

CULVER NEWS GRIST

Happenings of Interest During the Past Seven Days.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Gathered From Many Sources for Readers of The Citizen.

Bargains in sleighs at Hays & Son's Livery.

L. C. Zechel was a Plymouth visitor Friday.

John Wolford, of Plymouth, was in town Saturday.

Bert Allman, of Plymouth, transacted business here Friday.

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

Mrs. William Foss visited at Plymouth and Harris station, last week.

Charles Newman has leased the H. H. Culver farm and will conduct a dairy.

Mrs. Samuel Easterday and Mrs. Martin Hemminger, visited friends at Marion, last week.

Rev. Howard, of Kewanna, assisted in the revival services at the M. E. church, last week.

A few years ago a flag over nearly every school house in Indiana. Where are the flags today?

There is considerable complaint of the equipment and service of each the local and long distance telephones.

Ten per cent off on all robes and horse blankets, during the balance of the season. The Gem Harness shop.

An addition is being built to the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Lord and will be occupied by Mrs. W. E. Hand for a millinery store.

The big stick and the pitchfork are united in a recent cartoon by McKee. Roosevelt and Tillman have combined against the corporations.

Prof. Randall, Supt. of the Plymouth schools, has been employed for a period of three years. His work there has been highly satisfactory.

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

Much good has been done by the religious services held at the different churches during the winter, and the pastors should receive the heart-felt thanks of all our people.

It is the law in Illinois that no candidate for public office shall treat a voter to any thing, not even a cigar. Such a law in Indiana would be a boon for the office seeker.

Senator LaFollette has already become a disturber in the senate. He has submitted an amendment to the Indian land bill, which will prohibit railway companies from acquiring title to coal lands. The other senators did not see the danger.

The appropriation, which a free distribution of garden seeds carries with it is in great danger of being withheld. The house committee decided by a vote of 7 to 8 not to recommend the appropriation. This will be a saving to the country of \$250,000 annually.

Peter Gast, the father of John Gast, dropped dead on the sidewalk in Plymouth on Monday of last week. He was in his usual health and was on his way to take the train for the soldiers home Danville, Ills. Mr. Gast was one of the old settlers of Marshall county, and a veteran of the civil war. He was 69 years old and leaves three sons, one of which is John Gast of this place, and three daughters to mourn the loss of

REMONSTRANCE IS EFFECTIVE

Commissioners Refuse License to Union Township Applicant.

About fifty of the signers of the remonstrance that was filed before the commissioners appeared on Monday, before that body in person to protest against the granting of any saloon license in Union township for the coming two years. The presence of so many of the remonstrators filled the court room to its full capacity. The W. C. T. U. of Union township were present in a body, and great interest was manifested by all. It was conceded by all that a sufficient number of signatures had been secured to prevent the issuing of a license. A continuation was asked for by Mr. Stevens, attorney for the petitioners and objected to by Parks and Mathews, attorneys for the remonstrators. The commissioners decided to hear the case at once, giving the petitioners however an hour in which to submit their objections to the remonstrators. Attorney Stevens presented an affidavit signed by George Wolford, stating that three of the remonstrators signed the remonstrance on Sunday, which if proven, would invalidate the remonstrance as a whole.

Attorneys Parks and Mathews cited numerous supreme court decisions, to the effect that a legal instrument signed on Sunday and executed on a week day was legal, and the commissioners so decided. This being the only point in controversy, its decision readily decided the case in favor of the remonstrance, and no saloon license will be granted for Union township for two years.

Appointment of Committee.

On Monday Feb. 26, Chairman Hendricks, of Plymouth, by appointment with present committeemen, J. F. Behmer and W. S. Easterday, made a trip to Culver for the purpose of adjusting political controversy in Union township. Mr. Behmer after agreeing to be present failed to appear; M. W. Norris committeeman in precinct No. 3 was notified of the meeting, and left word with Mr. Easterday that if Mr. Hendricks had any business to transact with him he could do so over the telephone. Chairman Hendricks, taking it for granted that the above named committeeman had refused to cooperate with the organization, appointed Mr. Fred Thompson as committeeman of precinct No. 3. He also instructed me to issue the call for the township primaries to be held Saturday, March 10.

