

Non-Partisan in Politics.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC FUNDS

Compliance With the Law by All Officials Imperative.

Since the defalcation of Auditor of State David E. Sherrick for \$145,000, and his removal from office by Governor Hanly, there is going up all over the state a loud clamor for the passage of a law to prohibit public officials holding trust funds from using them in any way for their own use, or the use of their friends. There is already a law on our statute books covering the entire ground which, if properly enforced, would be all that is necessary.

Section 2043 Thornton's revision of 1897, provides that whoever be ing charged, or in any manner intrusted with the collection and disbursement of any money, bonds, securities, etc., belonging to or under the control of the state, or any state officer, county officer, township, school, or other public officer, converts to his own use, or the use of any other person, or uses by way of investment in any kind of property, with or without interest, is guilty of embezzlement and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not less than two nor more than twenty-one years, and fined double the amount of the value of the money or property embezzled.

It is this law that Wm. O'Keefe, treasurer of Marshall county, considers binding upon him, and has been complying with during his two terms of office by paying back into the county treasury for the benefit of the taxpayers, all the in- where his deposits are kept, now amounting to about \$5,000. If all county treasurers were as faithful Mr. O'Keefe, there would be no need of further legislation to compel officials intrusted with trust funds to discharge their duty according to law.

At the last session of the legislature, Representative Daniel McDonald introduced a bill into the house, it being the only bill on the subject introduced in either branch of the Assembly, to compel county treasurers to pay back into the county treasuries all interest received by them on public funds, but ninety-one out of the ninety-two county treasurers being opposed to it, it stood no show of passage, and was indefinitely postponed. It was urged that no such law could be enforced, but Kentucky has a law of that kind applicable to the state treasurer, which is being enforced without difficulty, and a similar law will in the not very distant future be enacted and obeyed in this state, and when it does, William O'Keefe will have the credit of inaugurating this great reform.

As has been well said, "the business of trading in public monies must be stopped. The system must be cut up by the roots. No man henceforth should be elected to office in Indiana who will not pledge himself to treat public funds as trust funds, and to account to the people for every penny of interest."

Rural Mail Boxes Numbered.

Postmaster Wiseman has received a communication from the Post-office department stating that the boxes on all rural routes are to be numbered.

The numbering will begin with 1 on each route and go from that up in the order in which the carrier arrives at the boxes.

Only those boxes which are approved and found to be safe, weatherproof and fit will be entitled to numbers. All boxes which are non-weatherproof or otherwise unfit receptacles for mail must be replaced by approved boxes. No

box within an incorporated city or town or within 1/2 mile of a post office at an unincorporated town be numbered unless such box was erected prior to Oct. 1903, or is being served by specific order of the Department. However, there must be no withdrawal of service from any box now served until such withdrawal is ordered by the Department. Boxes once numbered are to be recorded in the carrier's book and also by the postmaster, and are not to be thereafter changed except by authority of the postmaster.

As soon as the numbers have been assigned on a route the postmaster will furnish to each box owner the number of his box, and request that this number be at once legibly and durably placed on the box. Boxes served by more than one route will be numbered in their order on each route. New boxes erected after the original numbering, between those already on the route, will receive a number next higher than the last number on the route.

By this change rural patrons will have box numbers in the country the same as they formerly had in the city office, and the farmer is a big notch ahead of the fellow who lives in town.

Support of the Church.

The Nappanee News says: "The working men in this country and every other country in fact—are on the wrong track. They are expending a vast amount of energy and collecting hundreds of thousands of dollars in union dues from their class that in most cases is no less than wasted, unless where it is paid out for sick and accident benefits. If they would put the same efforts and money forward in the work of the church for ten years their condition would improve 50 per cent in every walk of life. There would be no more strikes, no more lock-outs, and no cause for either."

Our neighbor forgot to add that if the trusts and corporations would pay as much money into the coffers of the church as they do to evade the law and enslave labor, not only would strikes be impossible but the church would be richer, society purer, labor more elevated and its rights more respected. There would be less empty larders, less drunkards graves, less broken hearts, less weeping mothers and less suffering children.

Wagoner-Lichtenberger.

On Sunday, September 24, at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lichtenberger, occurred the marriage of their daughter Miss Nettie and Noah H. Wagoner, Rev. J. K. Wyant, of Richland Center officiating. Only immediate relatives and friends were present. They will be at home to their friends at the home of the groom's mother near Leiters Ford.

A Closing Agreement.

After October 2 the undersigned will close their places of business at 8 o'clock p. m. except on Saturday evenings, when the stores will be kept open until a later hour. Arrangements will be made in due time for the holiday season:

Saue & Son
The Surprise.
Stahl & Co.
J. F. Weiss.
Porter & Co.
Walter & Son.
Howard & Davis.

The Bourbon Fair.

The races of the Bourbon Fair Association, Bourbon, Ind., will be held Oct. 11, 12 and 13, 1905. The speed program is complete and is being rapidly filled with some of the best horses in this part of the state. Entries will close Oct. 7. For full particulars address the secretary, B. W. Parks.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Happenings of the Past Week in Culver and Vicinity.

BORN To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haad, Sept. 22, a boy.

J. H. Koontz made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

FOR SALE—Choice timothy seed at the grist mill.—Collier Bros.

Dr. O. A. Rea and Daniel Easterday have repainted their residences.

Misses Minnie, Clara and Susie Shilling visited in Knox over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Weiss and two daughters were at Plymouth Saturday.

FOR SALE—Fully matured seed wheat. Call at my residence.—L. C. Dillon.

Miss Pearl Crabb, of Knox, visited the Misses Hawkins a few days last week.

William Swigart has the contract for carrying the mail to and from the Academy.

Try Maxinkuckee flour, every sack guaranteed to be first class. For sale by Porter & Co. and Stahl & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Tyner and son Louis attended the Wagoner-Lichtenberger wedding near Leiters Ford Sunday.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Quick property, second door north of the Citizen office. For particulars see S. C. Shilling. 221

A. L. Porter and son, of Plymouth, came down Saturday for a few days' visit with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Porter.

S. C. Shilling, Henry Speyer and Samuel Osborn attended the reunion of the 29th and 73rd Regiments at Knox last Thursday.

George Peoples and Henry Spyer went to Dora, Ind., Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Albert Peley. Mrs. Peley is a daughter of Mr. Peoples.

One who poisons any animal, either for the purpose of injuring or killing it, may be imprisoned in jail for six months and fined in any sum not less than \$5 or more than \$100.

Mildred, the three year old daughter of Arthur Castleman, walked to her grandmother's home, a distance of about five miles, last Sunday. Quite a long walk for so small a child.

Mrs. Julia E. Work and Miss Anna Barr, of Brightside, Mrs. P. S. Alteman, of Mankato, Minn., Misses Carmichael and Thompson, of the State Board of Charities of Indianapolis, were guests of Mrs. Kate Edwards Sunday.

The Lake View Hotel closed last Thursday and Mr. and Mrs. McCoy returned to their home in St. Louis. The season has been a very profitable one and it is said that the Pennsylvania Company will build a large hotel in the spring.

Ray Poor was painting signs for M. Allman at Plymouth last week. The signs are to be used in directing customers to places where different articles are kept on sale. Allman's store is nicely rearranged and adds much to its appearance and convenience in waiting on customers.

By the crashing of an automobile into a stone pile last Saturday, Victor L. Ricketts, editor of the Delphi Journal and also secretary of the printing committee of the national house of representatives, was severely cut about the head and internally injured. County Commissioner E. L. Burkholder sustained a broken leg, and President James A. Shirk, of the Citizens National Bank, and J. W. Thomas and M. M. Murphy were slightly injured.

Mrs. Chas. Hayes was a Plymouth visitor Monday.

FOUND—A ladies white petticoat. Owner call at this office.

Mrs. Catherine Porter is visiting relatives at South Bend this week.

J. H. Koontz and O. A. Gandy transacted business in Plymouth Saturday.

FOR SALE—A fair No. 8 cook stove with copper lined reservoir. Inquire at this office. 11

Mrs. Irvin Swigart, of Loganport, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Gandy, Sunday.

If you have a good farm of about 100 acres to sell report at the Citizen office. Sand or muck land not wanted.

See Medbourn & Dillon for lime, Portland cement, plaster paris, etc. Get prices for hard and soft coal for fall and winter.

Rev. Streeter was at Wheeler over Sunday and returned home Monday. He preached his introductory sermon while there.

Mrs. S. V. Garle and daughter and G. W. Robbins, of Indianapolis, walked around the lake in three hours and forty-five minutes.

Wm. Swigart is now mail carrier for the Academy and Frank Seltzer, the former carrier, will devote his entire time to the care of the Black Horse Troop.

The Loganport Division of the Vandalia Railroad is a thing of the past. The railroad will hereafter be known as a part of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh.

The Republican National Committee, which has been charged with receiving donations from the insurance companies, now justifies its actions upon the grounds that Alton B. Parker had also accepted money.

The cross walks on the public square are frequently covered with filth which makes it an unfit place for ladies or children to walk. Those who water their cows at the public pump should be required to keep the cross walks clear of the filth they cause.

Frank Neff, a former Kewanna man, was found on the streets of Chicago last week, by the police, in an unconscious condition, the effect of having been cudgelled and died a few minutes later. The cause of the assault is not known, as when found he had considerable money on his person. The remains were taken to Kewanna.

Supt. Rizer, of the Bourbon schools, Supt. Hahn, of the Culver schools, Supt. Randall and F. B. Carey, of the Plymouth schools, and County Supt. Marks met Saturday in the office of the county superintendent and arranged a very interesting program for the Thanksgiving meeting of the teachers' association.

A new way to get rid of mosquitoes—a few of the pests being with us yet this season—is given out by a Missouri man, who recommends the rubbing of alum on your face and hands. When the mosquito takes a bite it puckers its buzzer so it can't sting. It sits down in a damp place, tries to dig the pucker loose, catches its death of cold and dies of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Ananias Shanower, of Tontogony, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. David Shanower, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Thomas and children, Mrs. and Mrs. Lawrence Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Card Seybold, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Reed, and Misses Nellie and Margaret Shanower, Lillian Thomas, Lottie and Ethel Seybold, Clara Timm and Florence Reed, came down from South Bend Sunday and spent the day with the family of O. A. Gandy.

THE CITIZEN—Only \$1.00 a year. Bargains in carriages at Hays & Son's Livery.

Adam Hines transacted business at Plymouth Monday.

Nelson Geiselman and wife were Knox visitors Sunday.

FOR SALE—Choice Timothy seed at the grist mill.—Collier Bros.

Call at the CITIZEN office and get the new telephone directory free of charge.

Chas. Hays and Chas. Hissong transacted business in Plymouth Saturday.

Mrs. T. E. Houghton, of Plymouth, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. David Swigart, last Sunday.

Try Maxinkuckee flour, every sack guaranteed to be first class. For sale by Porter & Co. and Stahl & Co.

Frank McLane and Nathaniel Gandy went to Laporte to purchase sleighs for the McLane livery stable.

See Medbourn & Dillon for lime, Portland cement, plaster, etc. Get prices for hard and soft coal for fall and winter.

The barber shop on the Porter property was moved north far enough to take it out of the street, and an eight foot walk in front is completed.

Dr. Parker's little daughter Catherine accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Hayes to Plymouth Monday. She was quite interesting and displayed a demeanor of grave importance.

There should be a cement walk built beginning at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets and extending east to the lake. A good pier near the elevator and a good sidewalk from there up town would induce many of the summer visitors to do their trading here.

Bessie, the youngest daughter of John Enyart, was killed at the depot crossing at Winamac, last Friday evening, by the fast mail train west, which was several hours late and took them by surprise. Her elder sister Blanche was in the buggy but was not seriously injured. The horse was killed and the buggy scattered in pieces.

Has a man a right to spit? asks an exchange, and then it proceeds to answer the question thusly: "You bet he has, and a right to breathe, a right to live, and a right to express his opinion; a right to kick and a right to work, also a right to vote and pay taxes, and to find fault with everybody and everything he don't like. Man has a lot of rights, but he should exercise them all like a gentleman."

A new application of the principle of 16 to 1 is found in the Beef Trust charging sixteen dollars for one dollar's worth of beef. The coal trust for charging sixteen dollars for one dollar's worth of coal, and the director of a life insurance company in retaining sixteen dollars to every dollar paid to the policy holder. The difference between this class of financiers and and W. J. Bryan is, "Which side is entitled to the sixteen dollars, the people or the trusts. Bryan says the people while the trusts claim it as their own."

The road west to Starke county is in a deplorable condition. In places the sand is so deep that it is almost impossible for a farmer to pull a fair load with the best team. This western country is prosperous and is becoming more so each year. Much trade comes from that section and more would come here if the roads were as good as they are in other directions. Our merchants should manifest an interest in these people and devise some way whereby they would have as good a road to Culver as they have to other towns.

WITH THE COUNTY OFFICIALS

Record of the Past Week's Doings at the Court House.

Commissioners Court convenes next Monday.

The following suits were filed since our last report: Ella M. Viets vs James Stack, complaint on note; Mary E. Pero vs Louis Pero, complaint for divorce.

The following marriage licenses were issued since our last report: Clarence R. Baker and Mary L. Abair; Alonzo C. King and Geneva Conner; William Hall and Ada C. Thatcher; Gem Pippen and Laura Foltz; Merl A. Niswonger and Anna M. Shultz; Lycurgus C. Moon and Ceia B. Alleman.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The following cases were dismissed:

The case of Simon Reid and Thomas Murdock against Charles R. Calhoun, Philip S. Alteman and Albertus C. Capron; on judgment.

Case of Martha E. Bowen against Milo Bowen, Albert R. Bowen, Daniel S. Bowen and Lona Bowen; to set aside deed on change of venue from Fulton county.

Case of Charles Riechenbaugh against William Keller and Melvin Kyle; on attachment bond.

Case of Sanford A. Joyce against Pennsylvania Company; for damages.

Case of Fraser Mather Company against William F. Shilt; on account.

Case of David C. Knott against Effie B. Kellar; foreclosure of mortgages.

Case of Bernard E. Ryder against The National Masonic Accident Association and The North American Accident Insurance Company; on insurance policy.

The case of the Noblesville Milling Company against William L. Sarber, Charles M. Sarber, partners doing business as W. L. Sarber and Son; on account.

Case of Margaret Mathenson against Courtland L. Morris; on notes.

Thomas F. Ringle was allowed the sum of \$36 against the estate of Charles F. Curtis, deceased, to be paid out of the assets of the estate.

James M. Green recovered judgment of \$838.25 and foreclosure of mortgage against Richard Ladd, Elizabeth C. Ladd, Katie E. Ladd, Roxierella Ladd, Dovie Ladd, David Furry and Lovina Furry.

Sunday, Sept. 24th was certainly a red letter day for Zion Sunday-school. Rally day was observed with appropriate exercises consisting of special songs, historical sketches of the school and the reading of letters of reminiscence and encouragement from absent friends. Everyone, young and old received a souvenir badge. A collection of nine dollars was lifted for the mission church at Indianapolis. After listening to some well chosen remarks from the members, the school was dismissed in the usual manner, everyone feeling that it was good to be there.

Probably more than half the live stock killed in the country every year is killed by lightning, a wire fence conducting the fluid from where it strikes to where the stock may be. It is said the source of danger may be avoided by the very simple operation of grounding the wires of the fence by connecting the wires with an iron rod pushed down into the earth every 300 feet.

FOR SALE—Choice timothy seed at the grist mill.—Colliers Bros.

THE CULVER CITIZEN.

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Pubs.
CULVER, INDIANA.

The long skirt is the rage. If you want to see the rage, step on the skirt.

The poetry of motion is all right, but the poetry of motion sells better to the magazines.

The sublime porte is exposing itself to the danger of having its sublime nose knocked out of shape.

If the Newport millionaires object to the curiosity of the common herd they shouldn't keep a Harry Lehr.

The new \$20 gold certificate is said to be extremely hard to counterfeit. Unfortunately it is also hard to get.

Of course M. Witte's courtesy to his Jewish visitors was not tempered by the fact that most of them were bankers.

Philadelphia may vote its dead men, but there is ample evidence that it does not put them on its baseball teams.

The Harvard professor's discovery puts one vexed question forever at rest. The moon is not made of green cheese.

Wait till the football hero comes on the scene and then see how much ice the star pitcher and the ring "athlete" will cut.

Small waists, according to the fashion authorities, are to be "the rage." Plump sisters, face up with the fashion authorities.

Professors may require measurements to determine who is beautiful, but most people can do the measuring with their eyes.

Astronomers all agree that the moon has become thoroughly dried since it was scooped out of the place where the Pacific ocean now is.

We all know what kind of a time the sailors on the steamship *Montrose* had when 200 monkeys and forty parrots broke loose from their cages.

Some Englishmen think there are too many Americans in London. There is, however, no complaint of a superabundance of American money there.

The New York World suggests that we be kind to burglars. If they can find anything valuable in our house they will not steal it.

It is explained that the New woman settlement worker who danced in blue pajamas for the gentlemen is 60 years old. She certainly acted like sixty.

Blame the earthquake on the sunspots. If it is any consolation to you, but have you stopped to think the sunspots may be caused by the earthquakes?

A London cable dispatch says the prices of rubles have been nearly doubled, but unless there is an upward movement in "imitation seal" most of us will not worry.

The number of cigars manufactured in this country last year is given as 7,689,337,397. We are glad those last seven were included, for we think we know where they went to.

Life, according to John Oliver Hobbes, is becoming hard and serious, and we need humor as a relief. Yes, and something in the way of comfort to enable us to enjoy humor.

How would you like to be Mr. C. T. Crocker only son of the late California millionaire, who reached his 21st birthday last week, and now comes into his inheritance of \$6,000,000?

Despite the fact that peace has been declared, Godxyadani, Manchuria, is dying hard. Godxyadani looks so tough, despite familiarity, that we shall feel lucky if it is finally killed at all.

Young man, when your father says, "When I was your age I never had half as easy a time as you have," he is usually repeating what he heard when he was your age.—Chicago Tribune.

Prof. Williston of the university of Chicago is much more pleased at finding the remains of that dinosaur out in Wyoming than he would have been if the dinosaur had found him when it was alive.

Mr. James Edward Brill, representing the United States, and Mr. Matthew Oscar Nelson, representing Denmark, settled another international dispute in a method somewhat out of the recent order of things.

According to Dr. Carpenter, a Pennsylvania surgical expert, the rash and herry of living—the pursuit of the almighty dollar—is the most plainly detectible cause for the existence of appendicitis. Go a little slower after this.

A New York theatrical manager has signed a contract with a young lady in California, who, he believes, will turn out to be another May Irwin. Her picture, however, shows that if present size doesn't weigh more than 120 pounds.

PRESIDENT TO RETURN MONEY

Wants National Committee to Replace Funds Given by Life Companies.

CALLS FRIENDS TO OYSTER BAY

Messrs. Root, Cortelyou, Lodge and Choate Hold Long Conference Over the Matter at Mr. Roosevelt's Summer Home.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., dispatch: President Roosevelt favors the repayment by the Republican national committee of all the money illegally contributed by the big life insurance companies to the last campaign fund. This attitude became known when he called into conference at Sagamore Hill Secretary of the Treasury Root, Joseph Choate, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Postmaster General Cortelyou to discuss the question.

Despite the official declarations of his secretary to the contrary, President Roosevelt has taken the disclosures of the New York Life's investigation very much to heart. The practical politicians always have advised that a nominee should have nothing to do with the campaign contributions, and is in no way responsible for their character. The president, however, who in his last message to congress pleaded for a federal law to compel the publication of all federal election contributions, feels keenly the humiliation of illegally given insurance money as a factor in his election.

He believes that the only way to put an end to the use of illegal money in elections is not only not to take it, but to pay it back when the facts are disclosed, as in the present instance.

Summons His Advisers.

To this end he summoned George B. Cortelyou, the chairman of the Republican campaign committee; Secretary Root, who knows intimately the machinery of the big insurance companies; Senator Lodge, his personal representative in the assembly, and Joseph H. Choate, upon whose legal judgment he relies implicitly. The conference may be said to be secret.

The conference began after dinner and lasted into the morning. It is known that the president will ask Congress to frame a law after the English model, requiring the chairman of political committees to publish not only the names of contributors and the amounts given, contributors and the

But if his advisers approve it is believed he will go a step further and pay back to the treasuries of life insurance companies all money contributed by them to the last campaign. It is known that Mr. Cortelyou has a considerable balance on hand, and it is thought, it will not be difficult to make up the difference, should there be one.

Would Efface Scandal.

President Roosevelt thinks nothing but radical measures can efface a scandal which he feels more keenly than any that has come to his administration. He urged this view upon his visitors, moreover, as a wise party measure that may forestall future disaster. It is felt that some important administration move is sure to follow the conference.

If the president has his way the \$18,000 contributed by the New York Life and any other life insurance contributions in the last campaign will be returned. The president wants this incident to be a milestone of progress in his administration instead of a scandal that would forever becloud his personal triumph of 1904.

Whether or not the men called into conference by the president agreed that his ideas were practical could not be learned. It is not thought, however, that any of the practical politicians will offer any active opposition to any suggestion the president may make.

TO CHANGE INAUGURAL DATE

Meeting of Committee to Consider Plan is Called.

