities. It is during the times of prosperity that the schemers find the richest field. People who never had the handling of much money, and who find in their possession a few hundreds of dollars, just have enough for the "taste" of wealth so that they are easy victims for the sharpers who operate "take" enterprises which hold out alluring promises of great returns on small investments. State laws for the control of such concerns should be stringent, and severe pun-

"WAY DOWN EAST"

HERE GENTLE ART OF SWAP IS AT ITS BEST.

In Woodhull, New York State, zens Stand Ready to Trade Anything at Any Time—Some Sample Doings.

Woodhull, up in Steuben or New York, lays claim to two districts, according to a country d who was relating some of his e unces to several of his old class at a class reunion the other nls boasts of being the largest villi the state far removed from any or trolley road, and it is the gr "swapping" center in the state, in the whole country. Its annual traders' convention, which is l the fall, is its pride.

"I shall never forget my first ing in the village," said the i "A friendly native had voluntee show me 'round a bit,' and he l first to the nightly camping l of the village gossips, the vera! the Lanta House.

"There's a crowd fer ye!" pered my guide. "They jest set doin' nawthin' 'cept smoke, cha swap lies. That's Hank Bump I listen' to now. He's the g swapper in Woodhull—chiefly swapper, but he'll swap anything got. Come on, an' I'll interdu Might as well git to knowin' th naow as any time.

"Mr. Bump, shake hand wi new doc." "How be ye, Doc? Glad to ye, Goin' to locate here, b There's a big ride 'round Wi fer doctors. I was jest tell boys how cheap I got that ' gray mare over there. I trad to Hill, here, the same night I I was 'tendin' an auction sale to Addison a couple o' year ago sold a buggy an' a lot o' truck. Andy (that's the auctioneer) out that ole mare somebody cents. Another bids 20. Then out "25 cents," an' Andy kno daown to me. She's been hooker in her day, an' she's mare yet—Bill knaws that."

"Yes," said Bill, taking swapping farn, 'I ketchin' up comin' up from Addison, an' was leadin' somethin'." "What you got there?" out.

"A trader," says Hank, anything ye'll swap?"

"I got a watch," says I, "take a look at it an' put in yer p till we git to the bridge."

"Well, when we gits to bridge," Hank says, "haow'll trade?"

"I ought to have a dollar or to boot," says I.

"Can't do it," says he.

"Well, I considered into it a m I seen she had a good halter o a new name strap hitched to it I needed a new name strap— says, "Well, I'll trade yer even."

"It's a go," says he, and a swapped.

"What kind of a watch did ye Hank?" someone asked.

"Well, it was a pretty good v to look at," replied Hank, "bu wouldn't go. One night I came di here an' heerd a feller braggin' he'd swap anything at any tim place. He was one o' them th from Hardscrabble. I ast him time o' day it was, an' see he h watch just like mine, only it goin'."

"Haow'll ye swap watches?"

"Eren," says he, so we swa

"Yes, an' I'll tell ye what watch cost ye got o' me," voluntee Bill. "My boy give two hens so I give him the ole mare."

To Fight Fire in Mines.

For fighting fire in its anthr coal mines a chemical fire engi now being used by a company Pennsylvania. This engine is bu a truck which can run upon tr throughout the mine. When an a fire is sounded the engine is tached to an electric locomotive rushed to the scene of trouble high speed. Water played upo coal fire is almost instantly con ed into steam, which further d tegrates, forming a gas so suffoc that it drives away the men fl the fire. Blue flames which s out when water strikes the hot often set ablaze pockets of ga the ceiling. When a chemical on plays upon burning coal the b gases evolved cling to the floor another the blaze by excluding air. Men are not annoyed by fumes and can stay close enoug do effective work.

Apple of Sodom.

The true apple of Sodom, or ma ple, of the shore of the Dead sea, i tioned by Strabo, Tacitus, and I plus, and described as beautifu the eye, but filling the mouth bitter ashes if tasted, is a kind of growing on dwarf oaks, and prod by a species of gall-insect, which received the name of Cynips In These galls are about two inches l and one and a half inches in diam of a beautiful, rich, glossy, puri red color, and filled with an intem bitter, porous, and easily pulver substance, surrounding the In They are attached to the twigs curious manner, different from o galls, the narrow end rising upo on each side, and bending inward as to clasp the extremity of the

GREAT WORK COMPLETED

Thirty-two Thousand Acres Swamp Converted into Productive and Valuable Land.

THE CLIMAX OF A REMARKABLE UNDERTAKING

Gifford, the "Swamp Land King," and What He Has Done

If blessings are invoked upon the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, what need of praise is due to the man who has gone into the trackless swamp and transformed its boundless waste into productive farms? Such an achievement seems like the tale of Aladdin's lamp, yet it has been realized in Indiana within a two hours' ride of Culver by a man who undertook the task after he had passed the meridian of life and had already accomplished enough to give him a reputation and entitle him to retire from active pursuits.

B. J. Gifford of Kankakee, Ill., frequently spoken of all over the United States as the "Swamp Land King," made a startling plunge when, less than fifteen years ago, he bought a tract of 32,000 acres of dreary marsh in Newton and Jasper counties, comprising the heart of the Kankakee swamp where within the memory of the men of the present day horse thieves and other criminals established their headquarters safe from the pursuit of the law, and where hermits and dissolute ascetics of English aristocracy buried themselves from the prying eyes of their fellow beings. Occasionally here and there within this tract some nerveless, penniless hanger-on of humanity had located a wretched ranch where he eked out a living by selling a few tons of marsh hay and raising a patch of corn and a "hawg" or two. But for the most the territory was a veritable dismal swamp and, in the eyes of the vast majority of men familiar with it, worthless except for wild hay and game.

Mr. Gifford, with a valuable experience gained in reclaiming overflowed lands in Champaign and Ford counties in Illinois, was the one man in all the country heretofore who understood the value and possibilities of the muck soil which is the product of centuries of decaying vegetation; or at least he was the man who had the nerve to undertake a task which called for a long and hopeful look into the future to see its outcome.

Appreciation and nerve and money were not all, however, which it was essential to bring to the undertaking. It called for a knowledge of the laws governing the movement of water, and intuitive perception of the trend of the invisible waterbed of this level tract, and an experience in conducting great dredging operations which leave the surface of the ground gashed by artificial rivers 30 feet wide, 12 to 20 feet deep and miles upon miles long. This experience Mr. Gifford had largely gained in reclaiming 2,000 acres of the Vermilion swamp in Ford county and transforming it into rich farms. Further back in his career he had taken lesser tracts of swamp land in Champaign county and made them fair and pleasing to the eye and so responsive to the touch of the plow that today they cannot be bought for less than \$200 an acre.