SAM E. MEDBOURN.

Notice of Union-Township Republican Convention.

In pursuance of a call of the republican chairman of the 13th congressional district, officially directed to me by Wm. G. Hendricks, republican chairman of Marshall county, and by whose authority it is hereby announced that the republicans of Union township will meet in the basement of Walter's meat market on Saturday, March 10, 1906, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting one delegate and one alternate to the 13th district Republican convention at Warsaw, on March 15th, 1906, and also one delegate and one alternate to the Republican state convention at Indianapolis, April 11th, 1906.

SAM E. MEDBOURN, Chairman Union Township Republican Committee.

Very low rates west, northwest, southwest and south via Nickel Plate Road. A splendid opportunity for homeseekers desiring locations in the west. Tickets on sale 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month. Full information of local agents.

EDUCATION OF THE DAUGHTER

Interesting Paper Read Before the Farmer's Institute on Saturday Afternoon by Mrs. Ella Davis, of Culver.

An education consists in knowing all about one thing and a little about everything, and in order to acquire it the student will need to take a comprehensive course, built from the ground up.

Modern courses in agricultural colleges are not burdened with many superfluities. Every subject included has its proper place and all together form a harmonious whole.

We have a great deal in these days about 'that boy,' and his relation to the farm, but we hear very little—too little, it seems to me—concerning the daughter in the farmer's family.

There never was a time in the history of our country when the desire for agricultural training was greater than it is at present. Every industrious daughter interested in the business of her father's farm, desires a knowledge of the fundamental principles which underlie the art of farming. Why shouldn't the daughter have a share in some part of the farm work?

Why shouldn't she be taught the various processes of farm practice? There are hundreds of women today, all over the country, who are managing farms with profit to themselves, and there are thousands of other women who have been left widows upon farms, who have been obliged to sell their homes because they had no practical knowledge of farming by which they might have managed their places with profit, and retained for themselves and their children a comfortable home.

The daughters are interested in what goes on about them. Why not let them into some of the mysteries of this work that their brother's are learning? Instruct them in the elements, at least of agriculture—how plants grow and feed; what different crops take from the soil, and how fertility can be restored. No matter if the daughter so educated is never called upon to manage a farm herself. If she marries a farmer she will certainly be the best kind of a "help-meet" to her husband in his work. And if she marries a lawyer, a doctor or a merchant, the knowledge of nature she has thus acquired will be a helpful acquisition all through life.

Women are coming to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in the work of the world, where intelligence counts for as much at least as muscle.

I see no reason why the farmer's daughter may not receive an agricultural education, or why she may not become an agriculturalist. It certainly affords a more pleasant outlook than the factory, the counter or the sewing machine, to which so many women turn for support.

In some of our states education is compulsory; in all our states agriculture should be made so. There is no walk, or calling of life, in which there may not be some period when the knowledge of the fundamental principles of agriculture will prove of advantage, if not a positive blessing to the farmer's daughter as well as his son.

The woman graduate from an agricultural college may not be able to secure a farm position that would put her in a way of earning a farm, and yet as specialists in botany or chemistry many of them receive excellent salaries.

The farmer's daughter has become one of the most efficient forces for good in our nation. She is an indispensable factor in the

of good. And yet outside of all these organizations, in the farm homes of our country, she is doing a work in which she stands alone and supreme—a work, which perhaps is never recognized in summing up the forces that make us yearly better and happier men and women, a work which is the foundation on which all our national good must finally rest. And the source of all this strength and power for good in the farmer's daughter lies in the simple, but important fact that she is being educated.

Never before in the history of the people of our nation have so many farmer's daughters laid aside their household cares and gone away to school as now. The farmer may not always send his daughter to college; he is not always able to do so, but he should give her the opportunity to make the best possible use of whatever educational advantages lie within his reach. Trained to be industrious, the farmer's daughter as a rule, makes an ideal student. She enters the school with the determination to do the best she can, and she does.