Washington, D. C., special: District Commissioner MacFarland, chairman of the national committee to consider the advisability of changing the date of the ceremony for the inauguration of the president of the United States, has issued a call for the meeting of the committee on Nov. 8. The committee is composed of the governors of all states and territories and fifteen residents of the District of Columbia. Among the dates suggested for the ceremony are April 30 and the last Thursday in April. The change is urged by reason of the inclement weather that usually prevails in Washington on March 4.

Kill Buffalo Bill's Horses.

Cody, Wyo., dispatch: Word has been received to the effect that Col. W. F. Cody's ("Buffalo Bill") Wild West show has been quarantined in France, and that all of the show horses, some worth more than \$7,000 each, have been shot under official orders on account of glanders.

Car Strikes Auto.

Kansas City, Mo., special: A street car struck and overturned a large automobile containing eight persons and J. McFadden, wife and two children, of St. Paul; Miss Fay Taylor, of Denver, and Miss Florence Fellows, of Kansas City.

ANNUAL REPORTS FULL OF DECEIT

Life Insurance Accounts Are Juggled to Make Fine Showing.

HOW DEALS IN BONDS ARE MADE

Dummy Sale to Broker on Dec. 31, 1904, is Covered Up by Loan of Exactly Same Amount as He Was Supposed to Have Paid.

New York dispatch: Inquisitor Charles E. Hughes of the insurance investigating committee ripped the lid off some of the hidden relations between the bond broker William S. Fanshawe and the New York Life Insurance Company at Thursday's session of the committee and made clear the fact that the New York Life has juggled its accounts in many ways to make a fine showing in its annual reports to the state superintendent of insurance. Technically this is called "window dressing." The United States Supreme Court has held this to be a crime in New York State.

The following facts were practically established by Mr. Hughes:

1. Fake Loan is Made.
That a dummy sale of \$1,500,000 of the bonds of the New Orleans Railway Company was made on Dec. 31, 1904, to W. S. Fanshawe for \$937,500, and that on Jan. 5, 1905, the New York Life loaned to Mr. Fanshawe \$937,500 on precisely the same bonds he supposedly purchased from the company five days before.

2. That J. P. Morgan & Co., charged the New York Life interest at 6 per cent on the \$800,000 which it paid to the company on the dummy sale of \$800,000 of bonds of the International Mercantile Marine made on Dec. 31, 1904. These bonds were bought back from Morgan & Co. by the New York Life on Jan. 2, 1905. Mr. Perkins and other officers of the New York Life stubbornly contended all along that this was a bona fide sale. Morgan & Co., it was shown, however, regarded the transaction as a loan and not as a sale and charged the New York Life 6 per cent interest on the \$800,000 for two days, the amount of interest being \$266.67.

3. How Losses Are Charged.
That large losses made by the New York Life were practically written off the books by charging them against a profit on an entirely separate transaction. The company claimed to have made a profit of \$5,946,000 on the sale of its stockholders in the New York Security and Trust company. Charged against this, however, were advance payments to agents amounting to \$1,622,830.11, suspense account items amounting to \$296,914 and losses on real estate amounting to \$843,960.83, a total of \$2,763,704.94.

George W. Perkins, vice president of the New York Life and the partner of J. P. Morgan, was on the witness stand nearly the entire day. His demeanor was entirely different from that of last Friday. He had decided evidently to hold himself firmly in check. He made no attempt to deliver stump speeches and did not try to dominate the situation. He was decidedly subdued.

Perkins Tries to Dodge.

The testimony concerning the dummy sale of the New Orleans railway bonds to Mr. Fanshawe was the most sensational of the day. Mr. Perkins tried to dodge a number of questions relating to the matter on the plea that he was not a bookkeeper.

Shortly after Mr. Perkins resumed the stand for the afternoon session he put in evidence a statement of all the securities sold by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the New York Life since March 12, 1891, when Mr. Perkins became a member of that firm. This showed that the total in par value was \$29,286,075 and that they cost the New York Life \$28,804,918.31. Of these the New York Life sold \$3,752,696.25. It still holds \$35,830,867.25. Of the Morgan & Co. securities sold a profit of \$25,141.25 was realized and the market value of the bonds still held shows a profit of \$749,533.24.

Mr. Perkins also put in evidence a statement of his share of the profits as a partner of Morgan & Co. on the sales of securities by that firm to the New York Life. This statement as dictated by Mr. Perkins caused something of a sensation in the room because of his seemingly slender profit. These profits he turned over to the New York Life.

Boy on Hard Trip.

Louisville, Ky., dispatch: Karl Fitzgerald, a 14-year-old Chicago boy, was arrested in the Monon yards at New Albany. Black from coal smoke and dust, he said he had ridden on the tender of an engine from Chicago. He wanted to visit his grandmother in New Albany.

Independent Glass Plant Starts.

Hartford City, Ind., dispatch: The big independent factory of the Johnston Window Glass company commenced operations here Thursday and 500 idle workers returned to work. The plant made a successful start under the sliding wage scale.

California Fruit Shipments.

San Francisco, Cal., special: Up to Sept. 15 4,899 carloads of California green fruit have been sent east, with Chicago, New York and Boston as the principal distributing centers. This is an increase of 50 cars over the same

OFFERS FREEDOM FOR PFISTER TESTIMONY

Former Alderman Murphy Says Immunity and Money Were His If He Produced Evidence.

Milwaukee, Wis., dispatch: It has developed that in his graft confession to the grand jury ex-Ald. William Murphy declared he had been offered immunity from prosecution and also \$7,000 if he would produce evidence against Charles F. Pfister.

The offer of immunity from prosecution under all indictments pending, he said, came from Assistant District Attorney Coehms. The money proposition came from a prominent politician of Milwaukee. When this became known it caused a sensation in the city hall.

Attorney John M. Clarke, who represented Murphy, was called before the grand jury and is said to have verified the statement of Murphy regarding the offer of money for evidence against Pfister. P. C. Lorenz, chairman of the Republican county committee, also testified regarding the Murphy case.

The grand jury was considerably disturbed over the statement of Murphy concerning the immunity offer. Members of the jury disclaimed any connection with this transaction, and that all are displeased with it was made evident by the fact that when it had heard the testimony of Attorney Clarke it excused all the members of the district attorney's force and for half an hour discussed the case.

It is the first time that District Attorney McGovern's force has been excluded from the jury room, and the affair caused a great deal of comment.

The jury has begun to look into the statements of Murphy that two of the most prominent reformers of the city had paid him money for special council privileges, and the prediction is made that both of the accused men will be indicted.

QUARANTINE QUARREL MAY TURN OUT BAD MESS

Illinois Board of Health Orders St. Louis City Physician to Cease Examination of Passengers.

St. Louis, Mo., dispatch: Threatened trouble between Illinois and St. Louis health authorities came to an issue Tuesday when, acting under orders from the secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, Dr. William O. Krohn ordered Dr. H. R. Fourbourn of the St. Louis city dispensary, to cease examination of passengers on a Mobile and Ohio train at Sparta, Ill.

Dr. Krohn accompanied Dr. Fourbourn to St. Louis and conferred with Health Commissioner Snodgrass. Dr. Krohn declared the complaint of the Illinois officials is that St. Louis physicians annoy passengers going to Illinois points. Dr. Snodgrass contended that they did nothing more than examine the health certificates of passengers coming into St. Louis and other Missouri points from the south.

Neither side was willing to make any concessions, and it was decided by the city physicians to submit the matter to City Counselor Bates. Dr. Snodgrass declared, however, that if the contention of the Illinois officers was sustained the St. Louis health authorities would immediately establish a bridge quarantine and examine every train, foot and street car passenger who attempted to enter St. Louis over the bridge.

BOY GETS BALLOON RIDE WHEN ROPE IS BROKEN

Lad Succeeds in Opening Valve to Gas Bag, and Lands Thirty-five Miles Distant.

Binghamton, N. Y., dispatch: Floyd Wallace, a 16-year-old boy of Oneonta, had an exciting ride in a balloon that got away from the Oneonta fair grounds at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The boy had gone up in the balloon, which was being pulled down in the regular manner. When it was about 200 feet from the ground the rope broke and the balloon and boy rapidly shot up in the air and soon disappeared in the clouds, being rapidly blown toward the northeast.

The balloon owner said that unless the youth opened the valve the balloon would not come down for twenty-four hours. The balloon rose over two miles high before it disappeared from view.

The boy, however, managed to get hold of the valve rope and let out the gas, so that he succeeded in safely effecting a landing at Summit, Schoharie county, thirty miles from Oneonta, at 3:45 o'clock.

LACKS JURISDICTION IN CASE

Miners' President Refuses to Take Part in Shot-Firers Controversy.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch: National President John Mitchell's reply in regard to the shot-firing dispute in the Chicago and Alton subdistrict coal mines has been received and will be submitted to a miners' meeting at Auburn. President Mitchell says that he has no jurisdiction in the appeal of the miners against the action of the state executive board of the miners signing an agreement with the operators' machine mines that no shot-firers be employed. Mr. Mitchell holds the interstate agreement is not affected in the matter. The Indiana operators have tacitly agreed to skip the advance in the price of coal at the

RAILROAD WAR IS ON IN WEST

Hill and Harriman Interests in Clash Over Building New Lines.

BITTER STRIFE IS PREDICTED

Northern Pacific Magnate is Looked Upon as an Invincible Fighter, Who Has Never Lost When Endeavoring to Extend Road.

Olympia, Wash., special: That the vast Hill and Harriman interests intend to wage the bitterest warfare of recent years in the railroad history of the west is now certain, in the light of the present controversy here over the right to build a road down the north bank of the Columbia river.

The Columbia Valley Railway company, which was incorporated in 1899 for the purpose of building such a road, and which in 1902 obtained a right of way over a school section in the valley of Cape Horn, now makes its first application for additional right of way since that time. The Portland and Seattle company obtained an easement for a right of way through the same section, the plat showing the location of the road several hundred feet south of the right of way of the Columbia Valley road. The Columbia Valley's application is for a right of way apparently as close to the water's edge as a road could be built.

Scheme to Head Off Road.

The suspicion is raised that the Columbia Valley road is an opposing company that is attempting to head off or make trouble for the Portland and Seattle. If the Columbia Valley road secures the right of way applied for, the Portland and Seattle must cross its tracks between that point and Cape Horn and run to the north through school section referred to.

The Columbia Valley Railway company was incorporated by some of the men who have since incorporated the Wallula and Pacific, supposed to be in the Harriman interests. They are L. Gerlinger and E. L. Carby, of Vancouver, George W. Stapleton of Portland.

Rival Interests Involved.

The Portland and Seattle Railroad company had been formed to build down the north bank of the Columbia river from Kennewick to Vancouver and it is not consistent with previous accomplishments of J. J. Hill to fail in an undertaking once definitely decided on. On the other hand the Harriman interests are equally determined to place every possible obstacle in the way of the invading army of railroad holders that is being marshaled to parallel the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company down to the water level route of the Columbia.

Clashes in the contest for the supremacy will be frequent from this time forward, with appeals to courts as incidents, while the shrewdest construction men in the employ of the two systems will be pitted against each other in the local direction of the road campaign.

SCARCITY OF ROLLING STOCK HOLDS WHEAT

Eastern Roads Refuse to Transfer Grain From Western Lines to Their Own Cars at Chicago.

St. Paul, Minn., special: An alarming condition threatens the movement of the wheat crop, owing to the attitude of the eastern railroads regarding the furnishing of cars at Chicago.

The western roads are endeavoring to keep their equipment on their own lines as much as possible in order to conserve the rights of manufacturing interest in the territory, a matter of vital interest to shippers as well as the railroads. But the eastern roads have refused to allow their cars to run west of Chicago. They will not even furnish cars with any promptness into which to load the stuff brought to them in western cars.

In fact, the eastern roads are throwing the entire burden of moving the wheat crop on the western lines. They say: "We need our cars as badly as you do yours. Send your cars through to their destination or let them stand loaded on the track indefinitely. We cannot agree to provide cars to receive your loads."

The car shortage is already beginning to pinch hard in some quarters and the crop has only commenced the movement to the seaboard. Thousands of cars could be utilized if they were available all over the northwest, but the congested condition which already has made itself felt in the large railroad yards prevent shippers from getting cars promptly.

Big Sale of Land.

Los Angeles, Cal., dispatch: What is said to be the most important sale of acreage that ever fell under the auctioneer's hammer in southern California took place at Los Angeles when 38,000 acres of land and the town site of Chino in San Bernardino county were sold to a Frisco capitalist for \$410,200.

Acquits Grand Rapids Alderman.

Grand Rapids, Mich., special: After being out twenty-one hours a jury in the Superior Court found Former Alderman James Moe not guilty of accepting a bribe of \$250 from Former City Attorney

Never Loses Its Strength



Always the Same

Calumet Baking Powder

Is Most Healthful, Wholesome and Economical

How He Knew.

It was a beautiful day, without a single cloud in the sky. The man who was buying some food in a delicatessen store remarked on the weather.

"Yes, it's fine, but it's going to rain," replied the dealer.

"Impossible," said the customer.

"I'll bet you a fiver," said the dealer.

"That it rains before the day is over, although I hate to take your money."

"The money was put up and the customer went away chuckling.

Before night the rain was falling in torrents. The man who lost the bet stopped at the delicatessen store to see the winner.

"How did you know it was going to rain?" he demanded of the storekeeper.

"The latter chuckled.

"See that ice chest?" he asked pointing to a big box in the corner.

The customer saw the ice box. It was sweating big drops of water.

"That chest," said the storekeeper, "is my barometer. When there is rain in the air it begins to sweat; when it is imminent it sheds those big drops you see now. I've had it over two years and it never yet prophesied falsely."

"Never too late to learn," sighed the customer, "too late to learn," a little knowledge—but sometimes a knowledge comes high."

Six Doctors Failed.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 25th (Special)—After suffering from Kidney Disease for three years; after taking treatment from six different doctors without getting relief, Mr. J. O. Laudeman of this place found not only relief but a speedy and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Speaking of his cure Mr. Laudeman says:

"Yes, I suffered from Kidney Trouble for three years and tried six doctors to no good. Then I took just two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they not only cured my kidneys, but gave me better health in general. Of course I recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to others and I know a number now who are using them with good results."

Mr. Laudeman's case is not an exception. Thousands give similar experiences. For there never yet was a case of Kidney Trouble from Dandruff to Bright's Disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills could not cure. They are the only remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease.

Sight Injured by Hard Work.

Prof. Hylgard, a cousin of the late Henry Villard and for thirty-one years connected with the University of California, is threatened with total blindness and has been compelled to suspend work.

Those Who Have Tried It

will use no other. DeLaney Cold Water Starch has no equal in Quality or Quantity—36 oz. for 19 cents. Other brands contain only 12 oz.

An exchange devotes some space to an article on "How to Make Use of Macaroni." A good plan is to eat it.

No chronos or cheap premiums, but a better quality and one-third more of DeLaney Starch for the same price of other starches.

An Iowa man says only the rich have brains. This is poor news.

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.



The summer girl upon the beach
Her stately figure shows
In bathing suits of many hues
And elongated hose.

She's the life of every function,
She's the joy of every set,
And her hand is pledged in marriage
To 'most every man she's met.

But when the season's over
At the seashore and the glen
This dainty creature vanishes
Till summer comes again.

And you wonder what's become of her,
Your erstwhile summer mate,
Who in a big department store
Is slyly calling "C-A-S-H!"

—Ed. W. Dunn.



MISS BEULAH'S FROG POND

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

"If anybody's name ever was a misfit, it's mine. Beulah means 'married,' and I'm an old maid—quite a little gray and almost 40. More polite, I suppose, to say bachelor maid, but I believe in calling a spade a spade. Whoever wrote that hymn about 'Sweet Beulah land,' ought to see what kind of land mine is—rocks and birch and that dreadful frog pond. I can't even make my little garden all in one spot, but have to plant tomatoes in one place and hunt up another for the squashes. They do look pretty, though, climbing over the rocks and it saves me the trouble of piling a heap of stones together and calling it a rockery. Ugh! how those frogs croak to-night; I could hear them a mile away. I wish it was winter and they were asleep in the mud." And Miss Beulah, drawing her shoulder shawl tightly, went into her lonely house.

She was said to have had a "disappointment." Amos Hathaway had wanted her and she had loved him, but they must wait until he could make a little home for her, and he bent all his energy to that end. It was hard toil, digging and delving on a rocky New England farm. The dawn, with its flush of amber and pearl, meant potatoes to be dug, and the glory of the sunset told of cows to be milked. But at last Amos had enough for their simple wants.

"Beulah, dear girl," he said, "the little home is all ready."

"I know, Amos, but I can't come—I cannot, I ought not to leave father and mother."

"You are crazy, Beulah! I have wanted you for six years and lived and worked in the hope of it. Is this what has made you look and act so strangely?"

"Yes, you thought it was because of sister Emily, but that was not all. I knew when she died there would be no one left but me to take care of father and mother. I've tried so many times to tell you, but I never could—I cannot leave them."

"Then, you don't really love me, Beulah!"

It was a storm of passion and the turning back of the hopes of years, and Amos, in the bitterness of his soul, when all his pleading proved in vain, told her to go her way and he would go his—he never would, never ask her to come to him again. And away he went to the mining region of the northwest to make his fortune.

Beulah used to think of him winter nights when the wind shrieked in the chimney and rocked the old house. She had given the most devoted care to her father and mother to the end of their lives, and now she was alone. Her tiny house and garden were her main support, but lately she had been fired with zeal to strike out in a new direction and add to her income. The new trolley was on everybody's tongue. It was an air line between a large town and a city, and the little farming hamlet where Beulah lived

unmindful of the keen scrutiny of a fellow traveler, who eyed her first with a puzzled look, then with a satisfied air swung himself off at the same stopping place.

Next morning, bright and early, Miss Beulah made an amphibious toilet and started for the frog pond. Stepping carefully on the floating network of branches and logs she spied the bright, green head and mottled body of a splendid great fellow and crept cautiously close to him.

"I've got you now!" she exclaimed, putting out her hand and making a tremendous grab. But he was too

quick and dashed back into the water. "I'll have you yet," she cried, and, bending eagerly forward, lost her balance and fell splashing among the frightened frogs.

"Hold on, I'll help you," shouted a masterful voice, which thrilled her hear, and a tall, athletic man came resolutely toward her and lifted her dripping form.

"Come, Beulah—hold tight—don't be afraid—come with me."

"Amos Hathaway! I'd know your voice at the North Pole!"

"Yes, Beulah, I was waiting for the proper time in the day to call, and came around by the old pond. You know, dear, I vowed I'd never ask you to come to me again, but I've just said it."

"Don't say another word, Amos, until we get ashore. I don't want to be engaged in a frog pond."

Preferred "Coney" to "Long."

Capt. Prager of the North German Lloyd steamer Bressan was constantly annoyed on the last voyage over by a mischievous youngster, who shook the foundations of the captain's peace of mind till at last his patience gave out.

The boy had been hanging around the captain all day, worrying him with his naughtiness, till finally the skipper let loose the vials of his wrath.

"If you don't behave yourself, you," he roared with the voice accustomed to obedience, "I'll put you ashore on Long Island and let you stay there."

But he had not counted on the native American wit. As quick as a flash the youngster replied:

"Oh, captain, please, I'd much rather be put ashore on Coney Island."

And when they reached port the captain wanted to know why one should be preferred to the other for marooning purposes.—Baltimore Sun.

Capt. Burns Cured of Pea Soup.

The following was frequently told by Capt. Martin Burns of Bangor, Me., as one on him:

The captain was very fond of split pea soup, and before leaving port he always put in a good-sized stock of split peas. On this occasion, however, his negro steward got whole peas, and so the soup that the captain called for on the first day out was thrown away.

The next day pea soup was again served, and this time the captain, after having eaten a hearty meal, said to his steward: "Steward, that's the kind of soup I like; we'll have some more just like it to-morrow."

"Fo de Lawd's sake, cap'n," exclaimed the steward, "ma jaws am so tired chewing dem whole peas dat Ah just can't chem no mo."

The captain never asked for pea soup again.

Same Old Plaintiff.

The Optimist—"Fine day, isn't it?"

The Pessimist—"Oh, I don't know. It's probably raining somewhere."

"I don't want to be engaged in a frog pond."

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"Then, you don't really love me, Beulah!"

lay in its track and was waking up to its opportunities.

"Why can't I sell something as well as the rest and earn enough for a new dress," said Miss Beulah, tossing on her uneasy pillow. "I haven't any farm produce and I never had any luck with chickens. There! I've heard that frog's legs were good to eat, and I've frogs enough to fill up a regiment."

"Do it now!" was Miss Beulah's watchword, and next morning she took the trolley for the city and never rested until she had seen the general buyer for a fine hotel and engaged to bring a sample lot of frog saddles. Tired but triumphant, she came home

BIG LANDSLIDE BURIES VILLAGE

Many Persons Are Reported to Have Been Killed or Wounded.

CLOUDBURST UPSETS VESSEL

Six Persons Are Drowned When Ship Is Overturned by the Wind—Earthquakes Kill 589 and Injure 2,020 Persons in Italy.

Rome cablegram: A big landslide from Mount San Paolino has partly buried the town of Sutera, Sicily.

It is rumored that many persons were killed or injured, but a majority of the inhabitants escaped.

The disaster is attributed to the hollowing of the base of the mountain in mining for sulphur, the necessary precautions having been neglected.

Earthquake shocks continued in Calabria.

At Mantea two women were killed. At Ajello many houses fell and twelve persons were injured.