This writer cannot give a detailed history of Mr. Gifford's great farm enterprises and is not attempting to do so. What has been said is only such knowledge as hundreds possess, and is preliminary to recalling for the Citizen's read-

ers the striking points in a conversation with him on the train the other day. Mr. Gifford has finished his pioneer work in the Kankakee swamp. The 32,000 acres of land have been thoroughly dredged, divided into farms with houses and barns on every one, and highways have been laid out so that every farm is accessible. Moreover—and this is as remarkable as anything we have written—Mr. Gifford has built a railroad, the Chicago & Wabash Valley, traversing this body of land from north to south for a distance of some 40 miles, with stations and elevators at convenient distances apart, and every mile was constructed under his own supervision and with his own money. The road is now 12 to 15 miles north of the Three I and is creeping lakeward and covering the intervening 25 miles to Gary. It has furnished an outlet for the crops grown within its territory since in its beginning it crossed the Monon. The New York Central interests have signified their readiness to take road at Mr. Gifford's figure, \$400,000, but no contract has been signed and Mr. Gifford is pushing construction northward, independent of prospective purchasers, secure in the knowledge that his road is increasing in value as it approaches the Magic Steel City.

But Mr. Gifford has done enough, he thinks, for one man's lifetime, and though his ambition spurs him to still greater achievements his years remind him that there must be a limit to his activity. So he is devoting his time largely to marketing his farms. About one-fourth of them have been sold for \$418,000, and buyers are taking them so rapidly that he thinks it quite probable that they will all be disposed of by Christmas. Many of the farms sell at \$70 an acre and with the completion of the railroad to Gary they will be worth \$100. "It will not be such a great while," says Mr. Gifford, "when land within 50 miles of Chicago will be worth \$500 an acre for truck farms, for Chicago is destined to be the largest city in the United States, if not in the world." An old friend met Mr. Gifford on the street the other day and said, "Gifford, I hope you'll make a million!" Mr. Gifford laughed at him, for nearly twice that is in plain sight. But hard work that knew no night nor day, clear thinking and close calculating, and a far-seeing wisdom have been necessary to achieve such results. No ready-made fortune fell into Mr. Gifford's hands to start him on his career; no "lucky strike" ever turned the tide of fortune in his favor; no golden opportunity came knocking at his door; no shrewd lieutenants stood at his hand to work out his ideas; but a lifetime of hard application to the tasks he set before himself; thinking out his problems alone; arranging and adapting all the facts he has discovered from experience and observation; relying upon his own judgment, and adhering to the belief which time and circumstance year by year confirmed that "muck land is the richest land in the world," Mr. Gifford owes his success to no man but himself, and he is as truly a "Captain of Industry" as any citizen of the United States.

More light was shed upon the remarkable earning capacity of the various subsidiary companies of Standard Oil last week when Frank Kellogg, who is conducting the federal suit, succeeded in placing on record the profits of seventeen principal subsidiary companies in the years 1905 and 1906. The statement of earnings of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, recently filed \$29,240,000 for rebating, disclosed that in 1906 the company earned no less than \$10,000,000 on a capitalization of \$1,000,000, or over \$1,000 per cent a year. The Indiana company in 1906 earned more than any subsidiary company of the big combine.

Between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000 are estimated as the annual profits from all the subsidiary companies, numbering about seventy, and of this amount \$20,000,000 goes to John D. Rockefeller.

Don't Be Nervous

ladies, but get rid of the disease which is the cause of most of woman's nervousness, viz., female trouble. "I was very nervous," writes Mrs. T. L. Jones, of Gallatin, Tenn., "and suffered six years with every disease peculiar to my sex. I had headache, backache, and acute female inflammation. I took three bottles of Cardui and it cured me. I gained 35 pounds in weight. I tell my husband that

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF
was worth its weight in gold to me, and I recommend it to all women.
At all Druggists

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and poignancy of this deplorable disease. In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without this last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, I uniformly cure all curable cases of this heretofore tough dratted disease. These mud-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy
T. E. SLATTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea. It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus. It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.



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Repairing of Gasoline and Electric Vehicles, Launches, etc., a specialty. Prompt attention given to all orders.

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All kinds of Tin Work and Repairing and Roofing skillfully done at fair prices

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CULVER CITY

Meat Market

DEALERS IN FRESH & SMOKED MEATS SAUSAGES, ETC.

WALTER & SON, Props.

Cor. Main and Washington Sts., CULVER, IND.

Old newspapers at Citizen office

THE CULVER DEPARTMENT STORE

STOVES

Time to think about that Stove you need so badly. The Department store handles the famous

"GARLAND" Stoves and Ranges

the tried and true Oak Heaters, and the popular Wilson Heaters. We'll make the price right, too.

Anything you may need in house furnishings, carpets, rugs, etc., can be obtained here. Come in and let us show you through our lines.

L. B. SIMCOX, Proprietor.

For the Very Finest Bakery Goods

ALWAYS GO TO

G. R. HOWARD

TELEPHONE 23-2

WE SERVE LUNCHEES AT SALES
Not a cent of expense to party making sale

Mitchell & Stabenow

When this store speaks of Young Men's Clothing it refers to garments that are distinctively built to meet the wishes of young fellows for something extra in the way of fit, style and looks.

The difference is not in the name as so often is the case; the clothes are made different at every step from the designing to the last stitch put in.

The Longworth
Ederheimer, Stein & Co.
MAKERS

We'll "show you" whenever you say. The new fall styles and fabrics are now being displayed, and comprise a variety that will interest and delight you.

SHOES! SHOES!!

We are sole agents for the "University" Shoe, the kind that gives good wear and never get out of shape.

The Culver Clothing House

SCHOOL BOOKS

All kinds of School Supplies, such as Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Ink, Tablets, Composition Books, etc., at all prices

SLATTERY'S DRUG STORE

FURNACE WORK

Tin and Sheet Metal Work, Roofing, Spouting
Asbestos Roofing and Metal Slates.

J. S. GAST
Phone 42 K

FURNITURE DEALER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR

PRIVATE AMBULANCE QUICK SERVICE

CALL AND SEE ME

W. S. EASTERDAY
ESTABLISHED 1893 MAIN STREET, CULVER

HULLS FROM HICKORY BUSH.