Presidents of ladies institutions of learning tell us that their brightest and best students come from the country—from the farm. Farmer's, no greater tribute could be paid to the qualities embodied in your daughter. Nothing else shall fill the farmer's heart with so much pride and pleasure—nothing else except the good results that spring up when his daughter returns and begins life again in the farm home. For here it is that as a promoter of progress the educated farm girl has no equal. Here is seen the effect of education when confined to a small sphere—the sphere of the home. She is content to make her home better—indirectly the neighborhood. But considered without reference to the good she is doing in making the nation better, there is no one so ideal as the farmer's daughter when educated.

We have seen her with rolled-up sleeves and dimpled elbows feeding the pigs, and immediately thereafter making a dress after the latest design; we have met her on the way to the store with a basket of eggs; we have seen her return, unhitch her horse, take him to the barn and feed him, and come into parlor and entertain with ease, a number of rich cultured cousins from the city.

In the words of a certain writer I give this tribute of praise to the educated daughter of a farmer—“She is an angel of sweetness and light; there is no other girl on earth equal to her; all things good fall without her, all things good rise with her; the fate of the nation depends on her.”

ELLA DAVIS.

Gas Plant for Plymouth.

The council has passed the gas ordinance granting a franchise to Daniel A. Douglas, of Angola, Ind., for the manufacture of gas for lighting and fuel. The price for both cooking and lighting will be \$1.35 per 1,000 cubic feet, with 10 per cent off for prompt payment.

When the sales shall be in excess of 15,000,000 cubic feet the price will be reduced to \$1, with the discount. The gas is not purposed for heating in cold weather; its use is intended for lighting and the kitchen. The company is to have the plant in operation by Dec. 1, and each lamp is to give not less than an 18-candle power light.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN STRAITS

Postal Officials Get Receivership for Cash Buyers' Union.

After postoffice inspectors had consumed six months in amassing evidence against the business methods of the Cash Buyers' Union First National Co. operative Society, a mail order concern headed by Julius Kahn, capitalized at \$5,000,000 and having stockholders in cities and hamlets throughout the United States, an order was issued Feb. 25 by United States Judge Bethena appointing Edwin C. Day receiver and forcing the extensive establishment into the bankruptcy court. The postoffice inspectors say that \$1,027,000 worth of common stock has been sold. Julius Kahn, formerly with Sears, Roebuck & Co., is president. Admitted liabilities are close to \$300,000, and it is estimated that the merchandise on hand is not worth more than \$150,000. The open bank account of the society is \$60. Kahn's private bank account is \$500,000.

The prospectus of the scheme was alluring. A man from Texas received the literature and bought a share of stock for \$100. When he came to Chicago he bought a bill of goods and as his discount for being a stockholder received \$47. He went away with the idea of drumming up more trade. There are stockholders of the concern in many cities of the country. This is one of the lessons against patronizing mail order houses.—Plymouth Independent.

Hendricks Still Chairman.

E. L. Garn, S. E. Boys and Chairman Hendricks were called to Indianapolis February 15 by State Chairman Goodrich for the purpose of settling the dispute in regard to the election of county chairman.

State Chairman Goodrich and District Chairman Moorman both said there was no question as to the election of Mr. Hendricks as county chairman at the regular meeting of the committee January 13th, 1906.

The question of the second meeting at which it was claimed that Mr. Hendricks was removed and Mr. Garn elected was then taken up and after a thorough investigation, State Chairman Goodrich decided that there had been no election, under the rules of the committee since the meeting January 13th, and Mr. Hendricks was told to proceed with his work as chairman of the committee.—Plymouth Tribune.

Village Goes to Newcastle.

One of the longest and hardest fights for a state institution ended on Feb. 28, when the three commissioners appointed by Gov. Hanley decided to locate the new Indiana village for epileptics at Newcastle. Tentative selection of 1,060.8 acres of land was made, to be modified slightly as necessity shall arise. The price to be paid is \$100 an acre, so that in all something in excess of \$100,000 will be spent for the site of the institution.

The site selected is about a mile and a half north and a little east of Newcastle. It is a beautiful site, having good ridge land for dwellings, about 100 acres of forest, 300 acres of pasture land and about 700 acres of tillable bottom land. Good drainage facilities are afforded.