At Bruzio a church fell and there was further damage at Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Monteleone.

Suffering Due to Rain.

The autumn rains have begun in the district, adding new miseries to the already long list caused by typhoid, malaria, hunger, and cold. The fields, which until now have been used as camping grounds by the sufferers, have been rendered perfect death traps by the rains, causing fever and pneumonia. The suffering all over Calabria is intense. The rivers are overflowing their banks.

There was a cloudburst at Bari, the wind upsetting a sailing vessel in the harbor, and six persons were drowned.

At Portici, near Naples, there was another cloudburst and floods of water brought into the town many large blocks of lava from Vesuvius. The service of the street cars was interrupted.

At Zambrone a man has been taken out of the mines alive, after being entombed eleven days.

Dead Number 589.

Gen. Lambert has made an official list of the damage by earthquake. He finds 212 towns and villages suffered great losses, the dead numbering 589, and injured 2,020.

A scientific study of earthquake phenomena will be undertaken by a commission nominated by the government.

At a meeting of the ministers, at which the mayor of Rome and the president of the Bank of Italy were present, it was decided to hasten the distribution of relief as rapidly as possible. All the prefects in Calabria have been notified to place all relief contributions at the disposal of the central committee from Rome. The uniting under one head of these contributions is necessary to avoid a distribution of excess in some localities, leaving others with a deficiency.

ALDERMAN CONFESSES BEFORE GRAND JURY

Former Solon of Milwaukee Tells Inquirers That Anti-Graft Workers Are Guilty of Bribery.

Milwaukee, Wis., dispatch: Former Ald. William Murphy, several times indicted on graft charges, went before the grand jury and made confession. He implicated two prominent and wealthy business men who have taken a prominent part in the anti-graft movement as bribers. This charge was made in connection with the granting of franchises to the Wells Building company for constructing subways and the Filer-Stowell company for side tracks.

Murphy sent the jury a letter stating that he wished to impart important information. The district attorney long had been trying to get him to testify.

He was questioned informally by several jurors, telling how he had been bribed by prominent business men who were active in prosecuting the graft investigation. The jury refused to take his testimony and he was excused.

Tuesday morning Murphy gave out statements to the papers that he had not been allowed to testify. In the afternoon the jury reached him and he made his statements. He was in the jury room for an hour and when he came out he said he had told all he knew and felt easy.

Just what Murphy told is bothering certain city hall officials. He was in the council for six years and was regarded as one of the leaders of the ring.

Bomb for Chief of Police.

East Liverpool, Ohio, dispatch: When Chief of Police John W. Wyman entered his office he discovered a dynamite bomb on the window sill, hidden under a piece of paper. The fuse was turned toward the street, and it is a theory that it was meant to explode the cartridge after the chief entered.

Britain's Political Problems.

New York dispatch: In discussing the political conditions prevalent in Great Britain, Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., said that the most important question is Joseph Chamberlain's policy of preferential tariff, but he does not believe the question will be settled at the next election.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN



CONDUCTED BY M. J. WRAGG

[Mr. Wragg invites contributions of any new ideas that readers of this department may wish to present, and would be pleased to answer correspondents desiring information on subjects discussed. Address M. J. Wragg, Waukesha or Des Moines, Iowa.]

FALL PLANTING.

At a convention of nurserymen held not long ago the question as to whether trees and plants were dug too early in the fall. While it is a question that more nearly concerns the grower of trees and plants than the planter, it is worthy of close consideration on the part of the latter.

That fall planting of nearly all trees and shrubs is preferable to spring planting has long been the feeling among growers who have studied the varied phases of nature. Unfortunately, planters who set out trees, either fruit or ornamental, shrubs or roses, in the fall, are apt to want them so early that the grower, to satisfy the demand, is obliged to dig and ship them before they have properly matured. The result is a large percentage of loss, which, of late years, has had the effect of practically doing away with fall planting, a serious mishap.

Trees and shrubs which have reached a proper stage of maturity are best planted in the fall, from the fact that they are dormant, or nearly so, so far as the trunk and tops are concerned. The sap is stored in the roots and hence the tree or shrub planted in the fall will take hold of the soil and make a strong root growth before the severe winter weather sets in.

When, however, these trees and shrubs are taken up in the fall before they have reached the proper stage of maturity, that is, the maturity of the past season's growth, they are weakened and unable to stand the winter.

While the grower and dealer are largely to blame for this state of affairs, by reason of taking up these trees and plants contrary to the laws of nature, which, in this connection, they thoroughly understand, the planter should bear the most blame for demanding an early delivery of the trees and plants.

A farmer grinds his ax or scythe and starts out to do the work for which some tools have been made. He carries along with him a whetstone to keep them in good order. The same may be said of a memorandum book, which may be carried along to whet the memory and keep it in good order. This is worth a trial and should not be ignored.

If you find that your horse is lame or sick, treat him at once for the trouble.

FARMERS AT THE SHOWS.

Every farmer should attend the fairs and poultry shows, and should also exhibit, as any interest taken in fairs leads to improvement of the flocks. Many farmers are afraid to exhibit, not knowing how to prepare the fowls. It may require work for a while to get the fowls in proper condition, but the pleasure of winning will be ample compensation, although the prize money is also an inducement. To get ready for an exhibition begin about six weeks ahead with selected members of the flock, and twice a week oil the legs, combs, wattles and beaks, using a mixture of a gill of lard oil and a teaspoonful of crude petroleum. This will clean the legs. Two weeks before the time for exhibiting feed sunflower seed three times a week. Wash the combs, wattles, legs and beaks once a week with a mixture of one part of alcohol to two parts of water. Two days before shipping the birds make a soup-suds from castile soap, and have the suds strong and lathery. Take the tub and birds into a room heated to one hundred and five degrees, wash the birds thoroughly (do not be afraid to rub) and rinse them in another tubful of clean, warm water. Put the birds in a very warm room, and as they will puff up their feathers, on account of the heat, each feather will dry separately and fall into its place. If this is not done the feathers will stick together. Now turn them into a cooler room so as to avoid sudden changes. Before they start, rub comb, wattles and legs with glycerine, and will protect against frost. At the show wipe off the glycerine, and sponge the comb and wattles with alcohol.

TEACHING CALVES.

A subscriber has trouble in teaching his young calves to drink. We confess that this is not one of the easy things to do, especially if we are in a hurry and want to accomplish the feat quickly. A little patience is necessary. Bear in mind all the time that the young calf is not very different from what we were at an early period in our history, and we do not know but what it may be truthfully said of some of us that this continues to be our normal condition. Gently place the calf's nose into the milk, which must always be blood heat. Put a very small amount of milk in the pail or receptacle in which your calf is fed, one half inch is sufficient, and push the little bovine's nose down onto the bottom of the pail. It will soon learn that you are performing a friendly act, and will get a taste of the milk and begin to suck, sip and hunt the bottom of the pail. Add to the milk and continue the good work until the calf gets enough. Do not put in enough to cover the nostrils. One or two such lessons and the calf will rapidly take care of all the milk it should have.

Not a pound of dried or canned fruit should enter the farmer's home by way of the grocery counter. Such stuff is good enough for the professional man and people who live in town, but the farmer, the "back-bone" of the nation, should live on better things. He should have home-grown and preserved fruits.

HARVESTING ONIONS.

The onion crop must have intelligent care at harvest time if they are intended for winter storage. They cannot be handled like potatoes and still remain in condition for winter use. Onions must be allowed to ripen naturally, in which event the bulbs will remain dormant until spring and retain their moisture inside the peel or skin. They must also be perfectly cured in the sun before they go into storage, which is best secured by allowing the crop to remain a few days in thin windrows after they are dug. Do not remove the tops until the crop goes to market. If they are thoroughly dry and cured the tops will so protect the onions that the danger of bruising will be largely overcome; also that of heaving, either of which will greatly decrease their value as a market product. Sheep shears are a most valuable implement to use when topping onions. Don't cut too close to the bulb or it will be injured and will "leak" while in storage and thus cause others to become wet and spoil.

Onions for winter use should be handled and stored in bushel crates made of lath which can be piled in such a manner as to secure perfect ventilation; however, they will keep in fair condition in dry quarters, when sacked in coarse coffee sacks, such as potato shippers use, that hold two and one-half bushels. Don't pile onions deeply because the mass will be quite sure to heat and decay in a short time. Spread thinly on a dry floor where the damp night air can be excluded.

While gathering seeds to plant do not forget the apple and plum. They may be grown from seed in great and interesting variety, and by so doing contribute very largely to the work of improving the fruits of the North. We wish that we could also encourage the planting of seeds of roses like the Gen. Jac, and especially the hybrid of Rugosa roses, which will have the possibility of producing new and beautiful forms that are perfectly hardy in the North.

OSARK APPLES.

The land of the Ozarks: O widely 'tis known
As the region where lusty red apples are grown.
Raising peaches—Elihu—what need we say more?
And of strawberries, blackberries, car-
rionis galore:
In the fruit here we grow almost every-
thing.
But of all 'tis admitted, the apple is
King!

'Tis a region abounding in valleys and hills,
And among them flow numerous rivers and rills;
To a farmer it oft seems forbidding and rough,
But when planted in orchards 'tis fruitful enough.
Raise the grain in the valleys, for much rougher
But to make the hills fruitful an orchard 'tis the thing.

Then, too, on the heights of the Ozark plateau
Corn and wheat and potatoes abundantly grow;
We've good water, pure air, climate hard and cool,
But our riches in orchards and berryfields dwell;
And what's lovelier than orchards bloom
In the spring.
Or in autumn red apples the trees burdening?
By their apples the Ozarks won national fame,
And in markets of Europe familiar the name:
For its beauty Ben Davis is known the world over,
And we've apples whose quality pleases far more;
Yes, of several apples the praise we may sing,
And we've orchards by miles where the apple is King.

—Selected.

WHICH IS THE BEST ALL-ROUND FOWL?

We are often asked which we consider the best general purpose fowl. I can say to the person that wants to keep one variety that the Barred and White Rocks and the White and Silver Laced Wyandottes are in my estimation ahead of all other varieties as general purpose fowls. Of course there are many other breeds, but the above named varieties are hard to beat, especially when they have been bred in line for laying by selecting only known good layers each year and breeding these "in line" year after year we can be sure at least of having a strain of persistent layers.

A general purpose fowl must have a plump carcass when dressed; a quality and quantity of meat that will meet the demands of the market, and to be profitable they must be of a heavy laying strain, quick to mature and easy to raise. You should pay particular attention to selecting and breeding for the qualities necessary to produce the most prolific layers, as well as those noted for their vigor, hardiness and standard markings.

A reader asks: Can pines be planted in the fall? They cannot. There are none of the coniferous trees which embrace the pine, spruce, etc., that can be planted with success in the fall. Experience has demonstrated that spring is the best time for this, just as the growth starts.

CARE OF MARE AND FOAL.

It is quite common for the farmer to turn his work horses to pasture after the harvest is over, with the thought that the work horse can subsist on grass alone if he is not working. This will do fairly well for geldings or mares without colts, provided the pasture is good, but for mares suckling colts it is a very bad policy. The mare should have her oats just as she did when working. If she does not she will run down in flesh and consequently in the flow of milk. This will be detrimental to the growth of the colt. The way a colt is fed the first year of its life determines in a great degree his future value. It is computed that in a general way, every additional 10 pounds added to a draft horse's weight after he passes 1,400 pounds adds \$25 to his value. Hence anything that has a tendency to stunt the colt should be avoided.

TREATMENT OF GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.

The best time to plant both gooseberries and currants in the middle states is in the fall, and the earlier the better, after the close of September. Both of these fruits prefer a deep, rather damp soil to any other, and to be in a partially shaded place, if possible. It is always possible to shade the soil about the roots even if but by the placing of stones there, and this the plants show their appreciation of. Even the English varieties, with their large fruit, put up with our hot summers when so treated, which they will not do when planted in a hot sunny place. In some gardens in our cities where but little direct sunlight finds its way, thriving plants of the English gooseberry and the currant fruit on the small twigs of previous seasons, hence it is well to prune back some of the shoots of every season, to induce a growth of twiggy nature. During winter or in very early spring this pruning should be done. Sometimes there are too many shoots in the center of the bushes, and in this case it is better to cut some clear away, do not cut them to leave an eye or two behind, as these eyes would break into shoots again, making the plants even more bushy than before. Regarding sorts, of all the red currants tried none has pleased me better than the Cherry, Red Dutch and Fays. In white the White Grape does the best in our soil.

It would seem that taste for the black currant has to be acquired. But few of them are planted in our country, while in Europe, it leads all others, so much of the fruit is used in the making of preserves. In the line of gooseberries, our native sorts and their improved varieties have still to be our main reliance. Of the old sorts Downing and Houghton are much grown. Downing is a green one, Houghton red, and both, though rather small, are very productive. Both the gooseberry and the currant are satisfactory fruits to grow. What insect enemies they have are easily controlled. Although fall planting is to be preferred, the plants do very well set in early spring.

When horses are torn by coming in contact with barbed wire and the bleeding is profuse, it may, in many instances be stanchied by folding cotton cloth two or three times and pressing the same against the wound. Where the part can be bound around tightly with strips of the same and kept in place, the pressure will, unless in very bad cases, result in stopping the flow of blood.

Royal Baking Powder

is made of Grape Cream of Tartar.

Absolutely Pure.

Makes the food more Wholesome and Delicious.

Pennsylvania Lines—Time Card

IN EFFECT MAY 25, 1901.

NORTH BOUND	
No. 46 Daily	8:16 a. m.
" 40 " "	11:28 a. m.
" 42 " Ex. Sun.	6:53 p. m.
" 48 Sunday only	5:50 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND	
No. 41 Daily Ex. Sun.	6:06 a. m.
" 43 " " "	11:52 a. m.
" 45 Daily	6:06 p. m.
" 49 Sunday only	8:10 p. m.

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

JAMES SHUGRUE, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. REA,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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

DR. NORMAN S. NORRIS,

DENTIST.

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

E. E. PARKER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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

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

DENTIST

Office in First National Bank Building
PLYMOUTH, IND.

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

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CULVER, INDIANA.

DR. H. A. DEEDS,

DENTIST

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

N. J. FAIRCHILD,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL
AUCTIONEER.

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

CHARLES KELLISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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

Trustee's Notice.

After April 1st, my weekly office days, for the transaction of township business, will be as follows: Tuesdays at my residence, and Saturdays at my office over the Exchange Bank, Culver.

FRANK M. PARKER, Trustee.

Like Finding Money.

Finding health is like finding money—so think those who are sick. When you have a cough, cold, sore throat or chest irritation better act promptly like W. C. Barber, of Sandy Level, Va. He says: "I had a terrible chest trouble, caused by smoke and coal dust on my lungs; but after finding no relief in other remedies, I was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds." Greatest sale of any cough or lung medicine in the world. At T. E. Slattery's drug store; 70c and \$1.00; guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

The elevator at Culver is open for business. We are prepared to handle all kinds of grain for which we will pay the highest market price.—DILLON & MEDBURN.

THE CULVER CITIZEN

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, PUBLISHERS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Six Months, in advance, \$1.00
Three Months, in advance, .50

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

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

CULVER, INDIANA, SEPT. 28, 1905

COUNTY REALTY TRANSFERS

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

Dora C. and James C. Erwin to W. L. Humrichouser et al, sw q ex R R sec 20 lot 33 r 4 also e 14.10 a ex R R ex hf of se q sec 19 tp 33 r 4 also n of R R of e hf of nw q of sec 29 tp 33 r 4; no consideration.

Eddranes S. Hochstetler to Daniel V. Yoder, e hf of se q of sec 28 also e hf of ne q ex R R sec 33 in tp 35 r 4; \$11,775.00.

Robert C. O'Brien and wife to Herman I. Thomas and wife, lot 29 Lowrys con add Argos; \$1000.

Edwin Gilles et al q c d to Rosa Gilpin, lot 1 Hendricks add Inwood; \$1.00.

Ora H. Brownlee to Mary Grace North, lot 5 and s 19 feet of lot 4 also w part of lot 70 Wheeler's con add Plymouth, also lots No. 4 Overmeyers add Plymouth; \$1.00.

Hiram F. Bowman Trustee q c d to William H. Iden and wife s hf of se q of sec 16 tp 33 r 4; \$1.00.

William H. Iden and wife q c d to Hiram F. Bowman, Trustee s hf of se q of sec 16 tp 33 r 4; \$1.00.

George R. Hoople and wife (by Atty.) to Emanuel Price, lot 76 Fair View Place Plymouth; \$100.

Elizabeth Monroe and hus to Freda C. Peterson, part of the s hf of ne q of sec 3 tp 32 r 1; \$150.

George R. Hoople and wife to Theodore Cressner, lot 74 Fair View Place to Plymouth; \$75.

George R. Hoople and wife to Jennie Baxter, lot 68 Fair View Place to Plymouth; \$50.

Daniel Rothenberger and wife to Mary Jones, lot N of Lemerts add to Tegarden; \$700.

Fares O. Spitzer and wife to William A. Cook, e hf of lot 60 Roses add to Plymouth; \$400.

William E. Pittman and wife to Charles E. Dettbrenner, lot 133 ft by 56 ft in se q of sw q of sec 26 tp 35 r 3; \$800.

William E. Pittman and wife to Charles E. Dettbrenner s hf of lots 7 and 8 Bauers add to Bremen; \$850.

Guyford Truex and wife to Salathiel and Nancy Truex, und. hf of s hf of sw q also s 26 2-3 a of n hf of sw q of sec 36 tp 35 r 2; \$1900.

George R. Hoople and wife to W. S. Hendricks and wife, lot 64, 65, 66 and 67 Fair View Place to Plymouth; \$232.

Mary J. Jones to David Wartenbe, lots 31-56, 57 and 58 in Walnut; \$575.

Leiter's Ford.

Mr. David Ginter of Rochester, was in this place on business Saturday.

Miss Clara Hietzer returned home from Chicago Tuesday, where she made a few weeks' visit with her sister and brothers.

Mrs. Arthur Wellington of Rochester, spent a few days of last week with her mother of this place.

Mr. Lee Moore is improving slowly.

Tot Cook entertained her Sunday school class of little girls last Sunday.

Mr. Lewis Overmyer has gone to Ohio on a visit.

School will begin at this place next Monday morning. All are anxious for it to begin.

Misses Ola Cook, Lyla Overmyer and Claude Deffenbaugh visited friends in Rochester last Tuesday.

There will be preaching at this place next Sunday evening by the new pastor.

Got Off Cheap.

He may well think, he has got off cheap, who after having contracted constipation or indigestion is still able to perfectly restore his health. Nothing will do this but Dr. King's New Life Pills. A quick, pleasant and certain cure for headache, constipation, etc 25c at T. E. Slattery's drug store; guaranteed.

Call and examine the fine new assortment of souvenir post cards at Slattery's drug store.

OBER.

Stephen Shepherd, Correspondent.
Willie Hisey came home over Sunday.

Miss Maude Osborn Sundayed at Knox.

Mr. C. Stevenson came home Saturday.

Grace Hisey is some better at this writing.

Inez Rea visited at A. C. Bolten's Saturday.

Miss Elnora Clapsaddle is sick at this writing.

John Byrnes came home from Hammond last Sunday.

Miss Izona Rea is teaching the Center Grove school.

Olin Hisey made a business trip to Lacrosse last Monday.

Mr. Boots of Grovertown, visited at Mr. Poland's Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Talbert, of Knox, is teaching the Emigle school.

Mr. E. H. Poland has typhoid fever, yet he is improving very slowly.

Most everyone around Ober attended the Street Fair at Knox last week.

Wm. Liggett and family of Thomaston, visited at Mr. Green's last week.

Mr. William Schrock visited his sister, Miss Belle Schrock in Valparaiso Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Shepherd of Argos, visited at Ober last week and attended the street fair.

WASHINGTON.

Ollie Jones Correspondent.
The Ladies' Aid Society will meet with Mrs. S. Lockwood Friday.

District meeting at East Washington commencing Monday evening. Everybody invited to come.

George Crabb and family, of Kewanna, visited over Sunday with S. Edwards and wife.

A. L. Wilson and wife of South Bend, N. J. Fairchild and family Ollie Jones and wife, Leonard Wilson and family visited at J. Jones' Sunday.

MAXINKUCKEE.

Miss Golda Thompson, Correspondent.
Mrs. D. W. Marks was a Plymouth visitor Monday.

Howard Packer is visiting friends at Rochester this week.

Nathan Thompson is making his home at present with his son, Fred Thompson in Maxinkuckee.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ritchey and daughters, Maud and Ruth, visited Dr. A. E. Stevens and family Sunday.

Preaching services will be held at the Maxinkuckee Christian church on next Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning.

Mr. Charles Morgan died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. Z. Caple Friday and was buried at the Jordan cemetery Sunday afternoon.

The Maxinkuckee Band goes to Bourbon on Thursday, Oct. 12th. Their services have been in great demand throughout the season now closing.

HIBBARD.

Mrs. E. J. Reed Correspondent.
John Aley is on the sick list. Lawrence Vories is improving.

Martin Lowery has his silo completed and filled.

Jacob Lichtenberger is still laid up with a lame back.

Bertha Hissong was seen on our streets one day last week.

Mrs. Mosher attended a reunion in Knox one day last week.

James Mosher attended a reunion of his company in South Bend last week.

Hibbard is fulfilling the Bible law in two respects, marrying and giving in marriage.