Mrs. Lib Plunket's malted cat is on the sick list.

The dried apple crop is almost a total failure in this vicinity.

Uncle Ben Davis expects to accompany a carload of hogs to market next week.

The Hickory Bash ball club defeated the Paris Greens last Sunday to the tune of 68 to 49.

Aunt Sally Hopkins presented the preacher with a delicious green gooseberry pie last Saturday.

Several Hickory Bush families are thinking of putting on underwear if these cool nights continue.

Little Willie Peters had a dispute with the teacher at school last Monday and is now eating his meals from the mantle.

The Ladies' Aid society cleared 29 cents at their social last week. The proceeds will be devoted to sending a missionary to China.

Sam Kettle has had the plans and mortgage prepared for his new villa. He may yet change his mind and put up a story and a half flat.

One of Jim Peters' little boys ate seven candy canes last Friday and Jim and his wife were up with him a considerable portion of the night.

Hank Buddinger started his singing school last Wednesday night with a dozen pupils. Hank says that cultivating their voices is a harrowing job.

Uncle Ben Davis says he won't have a gallon of cider this fall, and has written to Shears, Sawbuck & Co. for their price on a couple dozen bottles of Peruna.

Lafe Simpson and wife drove over to near Donaldson Sunday to see the new month-old boy at the home of Lafe's brother Bill. This is Bill's youngest child, and Uncle Lafe says it is a Jim dandy.

Jim Peters has applied for a patent-combination cork screw, he has invented. toothpick, which it is the neatest manicure implement he ever saw and predicts a big sale for it.

Sally Spifflekins lost her neck-tie while attending young people's meeting last Sunday. The finder will receive Miss Sally's grateful thanks by returning it as it was given to her by her grandmother before she died.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Ethel Strom and Meda Kinzie were shopping in Knox Tuesday.

Hon. Geo. Johnson was the guest of Miss Fannie Ransbottom Sunday.

Edward Kinzie and Arnie Horner were driving on our streets Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Smart of Knox visited with his sister, Mrs. Joel Kinzie, Sunday.

School commenced last Monday morning at No. 8, Oak Grove, with Miss Addie Geddes as teacher.

Little Charley Aberts, who has been very sick with a light case of diphtheria, is better at this writing.

Ethel Strom, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, returned to her home in Chicago Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Colons and children and Eva Smart of Knox spent Sunday with their cousin, Meda Kinzie.

PLEASANT VIEW.

Mrs. William Pike has been on the sick list for the past week.

Mrs. Anna Ransbottom of Knox visited Mrs. Zumbaugh Sunday.

Andrew Kinzie and wife took dinner with Lucinda Kinzie Sunday.

Mrs. Meda Overmeyer and Mrs. Dora Hawk of Culver visited their mother, Mrs. Lucinda Kinzie, on Sunday.

Mr. W. S. Pembleton of Hartford, Mich., visited J. W. Hooton Sunday on his way to Star City and other points.

Will the party who borrowed my gun last fall please return it?

EZRA HAWKINS.

Trials of our treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These trials are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by T. E. Blatter.

Real Estate Transfers

Sarah Myers to Myrtle Myers, 40 acres in 14,33,3, \$1.

Angeline Lemert to U. S. Lemert, lot in Plymouth, \$800.

I. H. Alexander to C. Walz, 20 acres in 28,35,1, \$675.

W. Overman to Alice Overman, 40 acres in 31,32,1, \$1000.

J. O. Cromley to Addie Hessel, lot in Culver, \$100.

Same to Irvin Hessel, lot in Culver, \$100.

Ida Frayer to Effie Crothers, lot in Lapaz, \$180.

E. Sherow to S. McGee, 1/4 acre in 8,32,3, \$100.

S. Hodges to G. Heyde, 80 acres in 23,35,2, \$5000.

Miriam Marsh to Ida Haines, lot in Plymouth, \$725.

John Shoaks to Martha Morris, 10 acres in 29,35,1, \$1.

J. C. Seymour to J. Matebelt, tract in 15,33,3, \$9450.

Louis Walterhouse to J. Engel, lot in Bremen, \$800.

J. C. Seymour to G. Seymour, 80 acres in 27,34,3, \$4500.

Eliza Wymer to O. D. Ames, pt of 15,33,3, \$2300.

J. F. Zarp to J. McFarlin, lot in Plymouth, \$1800.

Martha A Annis to P H Wagner, 30 ft in Bremen, \$600.

Emma Stabe to Hattie Roth, lot in Bremen, \$1,400.

The Capital Invest Co. to Martha Koontz, lot in Plymouth, \$500.

Julia A Rust to W H Bollas, 40 acres in 20,34,1, \$1,000.

J W Cromley to Mary L M Thayer, lot in 34,32,1, \$300.

J A McFarlin to M J Lerner, 150 acres in 16,33,1, \$1,500.

A C Holtzendorff to C F Holtzendorff, lot in Plymouth, \$1.

Sarah E McCullough to G Logan, part sec 5, M R L, \$50.

J L Carlisle to J F Hartle, 1/4 lot in Plymouth, \$2,100.

Josephus Davis to D D Peters, 40 acres in 30,35,2, \$2,400.

D D Peters to Dr D Davis, 40 acres in 30,35,2, \$2,400.

J Berger to W Shock, lot in Bremen, \$900.

Evangeline Bogardus to A E Schad, lot 9 Morris' lake front, Union township, \$1.

M I Lemer to I Spittler, 40 acres in 20,33,1, \$90.

Geneva Beldon to Arizona E Ostrum, lot 5 Plymouth, \$300.

Albert Schrom et al to E E Meehling, 40 acres in 55,32,3, \$2,075.

L L Middleton et al to C T Middleton, lot 20 in Ilion, \$375.

Mae Loenstine to Louie Walterhouse, lot 5 in Bremen, \$125.

M Boyce to Nera Bowell, two lots in Argos, \$950.

J Marbaugh and Joseph Marbaugh to Walter J and Arthur S Long, 80 acres in 21,34, also 40 acres in 28,35,1, \$6,000.

C F Holtzendorff to A C Holtzendorff, lot in Plymouth, \$1.

J W Wolford to Com to L M and M M Lauer, part of lot in Plymouth, \$3,800.

S E Chapin to W J Hagenbush, part 21 M R L, \$1,300.

S Sheaks to M Niswonger, 10 acres in 2,34,1, \$650.

Wm Warner et al to N Beatty, 40 acres in 26,33,1, \$3,000.