Clyde Brook, who has been working in Mishawaka, is at home for a few days.

Mrs. Louisa Lichtenberger and daughter-in-law Sadie took advantage of the excursion to Ft. Wayne last week.

Austin Lowery met with an accident at the Culver school last Friday which has spoiled his countenance a little bit.

Ten of the Hibbardites visited their friends H. Parker and family, who live 1 1-2 miles west of Plymouth last Sunday and had an enjoyable time.

Two more souls were made happy last Saturday, James Miller took to wife Miss Dorothea Wolf, of Hoover, Ind. Mr. Miller is the night man at the Hibbard depot.

Attacked By a Mob

and beaten, in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. "I use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c at T. E. Slattery's drug store.



M. R. CLINE
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER
Residence—MAXINKUCKEE.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR CONSUMPTION, Price 50c & \$1.00
CROUPS and Free Trial.
Sorest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

McLANE & CO.
Livery Feed and Sale Stable
Special attention given to traveling men. Terms reasonable.
Barn East of the Postoffice

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

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

THE GEM HARNESS SHOP
For Hand-Made Harness
CULVER, IND.

KREUZBERGER'S PARK
The best Whiskies, Brandies, Cordials, Rhine and Moselle Wines, and French Claret, Ports and Cherry Ales, Beers, Mineral Water, etc. and a stock of fine Domestic and Key West Cigars,
Lake Maxinkuckee : Culver, Ind.

Low colouist rates west, north-west and to the Pacific coast points via the Nickel Plate Road daily Sept. 15th to Oct. 1st inclusive. For full information see ticket agent or address C. A. Melin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Newman's Cloaks-Suits 123 South Michigan Street **Williams' Millinery**
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

A STORE FOR LADIES
Fine Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Furs, Petticoats, Millinery, Corsets and Gloves
Finest Cloak and Millinery Establishment in South Bend
NEWMAN'S—WILLIAM'S

Grand Cloak and Suit Opening
AT ALLMAN'S
The Busy Big Store of Plymouth
Friday, Sept. 29th and Saturday, Sept. 30

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
WINTER IS COMING ON
Now is the time to have those rooms re-papered and that job of painting done. We want to show you the handsome new designs in Wall Papers we have received. Our low prices tend to make the cost of "brightening up" as little as possible.
SLATTERY'S DRUG STORE

WILLIAM GRUBB
Practical Plumber
Having opened a shop in Culver, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Plumbing and Well Work. Give me a trial.
Shop in Rear of Tin Shop : CULVER, IND.

W. S. Easterday
FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING
Day or Night Calls Promptly Attended To.
A GENERAL LINE OF FINE FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES
Independent and Bell Telephones—Next Door to Postoffice, Culver

I. P. SHAMBAUGH **FRED COOK**
Succession to Wm. Foss.
CULVER'S **Leading Blacksmith**
HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY
All kinds of Choice Bakery Goods. All kinds of Repair Work neatly and promptly done.
ECZEMA suffered cured with "Hermil" Salve, who have been advised to have limbs amputated. 25c
PILES the sufferer who thinks this disease incurable has never tried that peculiar "Hermil" Salve. A trial will convince the most skeptical.
EAST OF MACHINE SHOP

Begins Saturday Morning, October 7th

Opportunity Knocks at Your Door. Save this Ad.

Ends on Saturday Night, October 21st

OUR GRAND \$40,000 UPHEAVAL SALE

Of Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Etc., at

ALLMAN'S BUSY BIG STORE, PLYMOUTH

BEGINS SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7th

ENDS SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 21st

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of Clothing, Cloaks, Waterproof Coats, Winter Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Shoes, etc., must and will be slaughtered in price and sold the first week of this mighty upheaval sale, in the room next door south to Allman's Big Store. This mammoth Clothing Sale will be conducted by ALLMAN BROTHERS, Sale experts, of this city.

Fifty competent clerks will assist in serving you. Get in the band wagon. Get in and visit the store that put Plymouth on the map. Get your winter supply during this mighty Upheaval Sale. This will be the greatest sale of Clothes, Shoes and Dry Goods Plymouth ever knew, and the greatest opportunity ever known to

save money on reliable fall and winter supplies. Throughout our entire big store—in every nook and corner—in the great Economy Basement—every article of merchandise has been re-marked and reduced in price for this great sale. Everything new, desirable, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

One of the rules of the Busy Big Store is to do strictly as advertised. Save this list and come. All sales will be for cash, and your money will be refunded if goods are returned. Free carfare allowed on all purchases of \$12.00 worth and over, within a radius of twenty-five miles. BRING IN YOUR NUMBER.

Wonderful bargains—in fact, bargains in Clothing and Over-

coats for men and boys that have never been offered in Marshall County before—to be found in the big south room we formerly occupied. The front and side doors of this room leading to the Busy Big Store will be closed Friday, October 6th, in preparation for this mammoth Upheaval Sale. See the big red entrance sign. Don't wait—come the opening day—come every day. Many grand prizes will be given free every day during the sale. See other circulars. Save all announcements of this big sale. See the large bills for extended price list.

This will be the greatest sale ever conducted in Plymouth, beyond any question of doubt. Come and see and save.

These are Some of the Great Attractions at this Mammoth Upheaval Sale—the Greatest Sale Plymouth Ever Knew

10 yards best Calico on earth.....33c	2 spools best Silk Thread.....5c	School Kerchiefs.....1c	200 all-wool Skirts, worth up to \$5.00; choice.....\$2.98	Ladies' 75c Shirtwaists.....48c
Best 7c Evansville unbleached Muslin per yard.....43c	\$1.00 value in wide changeable Silk.....77c	10c value Kerchiefs.....6 for 25c	7c Comfort Calico at.....43c	\$2.50 Shoes for ladies or gents.....\$1.87
10c best bleached Muslin.....7c	50c grade fine Brilliantines.....35c	Best Calico Wrappers.....82c	2 yards best Table Oilcloth.....22c	\$2.00 warm lined Shoes for ladies, at only.....\$1.39
Ladies' and children's 50c Umbrellas for.....28c	Cake of fine Toilet Soap.....1c	\$22.50 Kuppenheimer Suits.....\$18.00	25c Ingrain Carpet at.....19c	Wide Silk Ribbon, yard.....5c
	Paper of good Pins.....1c	\$12.50 Suits or Overcoats.....\$9.00	\$1.00 value Men's Dress Shirts.....39c	Men's Work Socks, pair.....3c
	Paper of best Hooks and Eyes.....1c	\$1.00 Mercerized Petticoats.....69c		

Saturday, Oct. 7th to Saturday, Oct. 21st

ALLMAN'S, The Busy Big Store

ALLMAN BROS., Sale Experts

THE CULVER CITIZEN

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Publishers.

CULVER, INDIANA, SEPT. 28, 1905.

CULVER MARKETS.

(Corrected September 27.)

Eggs.....	.19
Butter.....	.16
Chickens.....	.08
Roosters.....	.04
Sprng chickens, per lb.....	.08
Lard.....	.09
Wheat.....	.79
Oats.....	.25
Corn per bu.....	.48
Rye per bu.....	.56
Clover seed, per bu.....	@ 5.75
Cattle—Butchers.....	1.75@3.25
Killers.....	2.75@5.00
Hogs.....	4.15@5.5
Sheep.....	3.00@3.50
Lambs.....	5.00@6.00

LOCAL ITEMS

Souvenir post cards for sale by T. E. Slattery.

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

The All Saints Guild will meet Tuesday, Oct. 3rd with Mrs. S. Hessel.

Mrs. Fannie Craig and children visited the family of David Meuser last week.

Miss Dorothy Craig left Tuesday for the institution for the blind at Indianapolis.

Miss Pauline Speyer returned to the school for the blind at Indianapolis, Wednesday.

Mrs. S. S. Chadwick caught twenty-seven salmon and one bass in four fishing trips last week.

Mrs. Arweta Sheward, of Rochester, arrived Tuesday evening for a visit with the family of H. M. Speyer.

The town council has received two car loads of paving brick and will immediately construct some much needed crosswalks.

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

Melvin Keen returned Thursday from a trip through the northern part of the state and the southern part of Michigan photographing graded schools.

Rev. Nicely preached his introductory sermon at the M. E. church Sunday evening. His sermon was highly appreciated by all who heard him.

W. A. Tope, President, and V. Simons, Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Downers Grove Ill bought three lots on

MOUNT HOPE.

Miss Della Edgington, Correspondent.

Preaching at this place next Sunday evening.

Edna and Clara Wilfret spent Sunday with Mrs. George Trux.

Arthur Sturgeon and family spent Sunday at Isaac Edgington's.

Walter Hartle of Leiter's Ford, spent Sunday with the family of Fred Hartle.

Dessie and Esta Overmyer of Culver spent Sunday with Miss Wanda Laloumy.

Fred Meiser went to Winamac Saturday to see his mother who has been ill for some time. He returned Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clendinning, of Macy, visited their daughter, Mrs. George Sturgeon over Sunday.

Sunday at the home of the bride's parents occurred the marriage of Mr. Noah Wagoner and Miss Nettie Listenberg.

Misses Katie Mc Bride, Elizabeth Soyder and Clara Creinlagen, Messrs. Edwin Baker and Chester Bigley spent Sunday afternoon with Ellsworth Edgington and sisters.

The Success

of our former offerings of fruit and ornamental trees etc. has been such that we are preparing for a fall delivery in October.

A strong 2yr. old field grown Crimson Rambler Rose for 25c.

Ten (10) Concord Grapes, 2 yr. No. 1, for \$1.00.

Five (5) Apple, No. 1, for \$1.00.

Anything else in trees, shrubs etc., at money saving prices.

Leave orders.

FORRE'S SEED STORE

Plymouth, Ind.

Are You Engaged?

Engaged people should remember, that, after marriage, many quarrels can be avoided, by keeping their digestions in good condition with Electric Bitters. S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C. says: "For years, my wife suffered intensely from dyspepsia, complicated with a torpid liver, until she lost her strength and vigor, and became a mere wreck of her former self. Then she tried Electric Bitters, which helped her at once, and finally made her entirely well. She is now strong and healthy." T. E. Slattery, druggist sells and guarantees them, at 50c a bottle.

Wabash one way second class colonists rates to points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia at half fare plus \$2.00. Write for particulars. Thos. Fol-

NORTH BEND.

Mrs. Jane Cuthman Correspondent.

Clover hulling in our vicinity.

Alvin Good and family Sundayed at Zion.

Albert Wolfram and family were at Zion Sunday.

Thomas Chapman and wife Sundayed at Monterey.

Elza Lohr and family spent Sunday evening in our vicinity.

Glenn Cox and daughter, of Ober, visited Joseph Castleman and family Sunday.

Miss Mae Lucas is now at home after visiting friends in Fulton for several weeks.

Miss Anna Thimmes who has been quite sick with typhoid fever is now able to be about again.

Mrs. Lillie Menseer visited a couple of days of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Casper.

Mr. Bion Fulkerson, teacher of school No. 4, visited friends at Walkerton, Teegarden, Tyner and Lapaz over Sunday.

Misses Della Overmyer and Lezie Castleman and Messrs. Roy Overmyer and Roy McCormick attended the Rally Day entertainment at Zion Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wagner and sons Willie and Frank, are battling with typhoid fever at this writing. Peter D. Johnson is also on the sick list with typhoid malaria.

Call at the Citizen office for the revised telephone directory. They cost you nothing. tf



Tailor-Made Suits

from their superior style, exceptional fit and elegant finish, give an exclusive, dignified refinement to a gentleman's every day and Sunday attire which every good dresser thoroughly appreciates. Have your Fall Suit made to measure by me, and receive garments that are really satisfactory. Big stock of Woolens to select from.

J.E. Bergman

Periodic Pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a most remarkable remedy for the relief of periodic pains, backache, nervous or sick headache, or any of the distressing aches and pains that cause women so much suffering.

As pain is weakening, and leaves the system in an exhausted condition, it is wrong to suffer a moment longer than necessary, and you should take the Anti-Pain Pills on first indication of an attack.

If taken as directed you may have entire confidence in their effectiveness, as well as in the fact that they will leave no disagreeable after-effects.

They contain no morphine, opium, chloral, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

"For a long time I have suffered greatly with spells of backache, that seem almost more than I can endure. These attacks come on every month, and last two or three days. I have never been able to get anything that would give me much relief until I began the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they always relieve me in a short time. My sister, who suffers the same way, has used them with the same results." MRS. PARK, 721 S. Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

HOWARD & DAVIS' BAKERY

BAKERY GOODS CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM

MEALS SERVED

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

Try Maxinkuckee flour, every sack guaranteed to be first class. For sale by Porter & Co. and Stahl & Co. tf

STAHL & CO.

FRESH & SMOKED MEATS

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES QUEENSWARE, ETC

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

STAHL & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 5 CULVER, INDIANA

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payors

THE Tax Duplicates still show a large amount of delinquent taxes, which I am compelled by law to collect. I have notified all those who are delinquent in order to save them the extra expense of mileage and cost of levying. The law regarding the collection of delinquent taxes is so strict that I have no alternative but to enforce payment by levy and sale of personal property if these taxes are not paid. I hope the delinquent tax payors will consider this and come in and pay at once, and save themselves the extra expense and trouble which must necessarily follow if these taxes are left unpaid.

WILLIAM O'KEEFE, Treasurer of Marshall County, Indiana.

MAXINKUCKEE FLOUR

is guaranteed to be as good as the best. Give it a trial and you will use no other. Why should farmers use spring wheat flour, when their own wheat, ground at the Culver Flouring Mills, is much better? We buy all kinds of grain, and do custom grinding promptly.

COLLIER BROTHERS PROPRIETORS

JOAN OF THE SWORD HAND

By S. R. CROCKETT, Author of "The Raiders," etc.
(Copyright, 1938, 1940, by S. R. Crockett.)

CHAPTER XIV.

Isle Rugen.

At eventide of the third day of their journeying the party came to a great morass. The horses picked their way warily through this tangle, the rotten sticks yielding as readily as wet mud beneath their hoofs. Pools of stagnant black water had to be evaded, treacherous yellow sands tested, bridges constructed of the firmer logs, till all suddenly they came out upon a fairylike little half moon of sand and tiny shells.

Here was a large flat bottomed boat, drawn up against the shore. In the stern a strange figure was seated, a man, tall and angular, clad in jerkin and trunks of brown tanned leather, cross gartered hose of grey cloth, and home made shoon of hide with the hair outside. He wore a black skull cap, and his head had the strange uncanny look of a wild animal. It was not at the first glance nor yet at the second that Boris and Jorian found out the cause of this curious appearance.

Meanwhile, Werner von Orseln was putting into his hand some pledge or sign which he scrutinized carefully, when Jorian gripped his companion's arm.

"Look," he whispered, "he's got no ears!"

"Nor any tongue!" responded Boris, staring with all his eyes at the prodigy.

And, indeed, the strange man was pointing to his mouth with the index finger of his right hand and signing that they were to follow him into the boat which had been waiting for them.

The Duchess leapt from her horse and stepped from the little pier of stone beside which the boat lay, and walking firmly from seat to seat she reached the stern, where she sat down without seeming to have so much as glanced at any of the company.

Werner von Orseln then motioned Captains Boris and Jorian to take their places in the bow, and having bared his head he seated himself beside his mistress. The wordless, earless man took the oars and pushed off. The ten men left on the shore set about building a fire and making shelters of brushwood, as if they expected to stay there some time.

The boat passed almost noiselessly along, the strange man rowing strongly and the boat drawing steadily away across the widest part of the still inland sea. As they thus coasted along the gloomy shores the sun went down and darkness came upon them at a bound.

After a space tall trees again shot up overhead, and with a quick turn the boat passed between walls of trembling reeds that rustled against the oars like silk, emerged on a black circle of water, and then, gliding smoothly forward, took ground in the blank dark.

As the broad keel grated on the sand, the Wordless Man left out, and, standing on the shore, put his hands to his mouth and emitted a long shout like a blast blown on a conch shell. It had obviously a meaning for someone and to put the matter beyond a doubt it was answered by three shrill whistles from behind the rampart of trees.

Joan sat still in the boat where she had placed herself. She had asked no question, and even these strange experiences did not alter her resolution.

Presently a light gleamed uncertainly through the trees, now lost behind brushwood and again breaking out.

A tall figure moved forward with a step quick and firm. It was that of a woman who carried a swinging lan-



"Follow me!"

tern in her hand, from which wheeling lights gleamed through a score of variously colored little plates of horn. Standing still on a little wooden pier she held the lantern high, so that the light fell on those in the boat, and their faces looked strangely white in that illuminated circle, surrounded as it was by a pent house of tense blackness, black pines, black water, black sky.

"Follow me!" said the woman, in a deep, rich voice—a voice whose tones thrilled those who heard them to their hearts, so rich and low were some of the notes.

Joan of the Sword Hand rose to her feet.

"I am the Duchess of Hohenstein,

and I do not leave this boat till I know in what place I am, and who this may be that cries 'Follow!' to the daughter of Henry the Lion!"

The tall woman turned without bowing and looked at the girl.

"I am the mother of Maurice von Lynar, and this is the Isle Rugen!" she said simply, as if the answer were all-sufficient.

The woman in the crimson cloak waited for Joan to be assisted from the boat, and then, without a word of greeting, led the way up a little sanded path to a gate which opened in a high stone wall. Through this she admitted her guests, whereupon they found themselves in an enclosure with towers and battlements rising dimly all round.

Then came a long, grey building, another door, low and creaking heavily on unaccustomed hinges, a sudden burst of light, and lo! the wanderers found themselves within a lighted hall, wherein were many stands of arms and armor, mingled with skins of wild animals, wide-spreading, many-tufted antlers, and other records of the chase.

The woman who had been their guide now set down her lantern and allowed the hood of her cloak to slide from her head. Werner and his two male companions, the captains of Plasseburg, fell back a little at the apparition. They had expected to see some hag or crone, fit companion of their wordless guide.

Instead, a woman stood before them, not girlish certainly, nor yet in the first bloom of her youth, but glorious even among fair women by reason of the ripeness of her beauty.

The mother of that young paladin, their Sparhawk? It seemed impossible. This woman was too youthful, too fair, too bountiful in her gracious beauty to be the mother of such a fensc young yew-bow as Maurice von Lynar.

"My lady Joan," she said, in the same thrilling voice, "my son has sent me word that till a certain danger is overpast you are to abide with me here on the Isle Rugen. I live alone, save for this one man, dumb Max Ulrich, long since cruelly maimed at the hands of his enemies. I can offer you no suite of attendants beyond those you bring with you. Our safety depends on the secrecy of our abode, as for many years my own life has done. I ask you, therefore, to respect our privacy, as also to impose the same upon your soldiers."

The Duchess Joan bowed slightly. "As you doubtless know, I have not come hither of my own free will," she answered haughtily; "but I thank you, madam, for your hospitality. Rest assured that the secrecy of your dwelling shall not be endangered by me!"

Then with a large gesture the elder indicated the way up the broad staircase, and throwing her own cloak completely off she caught it across her arm as it dropped and so followed Joan out of sight.

Instinct was so strong that, as soon as the women had withdrawn themselves upstairs, the three captains started towards the door to make the round of the defenses. The Wordless Man accompanied them unasked. The square enclosure in which they found themselves seemed like an old fortified farmhouse of granite than a regular castle, though the walls were thick as those of any fortress, being loopholed for musketry, and (in those days of bombardment few and heavy) capable of standing a siege in good earnest against a small army.

The three captains returned through the hall into a long dining room vaulted above with beams of solid oak. Curtains were drawn close all about the walls. In the recesses were many stands of arms of good and recent construction, and opening a cupboard with the freedom of a man at arms, Boris saw ramrods, powder, and shot arranged in order, as neatly as though he had done it himself, than which no better could be said.

In a little while the sound of footsteps descending the nearer staircase was heard. The Wordless Man moved to the door and held it open, as Joan came in with a proud, high look on her face. Von Lynar's mother entered immediately after her guest, and it needed nothing more subtle than Werner von Orseln's masculine acumen to discern that no word had been spoken between them while they were alone.

With a queasy gesture the hostess motioned her guest to the place of honor, and indicating that the three soldiers were to take their places at the other side of the table, Werner von Orseln moved automatically to obey, but Jorian and Boris were already at the sideboard, dusting platters and making them ready to serve the meal.

"I thank you, madam," said Jorian. "Were we here as envoys of our master, Prince Hugo of Plasseburg, we would gladly and proudly sit at meat with you. But we are volunteers, and have all our lives been men at arms. We will therefore assist this good gentleman to serve, as it please you to permit us!"

The lady bowed slightly and for the first time smiled.

"My son remains in Castle Kernsberg?" she asked, with an upward inflection, an indescribable softness at the same time overspreading her face, and a warmth coming into her grey eyes which showed what this woman

might be to those whom she really loved.

"He keeps the Castle, indeed—in his mistress's absence and mine," said Werner. "He will make a good soldier. Our lady has already made him Count von Loen, that he may be the equal of those who care for such titles."

A strange flash of remembrance and emotion passed over the face of their hostess.

"And your own title, my lord?" she asked after a little pause.

"I am plain Werner von Orseln, free ritter and faithful servant of my mistress the Duchess Joan, as I was also of her father, Henry the Lion of Hohenstein."

"I have now no faithful servants," said the young Duchess at last, breaking her cold silence; "I have only traitors and jailers about me."