October Weather Forecast.

According to Hicks autumnal storms will prevail all over the country.

A regular storm period is central on the 8th, covering the 7th to the 11th, with frost from the 13th and much of the country will experience very cool days and frosty nights not far from the 15th to 18th.

The fourth storm period covers the 18th to 22d and promises to bring decided autumnal storms.

A reactionary storm period is central on the 25th, 26th and 27th. It will bring a period of mistiness and thick prolonged cloudiness that will hardly break away during the remainder of the month.

A regular storm period begins on the 29th, is central on the 31st, extending to November 3d. As October comes to its close the barometer will indicate the approach of positive and general storm conditions from western sections.

From about the 31st to November 3d, autumnal rains will take up their march from west to east.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some Little Cassidy Cough Tablets called Preventives. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventives, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventives contain no opium, no irritative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "onset stage" Preventives will prevent pneumonia, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc. Hence the name, Preventives. Good for feverish children, 48 Preventives 25 cents. Trial boxes 5 cents. Sold by T. E. Blatter.

To Keep Away Frost.

The Purdue Experimental station is telling farmers how to keep away frost. The plan is to keep fires burning through the night to the windward of the crop to be protected. The smoke warms the air and prevents freezing. If any farmer finds that he has not work enough to do during the day, he can put in the night fighting frost in the manner suggested.

Corn Cutters Scarce.

Corn cutting is now on in earnest and much feed is being put in shock. In West township corn cutters are reported as scarce that farmers are offering 4 and 5 cents a shock for cutting. This is for shocks ten hills square.

Notice to Dog-Tax Delinquents.

Parties not having receipts for their dog-tax are requested to call at my office in Culver at once and settle and avoid the penalty. F. M. PARKER, Trustee.

Combination Sale.

On Saturday, Oct. 12, a combination auction sale at Austin's livery barn of stock, farm implements, household goods, vehicles, harness, etc. Any person having property to dispose of at good prices is requested to list it with either of the undersigned not later than Tuesday, Oct. 8, in order to have it advertised free of charge. A commission of 2 per cent charged for selling. If you don't want your property sold don't list it as we don't want any by-bidding. H. H. AUSTIN, Manager. N. J. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

Box Social.

A box social will be held at the Poplar Grove school house on Thursday evening, Oct. 10. Silk sofa pillow. Refreshments. N. J. Fairchild, auctioneer.

A weak stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, a heavy nervous stomach, loss of sleep, nervous prostration, weakness of weak heart nerves. Strengthen those limbs of controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will not only strengthen the nerves, but will also free the stomach. Write for these. A trial will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by T. E. Blatter.

Have You Tried It?

If you are one of those who have not yet tried our Blend flour you should do so without longer delay. We are having the most satisfactory reports from housekeepers of the high quality of this flour, and we want everybody to become familiar with it. It contains just the right proportions of spring and winter wheat to make sweet, rich, nourishing and light bread. We claim that it is better than all winter wheat flour and that you get more real good out of it for the money than from any other flour on the market. COLLIER BROS.

Stomach troubles, heart and kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere. Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc. Sold by T. E. Blatter.

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

If real coffee disturbs your stomach, your heart or kidneys then try this clever Coffee Imitation—Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. Dr. Shoop has closely matched Old Java and Mocha coffee in flavor and taste, yet it has not a single grain of real coffee in it. Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure roasted grains or cereals with malt, etc. Made in one minute. No caffeine, no caffeine, etc. Write for more like it. Get a free sample in our name. T. E. Blatter.

Auction Sale of Farm.

A 158-acre farm at auction on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 p. m., 3 miles south of Grass Creek and 16 miles north of Logansport. Farm once owned by Mr. Brewer, Kewanna hardware man. All level land and under cultivation except 10 acres in timber and pasture. No. 1 soil, good producing land, fenced and cross-fenced. Good gravel roads and rural delivery. School wagon stops in front of door. Within 2 and 3 miles of three large elevators. Buildings, one small house, two barns. Good well, nice young orchard. For terms, and full information, Wright & Son, auctioneers, Lafayette, Ind. s26t2

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During the next few weeks I will visit every neighborhood in this section with a \$600 stock of picture frames, all new stock and latest designs, which I will sell cheaper than you can get the goods anywhere else as I buy direct from the manufacturers. Will also take orders for frames of special sizes, enlarging portraits and photographing portraits on sofa pillow covers. My stock will also include a fine line of pictures for home decoration. My goods have an established reputation, as I have been selling them in this section for six years. Get your orders ready.

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OCTOBER 9, 10, 11, 1907

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9

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REV. ANNA H. SHAW.

Woman's Services to the Church

By the Rev. Anna H. Shaw

Hebrews Had Famous Prophetesses and Women Teachers—Woman's Activity in Early Apostolic Church—How Women Became Proscribed as Church Officers Became More Desirable—Salvation Army Shows What Women Can Accomplish—Many Denominations Ordain Women Grudgingly Today—No Sex Should Be Deified in Religion of Jesus.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Dowling)

The Rev. Anna Shaw, M. D., has the twofold distinction of being a regularly ordained minister of the gospel and a physician. The latter title was gained by study so that the gifted woman might widen her scope of usefulness in her charitable work among the poor. She was born in England, but her parents removed to this country when she was four years of age. Her first studies were carried on by reading the newspapers pasted on the walls of the log cabin in which she lived in a wild part of Michigan. At 15 years of age she became a teacher. In 1873 she was graduated from the theological department of Boston University. Her first pastorate was in a Methodist church at Hingham, Mass. She afterward filled other pulpits. For some years she has devoted her time to lecturing and preaching rather than to parish work.

If the civilization of an age is measured by the degree of freedom accorded to women this age is making vast progress toward that much-desired goal of human development. The nineteenth was pre-eminently woman's century. In it more changes were wrought for the amelioration of her condition than in the 10 preceding centuries. Great as have been these changes there still remains much to be accomplished before women will be free to develop themselves or to exercise their highest powers along any line of human endeavor. This is particularly true of their position in the ministry.

A correct appreciation of the relation of women to the service of religion is exceedingly difficult. There has accumulated about the subject a vast amount of futile discussion, much of which is irrelevant, which has hidden its real and vital significance. The only hope of a clear understanding of the subject is to divorce our thought from the narrow view of our own time and study it from the vantage ground of the great religious movements of the past. And while this will not give a definite answer to our problem for to-day it will give us a clearer vision and a more rational basis for our hope of to-morrow.

There can be no question that in the development of ecclesiastical history and in the propagation of religious systems women have constituted one of the most effective agencies. In all ancient religions, as priestesses, prophetesses and sibyls, women participated in the worship and service of the temple. And as the government of all pagan countries was chiefly theocratic, women, after they ceased to meet in councils with men, enjoyed great dignity by virtue of their office as deliverers of the inspired oracles.

From the earliest history of the Hebrews women were teachers, prophetesses and servants of the church. The recorded ministry of Miriam, the prophetess and joint leader with her brother of the hosts of Israel; of Deborah, who became the theocratic ruler and judge of her nation; of the little Hebrew maid whose evangelistic fervor led Naaman to bow before the true God; of Anna, the prophetess who "departed not from the temple," with scores of other illustrious names, will remain forever famous in the history of the Hebrew nation.

If we turn to the story of the Founder of Christianity we learn that the three sublime events of His life, which form the basis of all orthodox creeds, were first revealed to women and announced by them to the world—the announcement by the angel to Mary, the declaration of His Messianic mission by Jesus to the Samaritan woman, through whose ministry many believed and followed Him, and the manifestation of Himself to Mary Magdalene after His resurrection and her commission from the highest authority to preach a risen Lord.

His example paved the way for women's activity in the apostolic church. Here they stand out prominently as teachers, preachers, evangelists and missionaries. The

range of their activities covers the whole field of religious enterprise. Lydia, the merchant, whose zeal led to the conversion of all her trade people; Phoebe, a deaconess of the church of Cenchoea, and its financial and missionary agent (Ignatius of Antioch tells us that these deacons were not ministers of meats and drinks, but ministers of the church of God); Priscilla, a lady of distinguished learning, who became the theological instructor of one of the most eloquent of the apostles; Philip's four daughters, who with their father were itinerant evangelists, and a vast number of other devout women, stand as a perpetual refutation to those who seek by scriptural authority to limit the field of woman's ministry in the modern church.

From preapostolic times to the present there has never been a period of great religious awakening when women and men have not stood together in the forefront of the struggle. Ecclesiastical history will forever associate the names of Helen and Constantine, Monica and Augustine, Eusebia with the Gregory of Nissa, Marcella with Athanasius and Paula with Jerome.

That many women were not only accorded positions of trust and honor but were ordained and set apart for the work of the ministry is shown by the writings of both sacred and profane historians. When, in the second century, Pliny the younger was sent by the Emperor Trajan to investigate the doings of the Christians he reported officially that he found women in the ministry of the church. From the apostolic constitution has come to us the following formula for the ordination of apostolic women: "Eternal God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Creator of men and women, Thou who didst fill with Thy spirit Miriam, Deborah, Hannah, and Hilda, look down Thou also upon this Thy hand-maid and bestow on her the Holy Ghost, that she may worthily perform the work committed to her to Thy honor and the glory of Christ."

The simplicity of the democratic ideal of the unity of the human race, with its equality of honor, rights, duties and privileges, taught by Jesus, was not understood by even His immediate disciples. What wonder, then, that when these simple lessons were carried out by men of lesser spiritual insight and narrower sympathies the ethical teachings, with their deep spiritual significance, were gradually lost in dogma; that arrogance began to manifest itself in claims of superior wisdom and authority, and the simple service of loving ministry, which revealed itself in "honor preferring one another," was supplanted by a burdensome ceremonial and sybaritic and powerful hierarchy?

It is a well-established fact that in times of great religious awakening and persecution, where there are no honors of office or pecuniary compensation for service, women are accorded greater power and recognition than in periods of the church's prosperity. Therefore, when the hierarchy was established, when the position of minister became a prize to be contended for and not a burden to be borne, when the office of deacon, presbyter or bishop was a sinecure eagerly sought by men who employed every possible device or intrigue to reduce the number of classes eligible to these positions, women were naturally the first to be proscribed.

This reaction against women was begun in the third century by Tertullian. Influenced by his mighty ambition upon his conversion to the new religion, he immediately began to reconstruct the simple life of Christianity. Imbued by the pagan contempt for women, he waged unrelenting war against them, declaring "Woman! thou oughtest always to walk in mourning and rags, thine eyes filled with tears of repentance to make men forget that thou hast been the destruction of the race. Woman! thou art the gate of hell."

Many of his disciples were in accord with these sentiments and followed his example with unflinching zeal. They diligently preached of the beauty of self-effacement, of the loveliness of self-sacrifice and modesty, of the admirable qualities of womanly obedience and subjection, emphasizing the immodesty of her preaching and teaching.

While the church denounced woman as the source of all evil, in instituting the worship of the Virgin it deified her. It was not the woman with her human desires, hopes and aspirations that it exalted, but the saint, secluded from life's interests, struggles and temptations.

It was but natural that during the reactionary period of the church life, while the attitude of its foremost teachers and writers was that of arrogant contempt for women in all of their human capacities, they should gradually lose the position which they enjoyed in the early Christian church. For a thousand years they labored with unceasing devotion for the triumph of the faith, the difference being that with Jesus and the early church fathers they labored with honorable equality with men, and after the triumph of Tertullianism they served in obscure positions, neither receiving nor demanding recognition, and under the domination of men.

The worst result of any form of slavery is to produce in the enslaved a love of servitude and to create a spirit of protest against release from this bondage. Hence the persistent repetition from century to century in a grossly ignorant and superstitious age that woman is a sex of superior wickedness and mental inferiority, re-

sponsible not alone for her own sins but also for those of men, could have but one result. It created within women themselves a passion for self-depreciation, humility and self-baited, and it also implanted in the minds of men a superstitious horror of the natural powers of women, the effect of which is not yet wholly eradicated from the mind of either sex.

Notwithstanding all that the forces of ignorance, superstition and ecclesiastical selfishness have accomplished in opposing the development of women and in preventing their highest usefulness in the church, the pages of history, even though written by prejudiced men, are resplendent with their remarkable achievements in religious propaganda. The mother of Wesley, who was the real founder of the Methodist faith, influenced her son to recognize lay preachers and thus laid the basis for the great spiritual success of Methodism. The Countess of Huntingdon, the founder of Calvinistic Methodism, Miss Guyon numbered among her converts Fenelon, and several distinguished leaders of the court of Louise Barbara Heck, the heroic Irishwoman who was the founder of American Methodism. Elizabeth Fry in the prisons persuaded hundreds to turn from lives of crime to virtue and industry. Mrs. Bartlett in six years of her personal efforts added 600 members to Mr. Spurgeon's church. In later times the salvation army largely owes its existence and marvelous power to the energy, zeal and devotion of Mrs. Booth. In our own country scores of devout women, as ministers, evangelists and missionaries, have rendered invaluable service to the church and humanity.