With that she became once more silent. A painful restraint fell upon the



"The secrecy of your dwelling shall not be endangered by me."

three who sat at table, and though their hostess and Werner von Orseln partook of the fish and brown and frolic which their three servants set before them in silver platters, it was but sparingly and without appetite.

All were glad when the meal was over and they could rise from the table. As soon as possible Boris and Jorian got outside into the long passage which led to the kitchen.

"Jorian," said Boris, solemnly lowering his voice to a whisper, "if that Courtland fellow had known what we know, he would have been none so eager to get her home to bed and board!"

"Ice will melt—even Baltic ice!" said Jorian sententiously.

"Yes, but greybeard Louis of Courtland is not the man to do the melting," retorted Boris.

"But I know who could," said Jorian, nodding his head with an air of immense sagacity.

"Who?" said Boris, shortly.

"The door of the kitchen opened slightly and the tall woman stood a moment with the latch in her hand, ready to enter.

"Our Sparhawk could melt the Baltic ice!" said Jorian, and winked at Boris with his left eye in a sly manner.

Whereupon Boris dropped his knife and, seizing Jorian by the shoulders, he thrust him down upon a broad stool.

Then he dragged the platter of brown before him and dumped the mustard pot beside it upon the deal table with a resounding clap.

"There!" he cried, "fill your silly mouth with that, Fatsides! 'Tis all you are good for. I have stood a deal of fine larded ignorance from you in my time, but nothing like this. You will be saying next that my Lady Duchess might take a fancy to you!"

"She might do worse!" said Jorian philosophically, as he stirred the mustard with his knife and looked about for the ale tankard.

(To be continued.)

TOO MUCH TEA HARMFUL.

English Physician Classes Beverage With Alcohol.

As England is a nation of tea drinkers, some vigorous words on the tea habit lately spoken by Dr. John H. Clarke, a London physician, have attracted much attention. "It would almost seem," says Dr. Clarke, "that the human animal is determined to assert his superiority over all the rest of creation by the ingenuity he displays in discovering or manufacturing pleasant poisons for himself. The great majority of mankind are the slaves of one or more poison habits. Of these habits the tea habit is one of the most subtle, insinuating and injurious."

"It is a mooted point whether tea does not do more harm in this country than alcohol. It does not make its victims 'drunk and incapable,' but it certainly does make them drunk. To be saturated with tea, to be constantly under its influence, to be dependent on it, is to be tea drunk."

"English as She is Japaneesed."

Often the Japanese imitator produces laughable labels that are worthy of nothing as specimens of "English as she is Japaneesed." Take, for instance, a label on a bottle in southern Japan when the boy brought some St. Julien. The label on the bottle he brought read:

"Foregn County Wines Little Seal St. Julien, bottled by Bordeaux."

A label placed on some alleged English beer declared:

"The efficacy of this beer is to give the health and especially the strength for stomach. The flavor is so sweet and simple that not injure for much drink."—World's Work.

DON'T MISS THIS.

A Cure for Stomach Trouble—A New Method by Absorption—No Drugs.

DO YOU BELCH? It means a diseased stomach. Are you afflicted with short breath, gas, sour eructations, heart pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, burning pains and lead weight in pit of stomach, acid stomach, distended abdomen, dizziness, BAD BREATH, or any other stomach trouble? Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it cures.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure and very pleasant. Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach trouble can't be cured otherwise—so says medical science. Drugs won't do—they eat up the stomach and make you worse.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence this offer.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

9305 FREE BOX 114
Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does NOT sell it for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to Mull's Grape Tonic Co., 148 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill. Give full address and write plainly.

Sold at all druggists, 50c. per box.

In Defense of Famous Father.

Helen Longstreet, daughter of the famous general, has written in "Lee and Longstreet at High Tide" the story of the battle of Gettysburg in answer to certain criticisms that have been leveled at her distinguished father. She has gone to the records for her story and has filled out sundry gaps by reference to the memoirs left by her father.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in 2-1/2 pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 oz." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

Russian Decoration for American.

Charles J. Murphy, formerly a foreign agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, has received from Emperor Nicholas of Russia the decoration of the Order of St. Stanislaus. This honor was given him through the Russian embassy at Washington. It was a recognition of his services in behalf of Russia's peasants during the famine of 1891, when as foreign agent at Berlin of the Department of Agriculture, he started the movement for sending shiploads of corn to Russia. Mr. Murphy was formerly a resident of Iowa, but at present resides in New York.

Left Explicit Funeral Directions.

Miss Fannie Weeks, the treasury clerk who was killed a few days ago by falling into a geyser in Yellowstone park, left a will with these curious directions: "The casket shall not cost over \$75. Interment shall be at Rock Creek cemetery, on high ground, in full sunshine. My grave shall be lined, bottom and sides, with granite blocks not less than one foot thick. A granite monument shall be placed at my grave. It shall not cost more than \$30 and shall bear the following inscription: 'Miss Fannie A. Weeks Died, such a date. 'His gifteth his beloved sleep.' My funeral shall be held from the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. The Order of the Eastern Star shall officiate. Mr. Wright in O street, northwest, shall be the undertaker."

GET POWER.

The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skillfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed."

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed. All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. The Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.

"There's a reason."

GENERAL REYES RULES COLOMBIA

Imprisons Members of Supreme Court After Declaring Dictatorship.

TROOPS FIRE ON THE CITIZENS

Angry Mobs Make Attack on the Executive Mansion, Many Rioters Being Killed or Wounded by Shots From Soldiers' Guns.

Panama cable: Unconfirmed reports have reached here that Gen. Rafael Reyes, president of Colombia, had declared himself dictator on Sept. 5 and imprisoned the members of the Supreme Court at Bogota.

Mobs, angered by this action, attacked the presidential palace and were fired on by troops, who killed or wounded many of the rioters.

Gains Power by Intrigue.

Washington, Sept. 20.—No surprise was expressed here at the report of the action of Gen. Rafael Reyes, president of the republic of Colombia, in declaring himself dictator.

Gen. Reyes came to office through an intrigue which had its beginning as far back as the summer of 1900. At that time the president of the republic was an old man, Gen. Sanclemente, and the vice-president was Jose Manuel Marroquin. The former had been elected because of the expectation that his great age would cause his retirement immediately after the election, but, to the consternation of those who had worked for him, but really for Marroquin, he decided to hold the presidency.

President is Imprisoned.

The problem then arose for Marroquin and Gen. Reyes, who was one of his strong friends, what action should be taken in order to obtain possession of the government.

President Sanclemente was induced to go to his country home for a short rest, and while there he was made prisoner by a force of military, which, under the orders of Vice President Marroquin, finally gained control of the government at the expense of considerable bloodshed.

Marroquin was pledged to hand the presidency over to Gen. Reyes, and when his course in connection with the Panama canal treaty, which his ministers had negotiated with the United States, was strongly condemned, he arranged for the election of Gen. Reyes. To bring about this result he changed the governors of the departments of Magdalena, Bolivar and Panama, which was the cause of Panama's secession.

General Reyes is Strong.

Gen. Reyes has been considered the strongest man in Colombia, but he never has been able to establish absolute tranquility. There have been sporadic revolutions in various states, but he has been able to maintain the upper hand up to the present time. It is possible the growth of the revolutionary element has been so great that finally he has been compelled to prevent himself from being thrown out of office.

The experience of more than half a century ago has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the isthmus or keep peace within its own jurisdiction, and as President Roosevelt said in his message of 1902, only the active interference of this government enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty.

In 1856, 1860, 1873, 1885, 1901, 1902 and 1903 soldiers and marine from American warships were forced to land in order to patrol the isthmus and protect life and property and see that the transit across the isthmus was kept open.

SUE EX-TRUSTEE FOR \$15,000

Former Official of Lancaster Township, Indiana, an Alleged Defaulter.

Bluffton, Ind., dispatch: The J. C. Graves Auditing company has filed suit against Joel Frye, ex-trustee of Lancaster township, demanding \$15,000 alleged to be due the township. The actual shortage expected to be proved is \$7,000, of which it is alleged Frye got at least half. The complaint filed covers forty-two pages and among the charges are that Frye issued vouchers which he pretended were for supplies, but for which the township actually received nothing.

Lama Leaves Sacred City.

Peking cablegram: The Chinese foreign office has been informed that the dalai lama, who fled to Urga prior to the British entry into Lassa, left Urga, the sacred city of the Mongols, in northern Mongolia, Sept. 15, for Tibet. The diplomats are doubtful if he really intends to return to Tibet.

Boost Price of Oil.

Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch: The price of all grades of crude oil except raglan was advanced again by the Standard Oil company, making the third advance in quotations in two weeks. As usual, the higher grades of oil were raised 3 cents and the lower grades 2 cents.

Veterans Will Not Merge.

Gettysburg, Pa., dispatch: At the first business session of the twenty-fourth annual encampment of the National Sons of Veterans' association and the Ladies' auxiliary, an effort to merge with the Grand Army of the Republic was lost on a technicality.

LIGHTING LORE.

ACETYLENE EXCELS AS AN ILLUMINANT.

Gas for Lighting Formerly Confined to Cities and Large Towns, now in General Use in the Country.

The satisfactory lighting of suburban and country homes requires that the means used shall be convenient, safe, economical and furnish a brilliant, penetrating, effulgent light.

Everybody admits that these are not the characteristics of the candle or kerosene lamp, which, formerly, were the only feasible means of producing light for domestic use in the rural districts.

For generations there was a crying need, a yearning for something better, which was not satisfied. A few years ago deliverance came in the shape of the chemical compound, Calcium Carbide, from which, by the simple application of water, the gas Acetylene is derived. Acetylene meets all the requirements fully and admirably and is being generally used.

Common lime and carbon in the form of coke or coal are the raw materials which, fused in an intensely heated furnace, make Calcium Carbide, and there is no difficulty in obtaining it in any part of the country.

The machine into which the Calcium Carbide is fed and from which the Acetylene is distributed through the piping to be lighted, is but little larger than a thirty-gallon milk can, and of the same general form. It is easily and cheaply installed, either in the cellar or in an out-building.

The light from burning Acetylene is exquisite, and lighting experts agree that it surpasses all other known illuminants. It does not taint the air nor strain the eyes and is not objectionable in any respect. Every up-to-date rural residence should be equipped with Acetylene light.

Statesman's Business Training.

Robert Bacon's appointment as assistant secretary of state is of more than usual interest in one respect. His training has not been of the kind that has usually been looked for in the incumbent of the office which he will hold. Among his predecessors were Frederick W. Seward and John Hay, and, more recently, Messrs. Rives, Wharton, Uhl, Day and Hill. All of these were men more or less skilled in either diplomacy, literature or law, whereas Mr. Bacon's training has been in business and especially in finance.

RESTORED HIS HAIR

Scalp Humor Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment—After All Else Had Failed.

"I was troubled with a severe scaly humor and loss of hair that gave me a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience. After unsuccessful efforts with many remedies and so-called hair tonics, a friend induced me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The humor was cured in a short time, my hair was restored as healthy as ever, and I can gladly say I have since been entirely free from any further annoyance. I shall always use Cuticura Soap, and I keep the Ointment on hand to use as a dressing for the hair and scalp. (Signed) Fred'k Busche, 213 East 57th St., New York City."

Venerable Prelate Asks Prayers.

At a meeting of the general synod in Quebec last week all the members stood up while Archbishop Mathewson of Rupert's Land congratulated Archbishop Bond of Montreal in their name upon the arrival of his nineteenth birthday. The venerable prelate was greatly moved. After a few words of thanks and a reference to the day, sixty-five years ago, when he knelt with two other young men in that very city and felt the hands of the late Bishop Mountain laid on his head in ordination, he turned to the prolocutor, "Pray for me," he said.

CHRONIC ERYSIPELAS

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Although Whole Body was Affected.

Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire is a most uncomfortable disease on account of the burning, the pain and the disfigurement; it is also a very grave disorder, attended always by the danger of involving vital organs in its spread.

The case which follows will be read with great interest by all sufferers as it affected the whole body, and refused to yield to the remedies prescribed by the physician employed. Mrs. Ida A. Colbath, who was the victim of the attack, residing at No. 19 Winter street, Newburyport, Mass., says:

"In June of 1905 I was taken ill with what at first appeared to be a fever. I sent for a physician who pronounced my disease chronic erysipelas and said it would be a long time before I got well. Inflammation began on my face and spread all over my body. My eyes were swollen and seemed bulging out of their sockets. I was in a terrible plight and suffered the most intense pain throughout my body. The doctor said my case was a very severe one. Under his treatment, however, the inflammation did not diminish and the pains which shot through my body increased in severity. After being two months under his care, without any improvement, I dismissed him.

"Shortly after this, on the advice of a friend, I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, two at a dose three times a day. After the second box had been used I was surprised to notice that the inflammation was going down and that the pains which used to cause me so much agony had disappeared. After using six boxes of the pills I was up and around the house attending to my household duties, as well as ever."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be obtained direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

IN THE BEST OF HEALTH
SINCE TAKING PE-RU-NA.



IN POOR HEALTH.
PAINS IN BACK.
SICK HEADACHES.
PE-RU-NA CURED.

Mrs. Lena Smith, N. Cherry street, or Line, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I have had poor health for the past four years, pains in the back and groins, and dull, sick headaches, with bearing down pains. "A friend, who was very enthusiastic about *Peruna* insisted that I try it. "I took it for ten days and was surprised to find that I had no little pain. "I therefore continued to use it and at the end of two months my pains had totally disappeared. "I have been in the best of health since and feel ten years younger. I am very grateful to you."

Catchup of the internal organs gradually saps away the strength, undermines the vitality and causes nervousness. *Peruna* is the remedy.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT



ACETYLENE GAS

Mr. McCall took the question of political contributions boldly by the horns. He attacked Judge Parker, saying that when the latter was chairman of the Democratic state committee (that was in 1885), before McCall went to the Equitable, he never rejected a dollar, but took every one paid to him. He also challenged the 1904 Democratic campaign committee to expose its books and show the corporation contributions received. He defended his contributions of \$50,000 each to the Republican national campaign of 1896, 1900 and 1904 on the ground that he was working for the success of the gold standard and not for any political party. Mr. McCall admitted he did not consult the policyholders about contributing to the Roosevelt campaign fund, adding, "I didn't care what they thought."

PILOT Automatic Generators

can be installed at small cost in any home, large or small, anywhere. Acetylene gas is cheaper than kerosene, brighter than electricity, safer than either. Full particulars FREE for the asking. Acetylene Apparatus Mfg. Co., 157 Michigan Ave., Chicago

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Save \$10.- Per Cow EVERY YEAR OF USE Over All Gravity Setting Systems And \$3. to \$5. Per Cow Over All Imitating Separators.

Now is the time to make this most important and profitable of dairy farm investments. Send at once for new 1905 catalogue and name of nearest agent. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. Randolph & Canal Sts. 74 Cortland Street CHICAGO NEW YORK

Many who formerly smoked 10 Cigars now smoke LEWIS SINGLE BINDER STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR Your jobber or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.

NEW YORK LIFE METHODS AIDED

President McCall Foils Efforts to Secure Damaging Admissions.

SAYS PARKER TOOK HIS MONEY

Declares Candidate on Democratic Ticket Accepted Contributions From Insurance Company When He Was Chairman of Central Committee.

New York dispatch: John A. McCall, president of the New York Life, was on the witness stand in the council chamber of the city hall before the insurance investigating committee for two hours and a half. In many respects he proved the equal if not the master of Chief Inspector Charles E. Hughes.

Time after time, when Mr. Hughes had seemingly jammed him into a corner and was apparently sure of wringing a damaging admission from him, Mr. McCall would give some irrelevant answer and in this way lead his questioner into a long, complicated dispute, which would carry Mr. Hughes far away from the crucial point. Again and again Mr. McCall worked this trick on Mr. Hughes, using the complicated book-keeping system of his company to involve the lawyer.

Proves Good Witness. The head of the New York Life showed the most careful preparation for every emergency that might be sprung upon him in connection with the mysterious payment of \$100,000 to "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, the Albany lawyer. He never hesitated a second for an answer, though often what he said was not a specific reply to a specific question.

Mr. McCall took the question of political contributions boldly by the horns. He attacked Judge Parker, saying that when the latter was chairman of the Democratic state committee (that was in 1885), before McCall went to the Equitable, he never rejected a dollar, but took every one paid to him. He also challenged the 1904 Democratic campaign committee to expose its books and show the corporation contributions received. He defended his contributions of \$50,000 each to the Republican national campaign of 1896, 1900 and 1904 on the ground that he was working for the success of the gold standard and not for any political party.

Mr. McCall admitted he did not consult the policyholders about contributing to the Roosevelt campaign fund, adding, "I didn't care what they thought."

He denied that he was a millionaire. While it was not established that a penny of the New York Life's payments to Andrew Hamilton went for lobby or kindred purposes, the examination of Mr. McCall was not barren of results. Summed up, the day's revelations were:

- Result of Probe.**
1. That between Dec. 2, 1903, and March 19, 1904, \$235,000 was paid to Andrew Hamilton, not a dollar of which was spent for the original purpose of the appropriation and not a dollar of which has been returned to the company.
 2. That Hamilton's balance in the State National Bank of Albany, in which nearly all his money had been deposited, was on Sept. 19, 1905, yesterday, \$176.
 3. That in addition to a yearly retainer of \$10,000 the New York Life paid Hamilton for "legal" services \$80,000 during 1904, and that his bills for this work sometimes amounted to \$100,000 annually.
 4. That Hamilton is not required to make a detailed statement of his expenditures for "legal" services. He merely gives a receipt for the money paid him and his accounts are never audited by the company.
 5. That Hamilton is in charge of taxation and legislation for the company in every state legislature in the United States and hires his own attorneys and assistants to help him in his work.
 6. That on Dec. 31, 1903, Hamilton gave the New York Life two checks for \$75,000 as an offset to \$75,000 that had been paid him earlier in the month. The checks were never deposited, being simply put in the cash drawer and counted as cash in the sworn report of the company's condition made to the state insurance department at the end of the year. The two checks were returned to Hamilton a few days later.
 7. That on one occasion, Jan. 6, 1904, "Judge" Hamilton got \$15,000 in cash by simply telephoning the company from his office. This payment forms part of the \$235,000 still unaccounted for.
 8. That in addition to the \$235,000, millions of the New York Life's money has been paid to Hamilton on account of real estate and mortgage purchase.
 9. That according to John A. McCall the \$235,000 was paid to Judge Hamilton in connection with various proposed real estate or mortgage deals; that the company owes him about \$165,000 for legal services, and that Hamilton's indebtedness to the New York Life does not exceed \$70,000.
 10. That the democratic national campaign managers in 1904 "made President McCall's life weary begging for contributions" from the New York Life.

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

How a Chicago Woman Found Help When Hope Was Fast Fading Away. Mrs. E. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are all that saved me from death of Bright's Disease, that I know. I had eye trouble, backache, catarrhs when lying abed or when bending over, was languid and often dizzy and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains.



The kidney secretions were too copious and frequent, and very bad in appearance. It was in 1903 that Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of these troubles and I've been well ever since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

A Barberous Punishment.

Gen. Dragomiroff, the aged adviser of the Czar, rose from the ranks, and always dressed according to the army regulations for the common soldier. One day, while driving about St. Petersburg in his carriage, he noticed a soldier with hair longer than the regulations called for. He had the horses stopped, alighted, and taking off his hat, ordered the soldier to seize him by the hair. The soldier hesitated. He feared to lay violent hands on his general; besides, the hair was clipped too close to afford a hold for the hands.

The general surveyed the soldier sternly for a few moments; then, twining his fingers in the latter's locks, he literally wiped up the street with him, the victim not daring to resist. Finally, having impressed the lesson thoroughly, he re-entered his carriage and drove on, ordering the soldier to follow. At the first barber's shop they came to he again alighted and had every vestige of hair shaved from the soldier's head, then turned him loose as a horrible example to his fellows.



"GENERAL" FOR 25 CENTS

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway is distributing a very beautiful lithograph, 18x25 inches, of the famous engine "General," which is now on exhibition in the Union Depot, Chattanooga, Tenn. The picture is ready for framing and will be mailed to any address for twenty-five cents. The "General" was captured by the Andrews' Raiders at Big Shanty (now Kennesaw), Georgia, on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, April 12th, 1862, and was recaptured by Conductor W. A. Fuller, Anthony Murphy and others, near Ringgold, Ga., after an exciting chase of about ninety miles. It was one of the most thrilling exploits of the Civil War. The object of the raid was to burn the bridges on the Western & Atlantic Railroad and cut off the Confederate Army from its base of supplies. A booklet, "The Story of the General," sent free upon application.

W. L. DANLEY, G. F. A. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R'y Nashville, Tennessee

Municipal Auto Department.

Leeds, England, has established a municipal department for the maintenance of automobiles. There the city council provides motor vehicles for its lighting and tramway committee, a motor-driven cart, a motor van, motor omnibuses and various other conveyances.

Pointer for Anglomaniacs.

Persons who consider that King Edward sets the fashions may be interested in learning that at Marblehead his majesty promenades in a green Tyrolean hat adorned with the usual feather, a blue suit, with brown boots and a red tie.

Important to Mothers.

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

Beware the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Country's Oldest Armorer Dead.

Benjamin F. Hobbs, the oldest armorer in the service of the United States, died recently at Springfield, Mass. He began work in the Harper's Ferry arsenal in 1842.

More Flexible and Lasting.