Historically considered, the ministry seems to be a work for which women by nature are pre-eminently fitted. Here are women in all ages of the church found in almost every class and in every condition of life, who, while engaged in the ministry, have left records of which the church may well be proud.

The beginning of the twentieth century sees women recognized officially in nearly every Christian denomination. In many of them women are ordained, though in some cases rather grudgingly. In the more liberal denominations—notably among the Unitarians, Universalists and United Brethren—they have been recognized in the ministerial office from the beginning, resulting in a stronger corps of women ministers among these than in any other denomination.

The prejudice of the past and the conservatism of the present prevent them from extending to women the same open, generous welcome which they extended to men. This reacts upon the women themselves, and those instincts toward self-annulment, which are the result of centuries of restraint and false ideas in women's education, make them ever conscious of antagonism, even though unexpressed and unacknowledged. This restrains the freedom of their thought and action, necessarily crippling their powers and preventing them from giving the best service of which they are capable. Until women are received into all positions of the church with the same cordial welcome that is accorded men, are granted the same rights in the ministerial office and are as heartily urged and assisted to enter it, there can be no fair estimate of the value of their service.

The Society of Friends and after them the salvation army and American volunteers present the best fields for estimating the value of the service of women in the Christian ministry. Their immense influence lies unquestionably in the fact that from the inception of these organizations women were received on equal terms with men. It is generally conceded that women make quite as efficient officers and in many instances more desirable soldiers than men. Their ability to govern and lead their forces is freely recognized. In the realm of the spiritual the governing forces are not brute strength, but love and justice.

The need of women in the service of humanity was never so great as it is to-day and they will not hesitate to enter it by the established and officially recognized channels of the church if they may, but by new and untried ones if they must.

There are scores of organized bodies of women doing the real work of the church, who, because they were restrained from performing service within, have been compelled to organize outside of the church.

The ministry of woman in the future development of religion is an established fact. The value of her ministry will be gauged not so much by its official recognition as by the motive and manner of her service to humanity.

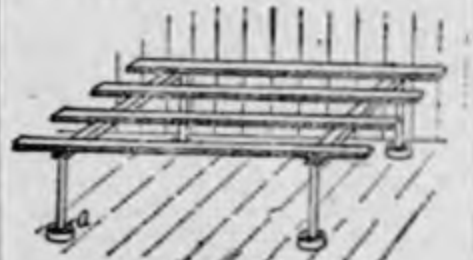
Let her go back to the simplicity of Jesus' teaching; let her set up no sex which must be deified, no dogma which must be believed. Let her teach no ecclesiastical system which must be rigid and thus from its very nature retrograde. Let her go forth in the service of humanity and not to perpetuate a ponderous institution. Let her teach that the kingdom of heaven is set up here and now in the hearts of men. Let her show by example that service is the sum of human excellence. Let her declare that love is the fulfillment of the perfect law, that it alone is the dynamic force in human lives which is to redeem the world from its greed, its injustice and its barbarism. Let love be the keynote of all her thinking and acting, for out of it alone can come the great social, moral and religious harmony, which shall usher in "the new heaven and the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness."



CATCH THE LICE.

How You Can Make the Roosts Lice Proof.

Lice that hide by day and come out to feed on the fowls by night sometimes get quite numerous before the owner suspects, then it takes time to clear them out of the house. If the



A Simple Lice Protector.

supports of the roost are set in little cans of oil, or water coated with oil, as shown at a, the lice will be safe, and the lice can be kept in check by ordinary care, says Farm and Home. Low, level roosts with large, round or flat slats are best.

BEEES AND GRAPES.

A Mistaken Idea That the Little Insect Punctures the Fruit.

An Illinois reader wants to know if there is any way to prevent the bees from sucking the juice out of grapes.

It is commonly supposed that the bees break the skin of the fruit and then remove the juices of the pulp. This is a mistake. If there is no rupture of the skin of the grape, the bees will not bother the fruit. Since they attack only those berries which are broken and which will, doubtless spoil, they do no material harm to the fruit.

If the vineyard is a small one, one of the best remedies is to go through it and examine the bunches and remove all fruit on which the skin is broken. This fruit can be used in making butters, jellies and wines and at the same time the temptation is removed from the bees.

In some small vineyards the growers resort to what is called "bagging." This is done about the time the berries are the size of small peas. Two-pound paper bags are used, slipping the bunch into the bag, which is slit for an inch on opposite sides of the sack, near the top. Draw the top of the bag up to the lateral to which the bunch is attached so that it passes through the two slits made in the bag. Then bend the paper over on either side so no opening is left, and wrap a little fine wire around the lateral at either side of the sack. Leave this till the fruit ripens. This not only prevents bees and ants from getting to the fruit, but also protects it from birds.

Just what causes the fruit to crack open, is not quite plain to our station experimenters. The writer has noticed, however, that fruit grown on rich soils has a greater tendency to break open than that grown on poor soils. If the soil is very dark colored, the probabilities are that it contains a great deal of nitrogen, which may cause the fruit to crack in the way mentioned. Manures should not be applied to the vineyard, especially fresh manure, says Journal of Agriculture. If the soil is naturally rich, it should receive a liberal application of hard wood ashes to which has been added a little ground bone or pulverized rock phosphate. These materials should be worked into the surface layer of the soil a few feet surrounding the vine.

WOMEN AS POULTRY RAISERS.

Why They Are Specially Adapted to the Business.

Poultry raising is one kind of stock raising that is adapted especially to women. Beins count for more than muscles in this department of the farm, and every expense of brain force is rewarded by increased revenues. The women on the farm have it in their power to make as great a success of poultry raising as their husbands make of the raising of horses, cattle, hogs or sheep. There are thousands of women engaged in the raising of poultry on a commercial scale and there are thousands of women on the farms that have brought the science of poultry raising to such a perfection that the business is every year paying them a large income.

The education of most women has been in the direction of cleanliness in the house and tidiness about the premises. This same kind of education is what is most needed in the poultry establishment, says the Farmers' Review. It has often been solely the lack of this that has caused losses in the poultry yards. The women on the farm have all the advantage of the woman in the village in the way of poultry keeping, for they have the raw material for the feeding of the poultry, all of which the village poultry keeper has to buy.