Don't shake out or blow out; by using DeLia's Starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

Angelina Morgan is writing "Plain Talks to Husbands"—just as if husbands didn't get enough plain talks now.

Providence, R. I., not content with what troubles it had, is to start a military company of women.

Pink's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1905.

The heroic New Orleans fever doctors show no trace of yellow.

Superior quality and extra quantity must win. This is why DeLia's Starch is taking the place of all others.

Portsmouth now steps back sedately into the Podunk class.

FITS permanently cured. Nails or ingrownness after best cure by a licensed doctor. Send for FREE 32.00 trial bottle and receipt. DR. R. J. KLINE, Ltd., 201 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

There's plenty of room at the top of the world for Peary.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES SAVED

By "Mother's Medicine Chest" and Patent Prescriptions.

Commenting on attacks made by certain eastern publications on some of the best known and most valuable of the world's proprietary medicines, the Committee on Legislation of the Proprietary Association says: "All through the country districts, in every state of the union, you will find in the farm houses the old family remedies, sometimes called 'patent medicines,' many of which have been in use in the same household for generations. Among such people the old-fashioned proprietary medicine, always at hand with full printed instructions for use, is one of the necessities of life.

"To families in the country many miles from a doctor such remedies are invaluable. 'Mother's medicine chest' has saved many a life and met many a threatening sickness at the threshold and turned it out of doors. So far from constituting self-prescription, as is often pretended, acquaintance with a 'patent medicine' often obviates the necessity of such a step; for here is a prescription already made up, the effect of which is well known. One of the greatest advantages of such medicine is that its constant formula gives it the character of a single drug, so far as uniformity of result is concerned, and the people who use it know from experience just what they can count on—which is more than can be said of many physicians' prescriptions frequently obtained at a far greater cost and trouble."

Scientific Station in Labrador.

The first telegraphic longitude station in Labrador has been established at Chateau bay by Dr. Otto Klotz, Dominion astronomer, in conjunction with Sir William MacGregor, Governor of Newfoundland.

Insist on Getting It.

Some grocers say they don't keep DeLia's Starch because they have a stock in hand of 12 or 15 brands, which they know cannot be sold to a customer who has once used the 16 oz. pk. DeLia's Starch for same money.

Newport women have arisen against the Parisian milliners. Autocracy is indeed doomed.

PURE BLOOD

In your chicken is as desirable as in your horses and cattle. My standard bred White Wyandotte Chicks are as good as any you can buy for the money. Buy one or two and improve your flock of chickens. 5 months old, \$1.50 each, 4 months old, \$1.25 each, 2 months old, \$1.00 each. All vigorous stock, beautiful in form and feather. KENLWORTH POULTRY FARM, Box W, Kenilworth, Illinois.

DERMA-TONIQUE BALSAM

For improving and beautifying the complexion. Removes all facial blemishes without causing any irritation. Mailed on receipt of price, 25c. WILSON & BUCKLEY, 598 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS SOUTH

Nov. 7th and Nov. 14th, 1905. Home-seekers Excursions to "Nations Garden Spot." That territory in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas, served by the ATLANTIC COAST LINE

The greatest garden truck produce section in the world. "Where Oranges Grow." Tickets on sale at Chicago, Evansville, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis. Nov. 7th to 10th on points south (except Florida). Nov. 14th to Florida points only at very low rates. Tickets limited to 21 days and carry stop-over privilege. For any particulars, pamphlets or illustrated matter apply to C. E. PATTERSON, 316 Bridge St., Grand Rapids, Michigan, or W. A. HALL, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C. FLORIDA STATE FAIR—Tampa, Nov. 14th to 30th.

A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU.

Don't buy a range or stove of any kind until you get our catalogue and lowest factory prices. We positively give you a 25% discount on every purchase, by mailing your order from our factory, direct to all jobbers, dealers, etc. We guarantee our goods a 25% discount over the lowest prices. If you do not buy your purchase directly represented, return it at our expense. However, we are actual manufacturers—make our own stoves, ranges and give you the lowest factory prices. We pay the freight. We guarantee our wares to be satisfactory customers in your own home. Send Postal order or Cash \$3.00. It describes our stoves and ranges, and our money-saving, direct-from-the-factory plan. KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN. All work done and ranges equipped with patent oven. Domestic, \$15.00; 18" gas standard size, \$20.00. OPEN TERRITORIES.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC

Wonderful Blood, Stomach and Bowel Remedy FREE.

Will You Accept It and Be Cured or Reject It and Be Miserable Unto Death. Until Mull's Grape Tonic was brought to America there was no cure for Constipation and Stomach Troubles. It is now the internationally famous remedy for these ills. The world's greatest cure for Constipation and Stomach Troubles, Impure Blood, run down, and bad health generally. The Blood, Stomach and Bowels, are strangely subject to the curative power of Mull's Grape Tonic. Mull's Grape Tonic has cured thousands, not hundreds, my reader, but thousands of fellow sufferers who now know the pleasures of perfect health.

Men, women and children in every state and neighborhood throughout the whole country bear willing witness to the marvelous curing qualities of this sovereign remedy, Mull's Grape Tonic.

Mull's Grape Tonic is in truth a boon to mankind. Mull's Grape Tonic is peculiarly the relief and cure for decaying intestines and Bowels, Impure Blood, Discarded Stomach and digestive organs which afflict nine-tenths of the human race.

Constipation and its attending ills: A run down system and general bad health, Rheumatism, Colds, Fevers, Stomach, Bowel, Kidney, Lung and Heart Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Loss of sleep and strength, Piles, Fistula, Appendicitis, Womanly Troubles, Dizziness, Impure Blood, Head Complexion, etc., yield at once to the wondrous cure of Mull's Grape Tonic.

This free bottle offer is made alike to one and all, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Wives and Children, and to every one, to you my suffering reader, and to the ailing ones of your friends and acquaintances, who will even try, to be well and strong again.

Nowhere now in all the world can any sufferer say, "I have no hope, no help, no friend to aid me in my stout misery." There is a help. There is a cure. There is a friend. There is a way. The help is Mull's Grape Tonic. Mankind's best friend, and the way is free. Mull's Grape Tonic is free, nothing to pay, nothing asked, only that you be willing to try to be yourself again and test for yourself at our cost, free, the marvelous merit of this sovereign cure. When you send your name and address, tell me simply that you want a bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, the great Stomach and Bowel remedy, free. You will receive the bottle without one cent of cost. Every penny of the expense is ours. Simply fill out and mail this coupon at once.

The free bottle offer is made alike to one and all, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Wives and Children, and to every one, to you my suffering reader, and to the ailing ones of your friends and acquaintances, who will even try, to be well and strong again.

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Mothers Are Helped

THEIR HEALTH RESTORED

Happiness of Thousands of Homes Due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's Advice.

A devoted mother seems to listen to every call of duty excepting the supreme one that tells her to guard her health, and before she realizes it some derangement of the female organs has manifested itself, and nervousness and irritability take the place of happiness and amiability.



Mrs. Ph. Hoffman

Tired, nervous and irritable, the mother is unfit to care for her children, and her condition ruins the child's disposition and sets up herself. The mother should not be blamed, as she no doubt is suffering with backache, headache, bearing-down pains or displacement, making life a burden.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for this condition. It strengthens the female organs and permanently cures all displacements and irregularities.

Such testimony as the following should convince women of its value:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I suffered for eight years with ovarian troubles. I was nervous, tired and irritable, and it did not seem as though I could stand it any longer, as I had five children to care for. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and it has entirely cured me. I cannot thank you enough for your letter of advice and for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.—Mrs. Ph. Hoffman, 100 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with its peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is most successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness. Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES. For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box. Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free. THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

Bible Readers and Students of Advanced Thought

If you desire much information with little reading, procure at once Patkerson's books. Write for free descriptive circular. Dr. C. E. Patterson, 316 Bridge St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PIT & PITLESS SCALES.

For Scales and Wood Frames, \$3 and up. Write us before you buy. We save you money. Also Pumps and Wind Mills. BECKMAN BROS., Des Moines, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE.

14,000 ACRES OF RICH BOTTOM LAND, Southeast Arkansas, in one body, all well covered, when fenced and in cultivation the crops of cotton or corn will bring \$50 to \$75 per acre annually; I offer this body of land at \$7 an acre a whole. (If divided, \$10 an acre) railroad pass on through the crops of cotton or corn will bring \$50 to \$75 per acre annually; I offer this body of land at \$7 an acre a whole. (If divided, \$10 an acre) railroad pass on through the crops of cotton or corn will bring \$50 to \$75 per acre annually. Terms made easy. O. G. SMITH, 1407 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI FARMS—J. A. Thompson, Montgomery, Miss., has for sale two tracts of land for sale of the beautiful prairie in the York of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, three hours from St. Louis by Union railroad, 2000 acres, fine crops, fruit and vegetable, common to this section, grown, priced, \$1, 100, 150, 200, 250 to \$700 per acre. Terms made easy. \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100 to \$500 per acre. Terms made easy.

FOR SALE 180-acre farm, a bargain, must be sold, near town and school; good buildings, well built and grove, rural route, telephone. Also several improved farms near St. James, county seat of Wagoner County, only 24 miles north of Lawton, Okla. and 10 miles from the great center, cattle and hog country. Send for county map showing churches, schools, creameries, railroads. Liberal terms arranged for buyers. C. W. MELVILLE & CO., 317 Bailey Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Kansas Farms for Sale 180-acre farm 3 miles from Lawrence, Kas., 20 acres in cultivation, 60 acres timber and clover, 20 acres hog raising, 20 acres native grass, improved good. Price \$2,500. Also all sized farms from \$5 to \$60 per acre on easy terms. All kinds of trading propositions. Write for particulars. C. W. MELVILLE & CO., 317 Bailey Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

CHEAP FARM LANDS, homesteads and improvements, Washington and Idaho. For dairying, crop or sheep, grain or fruit, good soil, mild climate, growing markets. A new country, great out-look over the Columbia river valley. Liberal terms arranged for buyers. C. W. MELVILLE & CO., 317 Bailey Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

FARMS FOR SALE All the property described in the famous Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, Bossier County, Mississippi. Fertile soil and in the world. Healthy as the full country. Must sell before January 1st. Liberal terms. From \$10 to \$25 per acre. Investments by leasing and more than double this if appreciated in person by good farmer. No. 1—600 acres, 250 in cultivation, 250 woodland, well improved, a bargain at \$50 per acre. No. 2—360 acres, 200 in cultivation, balance valuable timber, well improved, big bargain at \$40. No. 3—250 acres, 200 in cultivation, balance woodland, well improved, big bargain at \$45. No. 4—250 acres woodland, big bargain at \$45. No. 5—250 acres woodland, big bargain at \$45. W. W. Brantner & Co., Ounlees, Miss.

Good Farm of 240 Acres for Sale. York Township, Carroll County, Illinois, the late Samuel Stankowicz farm, well improved, large bank barn, thickly seeded country, also the residence on Main street. Good location. Good terms. Address Annette Nusselt, Pawnee City, Neb.

N. E. MISSOURI LAND RICE & SHOUSE

FOR SALE BY Shelby, Missouri. We are located in Shelby County, Missouri, in the heart of the State, 47 miles west of Quincy, Ill. The rice land, growing from 10 to 15 bushels of rice to the acre, and 25 to 30 bushels of corn, and 25 to 30 bushels of soybeans, with a view to improvements to \$100,000. Write us for lists and further information if you are interested. Address RICE & SHOUSE, Shelby, Mo.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., and the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world. I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. DOUGLAS STYLES

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., and the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world. I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

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ON ITS OWN RAILS.

A railroad with its own rails extending from one important city to another has decided advantages over a line dependent for its connections to traverse the same route. Through its rails it has a direct service, entirely obviating the time-consuming delays arising from connections missed. This is why THE KATY, with its own rails from St. Louis and Kansas City to Houston, Galveston and San Antonio has advantages over other lines between the same points. Through its rails it has a direct service, entirely obviating the time-consuming delays arising from connections missed. This is why THE KATY, with its own rails from St. Louis and Kansas City to Houston, Galveston and San Antonio has advantages over other lines between the same points. Through its rails it has a direct service, entirely obviating the time-consuming delays arising from connections missed. This is why THE KATY, with its own rails from St. Louis and Kansas City to Houston, Galveston and San Antonio has advantages over other lines between the same points.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS

are run between St. Louis and Kansas City and all principal Texas cities. You step into the cars at St. Louis or Kansas City and are not compelled to leave them until your destination is reached. "The Katy"

PRINTERS WANTED.

Non-union Job Composers to work in Chicago. Wages \$19.50 per week of 54 hours. Permanent positions for first-class, reliable men. Strike on. Address, station 20, experience and full particulars.

POOLE BROTHERS, Railway Printers, CHICAGO.

GLOBE GLOBE FENCE

AGENTS WANTED

W. N. U., CHICAGO, No. 39, 1905.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

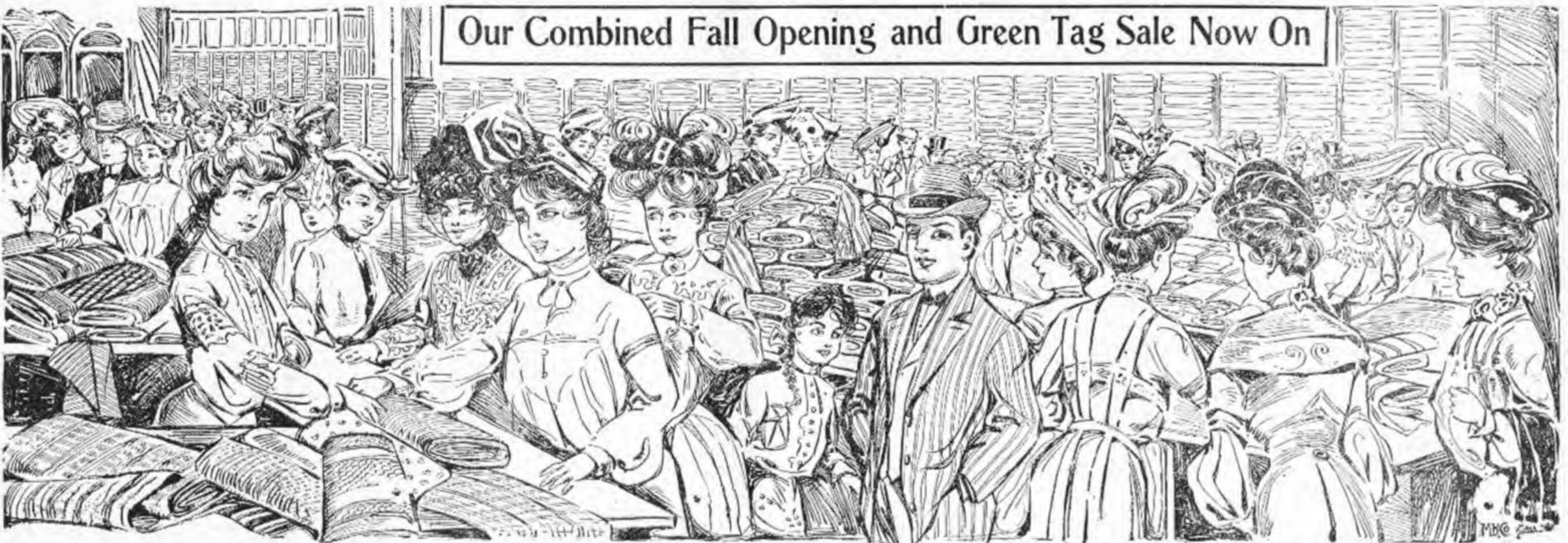
Best cure for consumption, cough, phlegm, etc. 25c. Sold everywhere.

OUR GRAND FALL OPENING

AND GREEN TAG SALE COMBINED

Commencing Wednesday, Sept. 27, '05

we will hold a sale that will be of vast importance and long remembered by those who attend. We shall make the effort of our life to get the people in from thirty miles around. We make this double sale for the following reason; The Fall Opening Sale is gotten up to show the people that in reality there is only one regular, exclusive dry goods store in the county. We want to show you the very latest out in all kinds of merchandise that we handle. To accomplish this end we add the Green Tag Sale, because that means every article having a green tag attached is a special bargain. Look for green tags all through our mammoth stock; they are the greatest values ever offered.



Look Carefully Over the List of Green Tag Prices Below, and Note the Bargains

All Prints and Domestics Reduced

- 6c Calico, short lengths, at..... 2½c
- 5c Calico, full pieces, at..... 3½c
- 7c Ginghams, at..... 4c
- 6c Ginghams, at..... 6c

Special—Two bales of 7c bleached or unbleached yard-wide Muslin, per yard..... **5c**

- 34-inch Percales, worth fully 10c per yard, a big line to select from; only..... 8c
 - 34-inch Johnson Percales, 12½c grade..... 10c
 - Dark Outings for Comforters, 6c grade..... 4c
 - Very best Melrose Flannelette, 12½c grade..... 10c
- Green Tags are plentiful all through this department, which means that they are extra good values for this sale only.

Extra Values in Wool Dress Goods

- Big lot of 25c Wool Dress Goods, at..... 16c
 - Lot of \$1.00 Dress Goods, at..... 49c
 - Best 27-inch Tricot All Wool Flannel..... 25c
 - Best 36-inch All Wool Covert Cloth..... 49c
 - 27-inch \$1.25 Peau de Soie Silk..... 89c
 - 36-inch \$1.50 Peau de Soie Silk..... 98c
 - Big lot of 15c Embroidery at..... 9c
 - 10c Linen Torchon Laces..... 4c
- Extra big lot of Corset Cover Embroideries at bargain prices. Everything new and novel in Dress Trimmings at low prices.

Values in Underwear and Hosiery

- New lot of Muslin Underwear at lower prices than ever, notwithstanding the high price of cotton.
- Night Dresses..... 25c, 39c, 47c
 - Corset Covers..... 10c, 15c, 19c
 - Ladies' heavy 25c and 30c Vests and Pants..... 19c
 - Men's heavy 50c Shirts and Drawers..... 34c
 - Odd lots Children's Vests and Pants..... 13c
 - Ladies' 25c Split-Foot Hosiery..... 15c

Green Tag Prices in Cloak Dept.

- Big lot of 28-inch Velvet Jackets, are worth up to \$8.00; to close at..... \$2.98
 - Big lot of Ladies' \$5.00 to \$10.00 Cloth Jackets..... \$3.98
 - Latest styles in brand new Coats, at..... \$4.98 to \$25.00
 - Ladies' Walking Skirts..... \$1.59
 - Lot of \$5.00 and \$6.00 Skirts..... \$2.98
 - A few odds and ends in Children's Cloaks..... 49c up to \$10.00
 - Ladies' Mackintoshes..... \$1.98 and \$4.98
 - \$1.25 and \$1.50 Silk Umbrellas..... 98c
 - Big lot of Ladies' Flannelette Shirtwaists..... 49c and 98c
 - Opera Shawls, \$1.50 kind..... 98c
 - All kinds of Waists, including Silk Waists, every one a bargain! from..... \$1.98 to \$6.98
 - Ladies' Cluster Fur Scarfs (Muffs to match most of them) at..... 49c, 98c, \$1.00 and up to \$15.00
- New 1905 Fall and Winter Garments for ladies, misses and children are now in. Special low prices during this sale.

Green Tag Bargains in Basement

- All-Silk Ribbon, (worth at least double the price asked) per yard..... 2c, 4c, 6c, 8c
- 5c and 10c value Ribbons, per yard..... 2c
- 15c and 20c value Ribbons, per yard..... 7c
- 5c value Safety Pins, per paper..... 1c
- Largest assortment Glass Dishes, 25c value..... 15c
- Glass Tumblers, the latest designs; while they last..... 5c
- 15c and 18c Table Oilcloth, best in the city, all you want, per yard..... 12½c
- 5c Tin Cups..... 1c
- Clothes Pins, per dozen..... 1c
- Nieuman's Talcum Powder, 25c size, at..... 19c
- Madame Lloyd's Talcum Powder, 20c size, at..... 13c
- 200 spools Machine Thread, at..... 2c

Blankets, Quilts, Toweling, Etc.

- 10-4 Cotton Bed Blankets..... 41c
- 11-4 Cotton Bed Blankets..... 79c
- \$1.00 White Bed Quilts..... 69c
- 8½c White Bed Quilts..... 59c
- Best \$1.50 Colored Quilts, fringed, at..... 98c
- 3½c White Table Linen..... 23c
- 5c and 6c Toweling..... 3½c
- Good Huck Towels, worth 18c, at..... 12½c
- Odd Lace Curtains (no two alike) at astonishingly low prices. Special reduced prices on all Carpets, Curtains, Linoleums, Rugs, Portiers, etc., during this great Fall Opening Sale.

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"THE BELLE OF BATTLES."

RELICS OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF BULL RUN.

Two Ancient Citizens Who Viewed the Slaughter and Cared for the Wounded.—Both Still Living on the Battlefield.

"The Belle of Battles" is a title—a sort of a zodiac—borne by a venerable woman who lives at Groveton, Prince William county, Virginia, a war-worn hamlet in that blood-soaked region wherein the first and second battles of Bull Run and scores of less sanguinary engagements were fought. Groveton is a hamlet of tragic memories. It is on the Warrenton turnpike five miles west of Centerville, three miles east of Gainesville, five miles north of Manassas and two miles south of Sudley. These were important names in the heroic age of the Republic.

Though the old lady was known to the men of the Federal armies of the Potomac and Virginia, and to the Confederate army of Northern Virginia, and is still known the country round as "The Belle of Battles," her name is Mrs. Lucinda Dogan. She is ninety years old, has an excellent memory, good teeth, does not wear eye-glasses and can walk miles at a stretch.

Ninety Year Old Witnesses.

August 28, 29 and 30 are the battle days of the Second Bull Run. August 30 was Mrs. Dogan's ninetieth birthday. The forty-third anniversary of the defeat of Pope by Lee and Jackson will be celebrated on the field of Groveton, the centre of the opposing armies, by a reunion of veterans and a birthday celebration for the Belle of Battles. The two observances will be so interwoven that it would be hard to separate one from the other. Another feature of the observance will be that particular prominence will be given to an old-time colored man whose name is Jim Redmond. Redmond is also ninety years old.

Groveton is a group of three houses at a crossroad. Mrs. Dogan lives in one house, Redmond in another and

brigades of Bee and Barlow of Johnston's army fighting to stay the Federal advance. "After fighting there for some time our boys ran back from Buck Hill over to the Henry place, and the Yankees after them. More men kept coming from towards Manassas." (The whole of Beauregard and Johnston's armies were taking position on the Henry farm.) "Then the Yankees followed up Henry Hill. The shooting had got so furious now that we couldn't hear any single musket, and the firing of the cannon was so fast that only once in a while could we pick out a single shot. "The country down there was now so covered with dust and smoke that we couldn't see the men, and though they were shouting we could not distinguish the shouting from the shooting. Now and then we could see lines of men running across the Chinn place, this side of the Henry farm, as though they were running to get into the smoke and dust and shooting. It was an awful sight. Every little while a cannon ball or shell would come over our way, but we were all too interested and excited to mind it. About four o'clock in the afternoon the noise was at its loudest, and we could see small bodies of men going back across the Matthews' place and on towards Sudley. Then more went back that way, and finally the field got so full of them and they made such a dust running that we couldn't see them. The shooting quieted down so we could hear single shots, and the dust in the Henry field got lighter and thinner. We knew the Yankees were running. About six o'clock that evening my husband and I drove over to the Henry place. The old house was a heap of smoking ashes. My old friend Mrs. Judith Henry, who was sick in bed, had been killed that morning by a shell which broke through the house and burst in her bedroom. All the trees about the place had been shot down so that only the stumps were standing. Parties of Confederates were picking up dead men and burying them, but plenty of corpses were still lying around. We saw a great many wounded men, and many of them were begging for water. Dead horses were lying around everywhere, and the field,



BELLE OF BATTLES.



JIM REDMOND.

the third is occupied by a tenant farmer of the Dogans. Both Mrs. Dogan and Jim Redmond saw the battles of Bull Run and looked upon the fields in all their gory horror. When the firing had ceased, Mrs. Dogan and her children, and Jim Redmond walked among the dead and wounded carrying buckets of water and "gourd" dippers, giving drink to the moaning soldiers, many of whom, of course, were dying. All the old folk in the battle region of Virginia say that the most horrible sound that comes from a battlefield is the chorus of cries for water which come from the wounded. After his labor as a volunteer water carrier, Redmond worked with a burial party digging the long, deep trenches in which the Confederate dead were laid.

Groveton is on high ground, but near the Dogan house is a hill from which a good view may be obtained of Henry Hill, the junction of the Warrenton pike and the Sudley road and the valley of Young's Branch, all a mile to the east of Groveton and the real red fighting ground of that red Sunday, July 21, 1862. It was from this hill that Mrs. Dogan and Jim Redmond watched the first battle. It is interesting to let Mrs. Dogan tell the story of the fight in her own way. She said:

By An Eye Witness.

"The Yankees were all around Centerville and our boys were laying along Bull Run. Some of our troops kept coming through Gainesville from the Valley." (This was Johnston's army which had slipped away from Patterson's troops in the Shenandoah Valley and was re-inforcing Beauregard.) "Early Sunday morning we heard shooting down the pike towards the Stone Bridge, and my husband called out that the Yanks were coming. We went up to the top of that hill yonder and some of the neighbors also came up. We could see the smoke rising above the trees about the Stone Bridge." (This was Tyler's division of the Union army engaging Cooke and Evans' brigades posted on the extreme Confederate left.) "Off towards Sudley we could see clouds of dust rising over the woods." (This was McDowell with the divisions of Hunter and Heintzelman executing the flank movement.) "After the shooting had been going on for half an hour we could see crowds of men running back from the Stone Bridge to the Sudley road and then going north towards Sudley. Southern troops were coming up from towards Manassas, marching across the Henry farm, then over Buck Hill and on towards Sudley." (The Confederates had discovered the Union turning movement and were preparing to check it.) "Not long after all this, the shooting began between the pike and Sudley. We could hear the sharp cracking of the muskets and the loud reports of the cannon, and could hear men shouting. Not long after, the men who had marched towards Sudley came running back through the woods and over the fields, stopping to shoot now and then. More Confederates were coming from Manassas and were forming on Buck Hill and the Matthews farm." (These were the

pretty well turned up by shells and muskets, bayonets, belts, caps, knapsacks and coats."

Warned of Second Battle.

It was more than a year later, August 29, 1862, that Mrs. Dogan, after clearing up the breakfast dishes, was told by a staff officer of Stonewall Jackson to move off her farm, as there would be fighting there that day. There had been heavy fighting the day before around Gainesville, three miles down the pike, and the night before Jackson had taken up his position along the abandoned railroad bed from Gainesville to Sudley, and which passes about 800 yards back of the Dogan house, there to await the coming of Longstreet through Thoroughfare Gap and the approach of General Pope with the Union army from the direction of Manassas. Mrs. Dogan had not reached her father's house, two miles away, when a Union battery and supports took station near the Dogan house and opened on Jackson's line. All that and the next day there was fierce and bloody fighting around Groveton. Of the conditions there she said:

"Funeral parties of both armies were burying the dead, though they had not long been at this horrible work. The Confederates dug long, deep trenches and laid their men in the ground that way. The Union burial parties only shoveled mounds of dirt over the bodies where they lay, and two or three days later a heavy rain made the field hideous. When the children and I got home parties of men were collecting the wounded and putting them in rows here in the yard and wherever there was shade. Doctors were cutting off legs and arms and the moaning was awful. They hadn't brought in all the wounded. There were hundreds scattered all around the farms. The children and I took buckets of water out into the fields and we worked that way all day and into the night, doing what we could for the poor fellows. Most of the wounded on our farm were Yankees, but that didn't make any difference to us after they got hurt. All our bed sheeting and table linen went for bandages."

The Famous Mosby Men.

Mrs. Dogan's house was the rendezvous of Mosby's "Rangers," "scouts," "bushwhackers," "pirates," variously called, many of whom are still living, scattered throughout Northern Virginia. The morning after Mosby took General Stoughton and staff, prisoners at Fairfax court house, the whole party ate breakfast at Mrs. Dogan's. The old lady was a star witness in the Congressional inquiry into the Fitz-John Porter case. She testified that Longstreet and staff took breakfast with her on the morning of August 29 and that regiments of his corps were marching down the pike from Gainesville. This did much to establish Porter's contention that when he and his division lay behind Hawkins' branch on August 29 Longstreet's whole corps was in front of him extending from Jackson's right at Groveton.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS THE FIRST SUGAR PRODUCERS.

They Dropped Red Hot Stones into the Sap.—The Present Industry an Important One.—Much Adulteration.

From time unknown the Indians tapped the sugar maple trees for sweets. They made diagonal cuts in the trunk and drove reeds or pieces of coney bark into the lower ends to convey the liquid into a bark trough or other receptacle. They boiled the sap by dropping hot stones into it. In some cases they allowed the liquid to freeze, and by throwing out the ice sufficient water was removed to allow the syrup to crystallize.

For a hundred years or more the conditions of producing maple sugar changed but slightly over those practiced by the Indians, except that the cooking vessels were made of iron or copper in place of vessels of clay or bark.

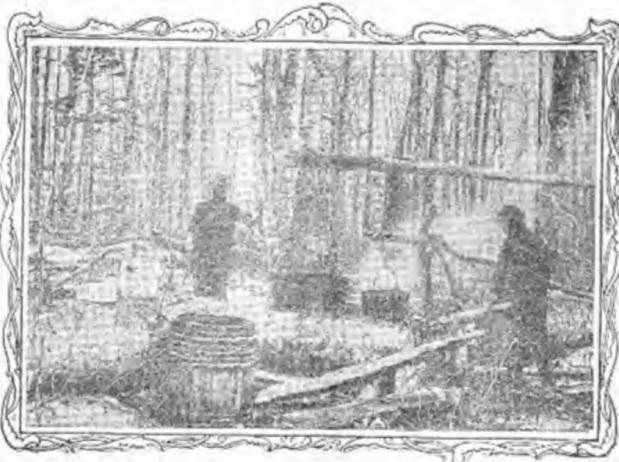
Sugar Camps in the Woods.

The boiling was generally done in the open woods, and with no shelter from the weather, leaves, pieces of bark, asters, drippings from the trees and other impurities fell into the open pans and kettles. The old-fashioned pole-kettle was suspended over the fire from one end of a long, heavy pole, which, by weights at the other end, could be easily manipulated, either to regulate the distance from the heat, or to swing the kettle on or off the fire—a crude crane. Sugar was made by boiling down the thin syrup until it became waxy when dropped into the snow; then it was ready to be poured into the moulds. The increasing demand for maple sugar has brought with it revolutionary methods.

One of the first changes was the adoption of the sugar hole and wooden or metal spout in place of the old destructive ax-cut and open wooden spout. At first the sap was generally carried by hand or with a shoulder yoke; but as the scale of operations increased the gathering tank was introduced, and where the work is on a large scale, pipes are often run through the "bush," as the grove is sometimes called, connecting with the sugar house or with the large storage tanks on the roadside, while in one large Adirondack sugar grove a narrow-gauge railway is used for collecting sap.

The Passing of the Kettle.

About the middle of the nineteenth century there was a change in the actual process of sugar making, through the adoption of an iron pan in place of the old kettle. The earliest form of evaporator was probably a shallow pan about 20 inches wide, 6 inches deep, and from 6 to 10 feet in length. This was supported by a thin-walled fire-box of stone or brick. The greatest portion of the under surface of this pan being exposed to the heat of the fire, caused more rapid evaporation, the use of less fuel and a quality of syrup and sugar far better than by the kettle method. The manufacture of this new style of pan led to the creation of buildings for their shelter. Then followed a form of pan with partitions to cause an alternating flow, this improvement allowing the sap to enter at one end of the evaporator and to flow from side to side through succeeding compartments,



BOILING MAPLE SYRUP IN THE OLD FASHIONED WAY.

reaching the other end in the form of syrup. This is practically the form of evaporator in use to-day. Improvements have been made in the method of firing, and from the old, rough fire-box has been evolved the modern portable arch, made of iron, lined with fire brick and provided with grate bars and accurate dampers, so that the heat is more regular, while no smoke is allowed to escape.

Steam Pipe Evaporators.

Probably the latest improvement in syrup making is that adopted by a manufacturer in the Adirondacks. A series of steam pipes is placed in the evaporating pan and the sap made to flow around them. The process is



SUGAR MAPLE WITH SAP BUCKETS.

effective and cleanly, but, of course, can be carried out only where sugar is made on a large scale. While these improvements have come with the course of time, it is not to be

supposed that their adoption has been universal, for there are still many parts of the country in which sugar is produced only in a small way, and almost every form of sugar making, even the primitive may yet be found. Many cutters of maple sugar, as a matter of fact, prefer the coarser open kettle sugar to the smooth, delicately flavored sugar produced by improved evaporation. The former is darker in color and stronger in the maple taste. Honest producers endeavor to market their sugar and syrup direct or through the associations, instead of selling it to wholesalers, who, as a rule, mix it with glucose and other adulterants.

The New England States are the greatest producers, Vermont heading the list with an average annual production of about 30,000,000 pounds of sugar and 300,000 gallons of syrup. The total production of maple sugar in the United States is about 30,000,000



PASTURE LAND IN A MAPLE SUGAR GROVE.

pounds annually. An interesting illustrated bulletin has been published by the Department of Agriculture, giving a detailed description of methods of sugar and syrup making, and also information and advice as to the best methods of planting and caring for maple groves to insure the highest returns to their owners. The bulletin also describes the various methods and practices of adulteration largely in vogue, some of which are harmful to health, while others are simply frauds practiced on the purchaser.

Versed in Pig Language.

Wages of farm laborers in England are enticing. An advertiser in the Wimbledon, England, Gazette wants "a lad about 20; must be a churchman of good education, who can drive a horse and cart, assist in the stable and garden (melons and cucumbers), milk cows and understand pigs; must be accustomed to wait at table and of gentlemanly appearance; early riser and toiletarian; good references required." The wages of this farm hand of diversified accomplishments are to be \$50 a year, but he must lodge out and furnish his own meals, except dinner.

Even If It Costs a Billion.

The Des Moines Register and Leader, in discussing the Panama Canal question, says that "it is probably safe, as the result of all that is being said, to conclude that the government has engaged upon an experiment that will cost more in time and money than any one has been willing to admit. But the

NEW WATERWAYS.

PROPOSED SHORTENINGS OF NORTHWESTERN TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

Canals Which May be Cut Through Michigan and Wisconsin Peninsulas—Engineering Difficulties Not Great.

The canal, ancient institution though it is, so far from having outlived its uses, commands itself with increasing urgency as the years speed by. Canals do not hold their place in the public eye directly as means of cheap transport, but as short cuts between great navigable waters.

A short cut is a time-saver, and a time-saver is a money-maker. And this is the universal demand.

From the days of the Pharoahs a water-link between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea was talked of and a generation or so ago the Suez Canal became a fact. So well established is it now that commerce between Europe and the Orient marvels how it got along before De Lesseps made a dream come true. Then on our continent was the Erie Canal that brought the Great Lakes in touch with the Atlantic through the Hudson River. There was the Manchester Canal, the Kiel Canal and the Soo Canal. The Panama Canal is in near prospect, a ship canal between the inland seas and the Mississippi River is in mind, and now comes



a proposition to join Lakes Superior and Michigan 135 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. It is contemplated to utilize White Fish River, which flows from very near the north shore of the northern peninsula of Michigan southward into the Little Bay de Noquette, due north of Chicago. Of the 40 miles across the peninsula only about 10 would need to be dredged.

Many Miles Shorter.

The time is perhaps not distant when engineers will cut a canal through the base of the Michigan peninsula and thus couple up Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. A ditch 153 miles would reduce by 450 miles the all-water route between Buffalo and Chicago. The route across the Michigan peninsula which has been suggested lies from Toledo on the east to South Haven on the west. The topography of the land presents none of the great obstacles which were overcome in the Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio and other great American canals. The commerce of the Great Lakes is vast enough to deserve all the short cuts which engineering skill and wealth can command.

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HOW DAN KENT MISSED HIS THANKSGIVING BANQUET.

The Kents—father and son—came to Chicago when Dan was a small boy, so that the latter soon forgot about all the honor of Oldsburg and its people. If he had been older he might have been glad to forget it, for there misfortune had overtaken his family, his mother had died, and his vague recollection of the place pictured the one long, dismal street down which he rode in a carriage to the cemetery, where the autumn leaves reeked in a cold rain and the clay falling into a grave sounded like the thump of his old toy drum.

Dan Kent, having a merry heart, didn't want to cherish any such dreary memories. So he had grown to muddle without revisiting the home of his infancy. Not so his father. The old man managed to stay away from the scene of his disaster till Joshua Colvin died. Then he went to the funeral of his old friend and partner, and ever after, up to the time of his death, maintained a habit of periodical visits to the old home town. Dan thought this odd at first; then he began to suspect that there was some old, long buried romance between his father and the Widow Colvin.

"You're right, Dan," said the old man, when his son twitted him about the Oldsburg visits. "I'd marry her now if I wasn't so old and poor, and if you take my advice you'll go after her daughter, Kate."

They were like brothers in their frank and loving relationship in those days, and Dan, who liked to banter his father, was almost glad to "have something" on the old man. But when the elder Kent grew feeble he talked always more and more of the Colvins. If they were a joke with Dan, they were not so with his father.

"I wish you'd go up and see them," he would say. "I can't any more, and—Dan—I wish you'd see Kate—young Kate. Not you'd fall in love with her in spite of yourself. I wish you would and marry her."

And a few days before he died: "Dan, if anything happens to Kate or her mother, will you do what you can for them? Promise, Dan. You'll write to them, anyhow."

but he let a lot of sentiment into it. Sentimental passages never look right to a sensible girl who reads them in a letter from a man she has never seen. Besides, Dan wasn't exactly a master of rhetoric at that time, and what he wrote could have been couched in terms of infinitely greater tact and delicacy by any second rate romance writer. His first faux pas, however, was in enclosing a post-office order for \$50, "a loan, of course," he wrote, "which I trust you will accept until such time, etc."

It was awful, of course, but Dan was young and he meant to do a kind office to the orphan girl in Oldsburg. When he mailed the letter it dawned upon him that he had made an ass of himself. The more he came over the sentences which he had meant to be the finest, the surer he was that they were coarse, impertinent, idiotic. She would be offended at his tone, insulted at his offer to loan her money. "I feel that there is a bond of sympathy between us," etc., had been the best he could think of as "an approach" to the mention of a loan, but now it sounded inexpressibly silly.

He got her answer by return mail, and when he tore open the envelope the \$50 fell on the floor. "Serve me right," he gasped, but his eyes began to bulge when he saw the first line of the letter itself: "Dear, dear friend," it began. "Sad, sad, indeed must that heart be which cannot be cheered by the sweet delicacy and soulful sympathy of a friend like you. O, how my loneliness heart goes out responsive, and yet—"

"Glush!" "That's what Dan said. He could hardly force himself to read it. If his letter had been badly framed, here was the dress of prose. A wild hope that Kate Colvin hadn't written it seized him, but the unswerving comparison showed it to be her handwriting. There was nothing absolutely honest in her hysterical epistle, but it fairly oozed sentimentality, which Dan was sure he would always despise in a woman.

"Glad to get back my fifty, anyhow."



SHE DARTED ONE ANGRY GLANCE AT HIM.

When his father died, Dan grieved like a man, and regained his spirits like the wholesome, clean-hearted youth he was; but he forgot about the Colvins after he had answered the widow's letter of condolence. He remembered them again when he saw in the Oldsburg Banner the obituary of Mrs. Kate Nebeling Colvin. He ought to have gone to Oldsburg to comfort the orphan girl, but he disliked funerals and he couldn't get over his *foamy* impression of the old town. So he wrote a letter to Kate, as he had promised his father, sending such words of comfort as a stranger must, but offering to be of any assistance in his power. He scarcely expected a reply, but he got one within a week.

It was a stilted, studied letter. She was grateful for kind words from the son of her mother's kind friend. She would do quite well, she thought, when she got back to her work as a school teacher. Her work might help her to forget. It was a dismal letter—just like Oldsburg, he thought—and he did not answer it. A month later he got another from her. Would he kindly buy for her Kinyon's pedagogical chart? It would cost about \$1, which she enclosed. "I will be ever so much obliged," she concluded. He found the chart, which cost \$3, and sent her a note in which he said he was glad to be of service. He didn't mention that he was loser by \$2 in the transaction.

Within a fortnight another letter came to him from Kate Colvin, in which she said that she had just learned the chart had cost \$3, perhaps more, and that she "would return" the balance the moment her salary was paid. They are in arrears with me for the last two months," the latter said, "but I am sure they will pay us before Christmas."

To Dan Kent there was something poignantly sad in the plain, simple, but uncomplaining statement of the country school teacher's poverty. Two dollars! He was making money and spending it as lavishly as a self-respecting young man could. Evidently poor Kate Colvin could not spare \$2 from a scanty board that might not be replenished at once. He was a generous, tender fellow, and, somehow, that bald, almost childlike confession of a girl's lonely struggle for the benefit which he won so easily and regarded so lightly, gave a sharp sting to his gentle spirit and clouded his radiant face.

Then he made a natural but a most egregious mistake. He wanted to write a kind, sympathetic and helpful letter,

he sneered, pocketing the order and tearing the letter with one angry jerk. Then he paused, put the torn edge of her communication together, and re-read it. "Oh, how my lonely heart goes out responsive." That line started him, and he laughed till the bookkeeper stared and the stenographer joined in the merriment.

"I'll get back at her," thought Dan Kent, as he opened his desk. And he spent two hours that evening trying to outdo the world periods of his Oldsburg protegee. But he didn't send back the fifty. On Saturday he got an answer that fairly scintillated with flashes of Cupid's arrows. He had supposed that his letter rose to every flight of sentimental hyperbole, but it seemed commonplace and tawdry beside the glittering fabric of her latest epistolary composition.

He had to get "The Children of the Abbey" from the public library before he could answer that letter, and in order to stimulate her to a still more generous effusion, he wound up his ecstatic billet with a superbly servile petition for her picture. He said "counterfeit presentation" first, but for fear she'd regard that as a mercenary allusion, he scratched the words away and substituted "fair image." The photograph that arrived in the next letter was worthy of the foolish girl's correspondences. A smirking, weak smile, evidently calculated to display two pretty dimples and a row of the white teeth; a mass of fluffy blond hair, falling almost to the eyebrows; a white lawn dress of the style that had been considered "smart" a few years ago; bangle rings on the dainty fingers!

"She looks the part," laughed Dan, "and if I don't send her my picture now this sport will come to a sudden end."