The Growing Chick.

A growing chick represents an investment. If it is well cared for and develops into a profitable fowl, the investment will be profitable. If through neglect or bad judgment it does not develop into a healthy, vigorous specimen, the investment is a failure.

LAYING HABITS OF DUCKS.

If Handled Right They Will Lay Early in the Morning.

Never keep ducks shut up to lay; they will sometimes lay their eggs upon the ground or drop them in the water, which gives trouble in collecting, and if there are any carrion crows or even rooks in the neighborhood, they will be there before you, and the eggs will be destroyed, which certainly is a loss, says William Pygott, an English duck raiser. But breeding ducks hate confinement, and if let out regularly from six to seven a. m. you will find their eggs, as a rule, laid on the floor of the house about that time, and a far greater quantity of eggs will be secured during the season by adopting this plan rather than keeping the birds confined until late hours. I may also add here that if you can safely leave the ducks out until dusk in the evening it is better to do so, as the birds find more natural food—worms, etc., which are quite a necessity to breeding ducks—during the early mornings and late evenings than any other part of the day. An experienced attendant can tell in a moment by handling each duck any that are carrying an egg, and the bird can be watched, or the first feed could be left until later, when they would return for the meal, and be confined for awhile. Sometimes ducks get egg-bound, and have been known to carry the eggs for several days, and eventually die. If taken in the first stages, a pinch of Epsom salts in a small pellet given to the bird will reduce the inflammation of the ovaries, and the egg can be laid; occasionally a second and even a third, dose will have to be administered (given once a day) before the egg is laid. In fact, I once had a duck lay three eggs in one day, the last being a soft-shelled egg, and the first like cement, having been carried four days. As a rule, it is during the early stages that ducks lay their eggs carelessly about and drop them in water. Later on in the season they will make a nest in the hedge row, or among nettles, sometimes in the stable or duck house, and it is quite safe to leave the bird to nature, removing the eggs at leisure.

COMBS OF FOWLS.

They Are a Good Index to the Health of the Bird.

The comb of the fowl may count for much or it may count for little. In a cold country it is of more consequence than it is in a warm country, because if too much exposed it freezes. For this reason fowls having large thin combs are not so well suited to the cold north as are those fowls that have thick, compact combs, which we generally designate as "rose combs." Some fowls, like the Polish, have head gears that seem to fit them for life in a cold climate. The man that in the west cannot give his fowls much protection from the weather will do well to choose those that have naturally protected combs.

The combs of the fowls are receptacles for blood, and this does not seem to be in motion. Consequently it freezes easily, and it is the common impression among poultry raisers that a fowl that has had her comb frozen is of no value for egg laying operations. When fowls get ready to lay their condition is always shown by their combs. When a bird is being bled to death by mites the comb shows the loss of blood by becoming pale. The comb is therefore quite a good index of the health of the fowl.

DUSTING THE LOUSY HENS.

Barrel Contrivance Makes the Operation an Easy One.

Take any fair-sized barrel and make a frame for it, as in the illustration which tells the whole story. Use a good lice powder. Put the powder in



The Barrel Duster.

the barrel with the fowls and turn the crank, says the Missouri Valley Farmer. The dust will go through the feathers thoroughly, killing the lice. Do it in the morning and turn the fowls loose.

POULTRY POINTS.

Oats are manifestly an egg-producing food. Cripples and stunted specimens spoil the appearance of a flock, besides taking up much needed room. Weed them out.—Farm Journal.

It does not pay to keep any except strong, vigorous chicks. Any that appear weak after receiving proper care and food should be disposed of.

If the fowls are confined in yards where the ground is bare of grass, the earth should be turned over frequently, either with a spade or a hand cultivator, if the yard is small, or with a plow, harrow or horse cultivator if the yard is large.

Milk, whole or skim, sweet or sour, is an excellent food for fowls and may be fed by itself or used to mix the mash provided a mash is a part of the ration. Milk, however, will not take the place of water as a drink and the latter must be furnished also.

PROPRIETARY REMEDIES VS PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Statistics Show, of the Deaths from Misuse of Drugs in Two Years, Only Three Per Cent. Were Due to Patent Medicines, According to Figure Based on Medical Certificates.

The press committee of the Proprietary Association of America will present at the next meeting of that body, a report showing the number of accidental deaths caused by patent medicines in the two years ending June 30, 1907, as compared with deaths from other causes.

Almost immediately after the beginning of the latest crusade against proprietary medicines this committee was instructed to collect data. This work was done through the clipping bureaus, which furnished accounts of all deaths, exclusive of suicide, due to the misuse of medicines, drugs or poisons. The result showed that only three per cent. could be traced directly to the products made by the members of the association.

The greatest care is said to have been exercised in tabulating the figures received. Whenever the cause of death was doubtful, special investigation was made, no matter whether the case might have occurred. The work of ascertaining and preparing this record was done in Chicago, and the original clippings and correspondence are in the possession of Ervin I. Kemp, 184 La Salle street, that city the association's publicity agent. The report says, in part:

"A large number of accidents, resulting fatally or otherwise, were caused by the carelessness of persons who left drugs, medicines or poisons within the reach of children. A large number, also, were caused by persons going to medicine cabinets in the dark and taking down the wrong bottle in no case reported was any medicine 'patent' or otherwise, held responsible for injury or death except when let within the reach of children or taken or administered in gross overdose.

The committee says that it is unlikely that any cases of death from the use of patent medicine escape the newspapers, but that it is probable that death from the causes tabulated did occur without receiving publicity. Physicians, of course, report the causes of death. The committee says that they would be the last to suppress the cause if due to the use of medicine not regularly prescribed. A recapitulation of the committee's findings show 4,295 cases of poisoning of which 1,753 were fatal. The greatest number of cases, 1,636, with 86 deaths, is attributed to medicines other than proprietary remedies. There are on the list 90 cases of sickness and 43 deaths due to patent medicines.

Analyzing its statistics, the committee finds 201 cases of sickness, with 143 deaths, due to strychnine tablets, which are among physicians' favorite remedies and are often left within the reach of children.

Under the head of miscellaneous prescriptions are grouped 44 cases where, the report says, it has been impossible after diligent inquiry to ascertain the name or the character of the drug or medicine which caused injury or death, beyond the fact that the medicine or drug was prescribed by a physician. Of these cases 13 were fatal. The committee says:

"Under the head of 'All Patent Medicines' are grouped all those remedies which are recognized as patent medicines and which are advertised direct to the public for internal use. Competent authorities say that at least one-half of the medicines taken in the United States are of the kind known as 'patent medicine,' and yet in two years among 80,000,000 people there have been but ninety cases (forty-three fatal) that have been reported in the newspapers from the use or misuse of these remedies."

Not in a single fully substantiated case is it ever charged that any patent medicine in recommended doses was injurious. In this connection it should be understood that in making death certificates and in reporting cases of injury to the newspapers from which these cases were secured, a physician had the final word, and in this connection is there any probability that the doctor will hide his own carelessness or neglect or that of a fellow practitioner whose support he may want at some time, and is there even a possibility that he might hide any responsibility that could be thrown at a patent medicine? Ask yourself these questions. Then when you have found the answer, consider that during all this most thorough and careful investigation covering a period of two years, in not a single established case was it shown that patent medicine in recommended doses was injurious.

The most remarkable case reported was that of an Italian laborer in New York who suffered from pains in the chest. A physician ordered a porous plaster which the patient ate, with fatal results.

New Method of Cutting Steel.

A new method of cutting steel is said to have been patented by a Belgian engineer. The process consists in first heating the metal by means of an oxyhydrogen flame and then cutting it by a small stream of oxygen gas, which unites with the steel and forms a fusible oxide, which flows freely from the cut. It is said that the cut is fully as smooth as that made by the saw, and is only 1-100 inch wide.

A woman, 71 years old, accused at Feltham, England, of intoxication and disorderly conduct, said she had been "keeping up" her mother's birthday. Her mother was 95.

The New School Book Law.

In some portions of the state there is a disinclination on the part of the book dealers to handle school books under the new law. The dealers claim they cannot afford to run the risk of not selling all the books which they are now compelled to buy outright. In some localities it is claimed the school authorities are finding difficulty in getting some one to handle the books.

At Slattery's the statement was made that, although the per cent to which the dealer was entitled under the old law had never been collected by him owing to the fact that it would come out of the local school board fund and that some books were sold outside, thus making the dealer actually out of pocket for drayage, wrapping paper, string and clerk's services, the new method was liable to be even less favorable on account of the dealer not being able to return unsold copies. This holds good in regard to copy-books, intermediate geographies, arithmetics and physiologies. The other text books are handled on a commission and are returnable.

COUNTY LINE LINGO.

Wesley Kaley has gone to Talma where he will teach school this fall and winter. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zeehiel took Sunday dinner with their daughter, Mrs. Jacob Kaley. Mrs. Allettie Fear and daughter Mary spent Sunday afternoon at Arthur Sturgeon's. Mrs. Elizabeth Wagoner, Joseph Coon, Will Sturgeon and Oscar Fry took Sunday dinner with Arthur Sturgeon. Mr. and Mrs. Ira and son Willie spent Sunday with the former's parents. Geo. Fear is cutting corn for Jacob Kaley. Mr. and Mrs. Zim Thomas and children were over Sunday visitors with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jordan. Mrs. Allettie Fear spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wagoner, who is contemplating moving to Logansport in the near future with her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Sturgeon. Geo. F. didn't have very good luck fishing Sunday. He caught only nine bluegills and we expect he blamed the rest for not biting his hook. It's just like George.

A Bargain.

If taken at once, a four-roll Deering corn husker. Culver Cash Hardware.

3 STORES IN ONE

THE SURPRISE

3 STORES IN ONE

Clothing Hints



Men's Correctly Made Suits—
\$5.75, \$12.00, \$15.00

Men's Nobby New Overcoats—
\$5.75, \$7, \$10, \$15

IN SHOES
we can please any taste with our line of stylish and dependable footwear



IN HATS
and Caps we are showing all the very newest and nobbiest styles.



Boys' Bloomer Suits—
actual \$5 values, \$3.50.
Trade with us and you will save your dollars.

Our Boys' Overcoats—
matchless values; in all sizes, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$3.75 and \$5.00 for choice.

WILER & WISE

INCORPORATED

LOGANSPORT'S LARGEST & BEST DEPARTMENT STORE



OPENING WEEK

OCTOBER 7th to 12th

Nearly every woman in Culver should come to Logansport sometime this week to visit the Opening.

The real desire in her heart, and the chief object of her errand, is to arrive at a conclusion as to what she herself wants to wear this fall and to see the new styles

And that is why they all go to Wiler & Wise's for at no other place in Logansport can such beautiful things for women to wear be found. Styles to meet your purse, qualities guaranteed. Therein lies the whole secret of our wonderful success.

THE BEE HIVE
PLYMOUTH

A Ten-Days Saving Sale

For Ten Days, starting on Friday, October 4, we will offer much needed articles for Fall and Winter Wear at a great saving to you

DRESS GOODS

The prettiest line of dress goods ever shown—it will surely interest you.

Granite cloth, 40-ins. wide, blue, brown, red and black, sale, 47c
Pretty plaids, all the pretty colors, very fine weaves, sale price, 28c
Plaids in brown, blue and red, sale price, 24c
44-in. Wool Taffeta, black, blue, brown and red, worth \$1.25 per yard, sale price, 90c
A waterproof mixed goods, a big bargain, sale price, per yard, 19c

COTTON BLANKETS

For Ten Days you can buy Cotton Blankets at following low prices:

A nice size blanket, white, with colored stripe, at 57c
Large well-made blanket, tan and gray, a beauty, 89c
Heavy and large, all colors, worth \$1.25, sale price, 97c
A fine large heavy napped blanket, all colors, at \$1.17
Extra large, extra heavy, a big bargain, at only, \$1.63

YARNS Reduced

Saxony, per skein, 7c
Shetland Floss, at 8c
Ladies' Good Hose, 7c
500 ladies' full fashioned hose, at, pair, 7c
Pretty Flannelette, 9c
A pretty assortment of flannelette waistings, 27-inch, per yard, 9c
Table Oilcloth at 14c
Color'd table oilcloth, the best made, in new patterns, per yard, 14c
Checked Suitings, 19c
Black and white check suiting, 27-in., yd. 19c

CLOAKS

SUITS

UNDERWEAR

Another Big Shipment of Graniteware

We again offer the people the wonderful values in graniteware that created so much excitement

3-qt. Stew Pans, with handle . . . 10c
2-qt. Cups, with handle . . .
12-in. x 4-in. Basins . . .

Strictly Cash **THE BEE HIVE** PLYMOUTH