The letter suggested an exchange, and Dan, in the exuberance of what seemed such a capital joke, determined to send her the picture of his barber, a dashing young gallant with melancholy black eyes and a tightly waxed Wilhelm mustache.

It was Kent's irrepressible love of fun that led him into this thoughtless and, for him, unkind correspondence. But the letters had passed so rapidly and with such increasing and almost outlandish expressions of romantic emotion that he had not taken time to look at any but the funny side of the affair. He had shown the letters to nobody, destroying them as soon as they were read. When he had mailed the barber's photograph to Kate with his autograph on its back he resolved to

make an end of an escapade which was just beginning to sly.

As he grew serious he reflected upon the folly—folly? Perhaps it was meant of me," he thought, and this last idea held him so that he went home and wrote an honest, manly letter to the girl, in which he strove to exonerate himself. He knew she would forgive him for returning her photograph, he said, and for asking her to forget the whole episode, which, he hoped, had given her as much harmless merriment as it had given him. The tone of this letter was so modest, so sensible so self-deprecating, and so completely disillusioning that Dan thought as he dropped it in the mail box:

"Dad would have liked that letter. I would never have written the others if he had been with me."

That was Monday. Thursday was Thanksgiving Day, and as Dan Kent was to be the guest at a banquet that evening, he resolved to get a bite in his favorite cafe. The place was crowded with diners, and he looked in vain for a familiar face. The head waiter found a place for him at a table at which sat a woman alone. She was modestly, but quite fashionably, attired, young—perhaps twenty—at ease, with an odd mixture of confidence and shyness. Her black eyes shone with the light of a brave and quick intelligence. Her swart hair drooped about her small ears in smooth glistening tresses. Her red mouth—

Dan had got thus far in his subconscious cataloging of the beautiful woman opposite him when she darted one angry glance at him in which there was an unanswerable reproof for his fascinated stare. It vanished as quickly as it came. She drew from her reticule a parcel of papers, read a clipping, and then unfolded his letter to Kate Colvin with the same photograph of the Oldsburg school teacher that he had mailed on Monday. He started, looked again, stood up, and betrayed his curiosity by leaning forward.

She glared at him, looked frightened for an instant, and then flushed with anger.

"How dare you!" was all she said, but the emphasis of her low voice helped him.

"I beg your pardon, madam," he answered, sitting down. "I wrote that letter myself to the girl whose picture you have there, and it startled me to see it in your hand. I am the 'Dan' of that letter, Daniel Kent."

He stopped short. Her face was wreathed in smiles.

"Why, Dan," she commenced, in that sweetly stinging voice. "No! Are you Daniel Kent? The picture? Anyhow, if you're Daniel Kent, or just a friend of his who helped him try to make a fool of a country girl, you're both mistaken. I'm Kate Colvin."

She began the sentence with a cool and ended it with a rasp.

Dan was dumfounded, but he got out his card and gave it to her.

"Well, you might have known I wasn't the kind to borrow money from a man I had never seen," she said, smiling, and her bruno cheeks red.

"You might have known I wasn't fool enough to write a letter to an utter stranger. As for you, I thought you were a downright idiot until I got that last letter. That rang true. I came down to Chicago to pay you the \$2 I owe you, and to—"

"Dan, Kate," asked the delighted Daniel, "what prompted you to start the foolishness?"

"Oh, I didn't like your sending that money, and—well, I didn't want to be pitied, either. I imagined you were one of those Chicago snarkers, and—well, it was dull in Oldsburg; it's always dull there."

"And now we've met and found each other out, Kate?"

"They laughed like children, looking frankly into one another's happy faces. "It's Thanksgiving, Dan," she said.

"I'll give thanks that this (holding out the picture of the pudgy blond) isn't you," he laughed.

"And I'll give thanks that you couldn't look like this!" And she held out the picture of the dashing barber.

And they dined so merrily together that Dan forgot everything but Kate, and Kate nearly forgot to pay back the \$2.—Chicago Tribune.

The Goal of Rich Americans.

Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador to Germany, was speaking of the American's love for Paris at a dinner he gave in Philadelphia.

"Our love for Paris is no doubt great," he said, "but I am sure it is not so great as our European cousins would have us believe. We all, of course, have heard the European saying, 'when a good American dies, he goes to Paris.' In Berlin, from a bearded French diplomat, I heard last year a novel variant of this. The diplomat said he was sure I would sympathize with the profound and ingenious emotion of a young American girl, who lived, he said, in a bleak western city. There were in those days no institutes for the treatment of rashes, save in Paris. The young girl's life was very monotonous. One day she burst into a neighbor's home, almost beside herself with joyous excitement.

"Her dark eyes flashed. Her cheeks had a delicate rose flush. Panting a little she cried in a tremulous voice: 'Thank goodness, we are going to Paris at last. Dad has been bitten by a mad dog!'"

Modern Dogs of War.

The German Army, fighting in Herero land, under Gen. Von Trotha, employed a corps of 200 dogs. One of these dogs was recently struck and wounded by a bullet in the engagement of Opitjoo, while scouting in front of the skirmishing line. He displayed the greatest fearlessness under fire and worked faithfully until disabled.

The Japanese are using a number of dogs for reconnoitering purposes. They are attached to long ropes and well trained. The Russians are employing dogs for sentry and messenger work.

Capt. Perelsky of the late Count Keller's staff, writing from Odessa, says: "In finding the wounded men with which the mallet fields are strewn nothing has succeeded like our seven dogs: their intelligence, especially the English bred ones, is extraordinary." I have been asked several times to supply dogs to the Russian army, and only quite recently was commissioned to purchase sheep dogs in the highlands for the German ambulance dog-training establishment. Perhaps instead of breeding and exporting dogs for foreign armies, we may some day find our dogs of service to their own country.

GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

Tales of Diplomatic and Court Intrigue.

The Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada and successor to Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, first came to Canada as Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne in 1888. He was then Lord Minto. Three years later he served on the staff of General Middleton in the Northwest rebellion and distinguished himself by his bravery. He was sent back to England for snipping the face of the colonel of a Montreal regiment with whom he had a disagreement.

The reason given for the Czar's refusal to permit the Grand Duke Cyril to marry the divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, is that Cyril and his brother, the Grand Duke Boris, had prominent roles in the scandal which recently was disclosed at Biarritz. Both grand dukes were members of the so-called club of Sybarites at Biarritz, where indescribable orgies took place. The club, as I am informed, has only twenty members, all the sons of the first families of Russia. No males except



CZAR NICHOLAS AND HEIR.

the members were allowed to enter the club, which was a palace of white marble. All the servants were females. Lady guests, however, were welcome. The annual subscription to the club was \$1,000, but there were enormous extra expenses. All dishes were served on gold and silver plates. The drapery was of the costliest material, and was embroidered with jewels after designs by Cyril, who, it will be remembered, in company with his boom companions, indulged in orgies similar to those at the club even at the front in Manchuria until the Czar recalled him.

King Edward is an enthusiastic golfer, and has a little course of his own at Windsor.

The Princess of Wied, who is a prominent figure in the court circles at Berlin, and whose husband is in the line of succession to the throne of Holland, buys all the ill-used horses that come to her notice and gives them the benefit of a stay in her well-appointed stables and meadows.

While the Emperor of Germany does not fail to transact a large amount of public business during his various voyages for rest and recreation, when on his yacht at sea he is a very different man from the ruler of a great nation living in state at Berlin.

President Loubet of France has taken the barfoot cure; that is, himself, wife and daughter have gone barfoot, except for light sandals, on all but ceremonious occasions during this hot summer. The sandals worn by the President and his family come from Africa, being the approved Arabian kind. The President address sandals wearing in summer for these reasons: "The naked foot not only benefits that member, keeping it cool and allowing it to breathe, but benefits the whole physical system and the mental as well. Liberate the foot of the customary enclosures, socks and shoes, and your nerves will grow stronger; if you are excited or worried, it will wear off easier."

Nan Calava

New Blood in Naval Engineering.

From the Baltimore Sun

It may be questioned, in view of the Bennington explosion, whether the Navy Department's policy of restricting engineering appointments in the navy to graduates at Annapolis is best for the service. The graduates of the Naval Academy are bright fellows, no doubt, but only a few of them have a talent for mathematics, physics, mechanics and other like sciences that underlie the engineer's equipment. It is well known that there is difficulty in getting from their number enough men to take post-graduate courses at the Boston Technological School, and thus prepare themselves for the engine room and machine shop of the modern battleship or cruiser. The result is that the service is short of capable trained men who know how to handle boilers, engines, repair shops, electrical installation, etc. The Bennington is not the first of our warships to be injured by reason of insufficient attention in the engineering department. The remedy, it seems, is to inject some new blood from civil life into the engineering departments of our ships. It is all very well to reserve good berths for the Annapolis graduates, but the practice is carried too far when it results in starving the engine rooms. There are many graduates yearly from our technological schools who are as capable as any that can be found. The engineering department of the navy ought to be recruited in part from the outside talent, which has been educated in the art of ship construction, management and repair. It is possible to carry too far the policy of keeping all appointments in the navy for naval officers, especially when no exception is made of classes of appointments for which Annapolis graduates have no especial qualifications.

Not a Meaningless Phrase.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

It is not meaningless that earth is called our "mother earth." It was somehow from the earth that mankind sprang at the dawn of life. It is into her arms he must go back when life is ended. It is from her intimate, loving touch that he must win the best in life as long as life is his.

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DEATH KNELL OF GYPSY MOTH.

Work of the United States Department of Agriculture.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Will the Gypsy Moth spread over the United States and devastate shade and fruit trees and meadows as its ravages in New England indicate that it certainly will unless some drastic and effective measures are put forward to check it? During the past few years the State of Massachusetts alone expended over a million and a quarter dollars in attempting to exterminate this moth, the caterpillar of which feeds upon leaves and has stripped tens of thousands of the great spreading elms and other trees in the old Bay State.



DR. L. O. HOWARD, GOVERNMENT ENTOMOLOGIST.

Government entomologist of the Department of Agriculture that the Gypsy Moth will probably thrive in all the temperate States of the Union and become as destructive in the city of Washington or the State of Missouri as it has in Massachusetts.

In spite of all the fortune which Massachusetts has expended to fight this pest, the moth has annually hatched its brood, and annually the worms have spread themselves over the great elm and other trees of Boston and the surrounding towns, extending their domain each year until it seemed, in the light of the expert testimony as to their habits, that they were destined to cover practically all of the United States.

Ordinary Methods Unavailing.

Cotton batting, kerosene torches, chemical mixtures, fumigations and



FAMOUS DEXTER ELM AT MALDEN, MASS. ENTIRELY STRIPPED BY GYPSY MOTHS.—MEN AT WORK KILLING PESTS.

other devices have been tried with only partial success and in no case has complete extermination resulted. The minute this work ceases, the moths increase with astonishing rapidity.

What was to be done? The Department of Agriculture was finally applied to, and it was realized that since the worm and moth might spread over the entire country, it became a national necessity to provide for its eradication. The department took up the subject at once. It was known that the Gypsy moth was of European origin, as it had been brought here in connection with silk worm investigations, some of the moths accidentally escaping. The question then arose, is this pest in Europe what it threatens to become in the

United States? Dr. Howard, the Government entomologist, made a visit to continental countries and he has just returned, bringing with him the death warrant of the Gypsy moth.

In Europe this terror of the New England States is but one of the insect pests which do some, but not very material, damage to foliage plants and trees. Nature always provides for a proper equalization of things, and in its habitat this moth has some 20 enemies—parasites and carnivorous insects—which prey ferociously upon it, keeping it in check and reducing its ravages to a fairly negligible quantity.

Growing Moths' Mortal Foes. "It only remains," said Dr. Howard, in speaking of his investigations, "to propagate some of these foes of the moth in this country. They can be secured, packed, shipped and landed in Boston in safety. Whether they will take hold in the United States is a question, but there is no good reason to believe that they will not thrive as well as in Europe, or as well as the moth does here, and grow fat and lusty when turned out to pasture upon their hereditary prey.

The Gypsy moth is one of those insect pests which has loomed up large before the entomologist or bug specialist of this country as a possible scourge of the entire United States, gradually spreading from State to State, eating and killing both deciduous and coniferous trees, devouring gardens and every green thing, and leaving behind them a brown trail of desolation, causing



AUGUST SCENE IN MASSACHUSETTS. TREES DEFOLIATED.

at least the expenditure of millions of dollars to hold them in check.

Dr. Howard's trip for the Department of Agriculture shows this moth to be but one of a hundred minor annoyances which the country has to pro-



SOME ADVICE FOR WIVES.

Would Not Have Hobby Made Nurse and Assistant Chambermaid.

From the Washington Times.

Are you one of those women who continually request your husband to run get you this, that, or the other as long as he is about the house? Do you habitually call him back from the corner to mail a letter or give him a sample of silk to match? Does he no sooner sit down than you ask him to run upstairs and get the baby's pins, or take the small child walking, or run around the corner and get the meat for supper?

There are misguided wives who make it a constant practice to keep the man of the house fetching and carrying for themselves and baby from the time he enters the door until bedtime and all day Sunday. It's "Tom, get me this," and "Tom, please bring me that," until in the eyes of a third party Tom's position in the home appears to be that of a well-trained servant.

The Poor, Patient Worse Half.

It is hardly fair to let him drop to that, is it? Do you really require that he should go into bondage of this sort to you and baby? He does it patiently, maybe, but it wears on him, and hurts his self-respect. Why don't you do your own buying, and mail your own letters, and match your own samples? Why don't you have the baby's things handy, so he won't have to wait on you hand and foot when you're busy with the little one?

What would you think if your husband brought home a lot of his office work for you to do at night? Suppose he expected you to spend your spare hours clerking for him and helping him with his bills and accounts? Ridiculous, wouldn't it be? Yet, for some reason, you expect him to act as second housemaid and assistant child's nurse the whole time he is away from office.

In Times of Need, Yes.

Nine times out of ten it's simply a habit that gets you into this practice. Of course, there are exceptional cases of illness which make it necessary for a faithful husband to step into the shoes of a domestic help and assist with the meals and the children. But unless there is this necessity it ought not to be expected.

The man's field of labor, little wife, is his office or factory, where he earns the bread for you. Yours is in the home where you do every whit as much as he toward earning the living. He doesn't expect you to go down to the office and work. Don't expect him to come home at night and do the housework and mind the baby.

Do your end as well as you can. Be as independent and self-reliant about it as possible. When he comes home let him rest. And if you manage right you can be ready to rest, too.

ENGLAND'S WAR PROBLEM.

Royal Commission Finds That it Consists Mostly in Lack of Food Supply.

After all, what are the sinews of war? Are they ammunition, guns and men, heavy artillery, cavalry and infantry? The royal commission recently appointed to investigate the conditions of England with regard to her preparedness for war does not seem to pay much attention to the amount of men, ships or firearms on hand, but calls attention to the fact that if England's mighty navy were to prove as weak and inadequate as her dull battalions did in the Boer war, and were to be sent to slumber among the wrecks of the boastful Spanish Armada, the little island under a state of siege would be practically helpless. Much of England's actual necessities of life is imported. Suspending these imports for any length of time the suffering among the inhabitants would be acute. The commission, then, in its wisdom, emphatically brings the people of England face to face with the actual conditions as they exist, brings them face to face with the fact that they have been providing for war by spending vast sums for army and navy and paying no attention to the actual sinews of war—food. Recommendation has been made to Parliament for the erection of a system of elevators and storage houses of sufficient capacity to store 850,000,000 worth of grain, besides a vast quantity of provisions. They reason that the storehouses should hold supplies of food sufficient for three months, figuring that that length of time would be long enough to prove whether Britannia would be sovereign over the waves or go down to the depths, leaving the coast undefended at the mercy of the blockading fleet.

The Commission would be wise, too, if it could work out an industrial revolution by which the vast tracks of land held in England in great unproductive estates could be transformed into small, self-supporting homes, such as can be found by the tens and hundreds of thousands in Japan. England itself contains much more arable land than all of Japan and the single island comprising England, Scotland and Wales has fully three times the agricultural land of Japan.

Pointed Paragraphs.

From the Chicago News.

Beware of the financial pointer; it usually points the wrong way.

As a weather forecaster there is nothing superior to a healthy corn.

Isn't it a pity that the average reformer neglects to begin his work at home?

Cigarettes, if properly classified, would come under the head of fozls of the air.

Any small boy will make a home run every time he knocks his ball through a pane of glass.

Nothing arouses a woman's wrath so much as a man who appears to be well satisfied with himself.

One man may be able to break a horse, but later the horse does a stunt on the race track and breaks a dozen men.

Easy for the Coroner, Anyway.

It is the usual custom in most cities to at once summon the coroner to view the remains of a person who has died without medical assistance, and he then impales a jury to inquire the cause of death. A wise ruralist explained, however, that there is no reason for calling in a coroner to see the body of a man who has had a physical

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

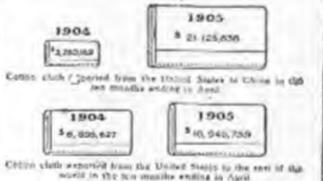
Alarm Beginning to be Felt by American Merchants.

The Chinese boycott of American imports into China continues in spite of the action of the President in modifying the harsh execution of our exclusion laws, and our evident desire to placate the Chinese. This Chinese retaliation has been brewing and stewing for some time. There have been mutterings and threatenings during the past two years but they have



been generally disregarded and it was apparently believed that they amounted to nothing more than futile threats. Information comes from San Francisco that in China some ten thousand of the merchants have signed the boycott resolutions, which carry a penalty of about \$4,000 in each case for their violation. Further, the Chinese newspapers are refusing advertisements of American firms.

Since the facts are coming to be realized, the question in this country becomes a live one. The National Association of Manufacturers which sup-



ports nearly half a million working people and represents 880,000,000 in capital will use all its influence, it is stated, upon Congress to have the Chinese exclusion law mitigated in such a way as to appease the Chinese.

On the other hand the labor unions will oppose every effort to modify Chinese exclusion, as is indicated by the recent interview of Mr. Gompers with President Roosevelt. The American interests which will be the heaviest losers if the Chinese persist in their boycott, are the cotton planters and the cotton and cotton cloth traders. The accompanying diagrams from Collier's Weekly indicate the rapid increase of our trade with China during the past two years.

SHORT WEIGHTS IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As Much Need for This Legislation as for Pure Food Laws.

A great deal has been said in the papers about adulterated goods, but very little about short weights, which are quite as dishonest. Now comes a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who declares there is as much need of full weight laws as of pure food laws. He says: "It is well-known fact that candles weighing only 11 or 11½ ounces are sold as a pound; that raisins are put up in packages containing 12, 11 and 13 ounces, which are sold as pounds; that there is hardly a tin of lard, cottolene or any other product put up in packages that the tin or postboard is not weighted with the goods packed in them."

Paper made of wood and clay forms the wrappers for packages containing cereal products, crackers, etc., and these come a little cheaper to the manufacturer than the goods; but the consumer is not getting all he pays for, unless the actual contents of the package weigh a pound.

The package on the scales will usually weigh a pound, but the wrappings often exceed two ounces. Sir Thomas Lipton was once brought to time and fined by the English authorities for padding out his pound of ten packages with paper. The hand of the law needs to be applied in many such places in this country.

Southern Advancement.

Northern methods are gradually invading the South, and to its commercial advantage. Mr. M. V. Richards, head of the Industrial Department of the Southern Railway, who has carefully gone over conditions in the Southern field, says that when the farmers down there become inoculated with Northern system and economy, the South will take its right position in the country as a highly developed agricultural region, where every man on a piece of land, intelligently cultivated, can be his own master in a sense that no other man can be. A farm anywhere is nearer nature's heart than the sidewalks of the city. Besides the air is purer, and so is the water, and food right out of the ground is not adulterated.

The Packers Were the Hogs.

Of sixty-eight samples of sausages examined by the government analyst at Melbourne, Australia, not one was found unadulterated. In the so-called pork sausage put up by the packing houses not a particle of pork could be discovered.

The Race Growing Smaller.

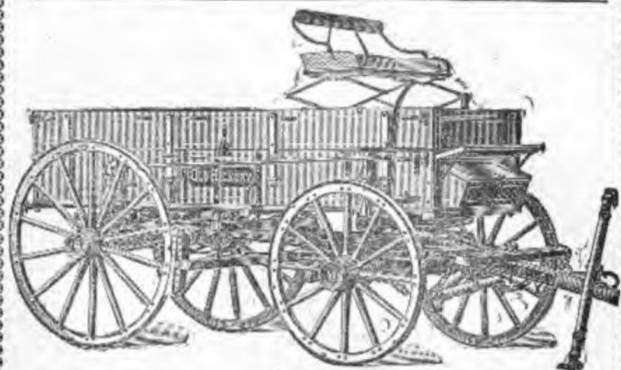
Size and sufficiency are not necessarily associated, as is shown by the way the Japanese have outwitted and outdone their Russian enemies in strategy and in combat. Nevertheless, it is not a good sign to find a people diminishing in size, and the English people are properly disturbed at finding that such is the case with them. Their improper nourishment is supposed to be the leading cause, but Dr. Anna Shaw reminds us that the American people are on the verge of taking the same turn.

A Brockton shoe manufacturer already claims to note a sign of degradation in a falling off in the demand for the larger sizes of men's shoes, and predicts that if nothing intervenes to prevent we shall be no larger on the average in another 100

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