Dr. H. A. Gobin, vice president of DePauw University, preached at the academy Sunday morning and at the M. E. church in the evening. He is a pulpit orator of more than ordinary force, and his logical presentation of his text was highly appreciated by the

COURT HOUSE NOTES

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

MATTERS IN CIRCUIT COURT

Commissioners' Court Proceedings and Marriage Licenses.

The following suits have been filed since our last report:

Olive A. Bolen vs. Earnest A. Bolen. Complaint for divorce. Fred Linkeuhelt vs. First National Bank of Marshall county, Indiana. Damages and demand \$150.00.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses have been issued:

Clarence E. Osborn and Louisa May Working; Archie W. Mathewson and Bertha M. Walters; Lontana V. Hoff and Emma E. Markley; Rollo E. Hutchison and Maud E. Koontz; Amos O. Kersey and Laura L. Rish.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Letters of administration were issued to Mary Fore on the estate of Joseph Fore, deceased. Also to Charles B. Biting on the estate of Joshua Biting, deceased.

Edward E. Snyder, Charles Cochran and Fred Snyder, the three Bourbon boys who were sentenced last week to the Indiana Reformatory for burglary and petit larceny, were taken to Jeffersonville Saturday morning by deputy sheriff and Joe Glass.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The State Life Insurance Company recovered judgment against Earl J. Richmire on account to amount of \$233.63.

Sophonra A. Griffin was granted a divorce from Alexander M. Griffin and she was permitted to assume her former name Reed.

The case of Caroline Dillely against Martin A. Dillely for divorce and alimony was dismissed.

The case of Stephen K. Hampton against William H. Murphy for possession of real estate and to quiet title, jury returned verdict in favor of the defendant Murphy.

Laura May Awalt dismissed her attachment suit against Herbert Byron Awalt.

Achilles North was appointed probation officer for the term of one year.

Clarence R. Phoebus, of Bourbon, was found guilty of petit larceny and was sentenced from one to three years in the Indiana Reformatory. Deputy sheriff Head accompanied Mr. Phoebus Tuesday morning to Jeffersonville, Ind.

A remonstrance was filed in the commissioners court against the selling of liquor in Union township for the term of two years, signed by a majority of the legal voters of said township. Court held said remonstrance sufficient and ordered that no license be issued for the selling of liquor in Union township for the term of two years.

Rev. Forest C. Taylor, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wolcott, Indiana, has just closed a very successful series of meetings in which eighty-two members were added to the church. Miss Mabel Westfall, of Montmorencie, assisted in the singing and her solo work was a special feature of the meetings. The pastor was assisted by Rev. J. D. Kruei, of Hebron, and the pastors of the other churches in Wolcott. Mr. Taylor served as pastor of the Culver charge two years, being first appointed to this place in September, 1900.

Wm. L. Kline, wife, and son Garland, who have been spending a few days with the former's par-

THE CULVER CITIZEN.

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

Perhaps Lou Dillon fills the usual requirement of the woman in the case.

Reform in Philadelphia must be genuine when the people are electing women to office.

A London girl of 15 has just issued her second book of poems. Some parents are very indiscreet.

Yes, Admiral Sigbee's fleet is going to Leghorn, and the proper lady can call it Limbhorn if she likes.

Boni de Castellane is to get \$40,000 a year and all his debts paid for not contesting the divorce. Tough, tough!

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota says any man ought to be able to live on \$10,000 a year. That's what we have always thought.

Mr. Balfour has changed his policy. The late elections probably convinced him that something was wrong with the old one.

New York legislators are so fierce against racing as to cause suspicion that some of them have been actuated by defective tips.

J. Pierpont Morgan has some cognac that is worth \$100 a bottle. It is lucky that chorus girls are content to drink champagne.

The frequent recurrence of the headline, "Fraud Fails," suggests an amendment to the proverb about the birthrate of suckers.

To a man who can take a pants button of fact and evolve from it a whole wardrobe of scandal nothing is impossible except the truth.

The prototype of "Huckleberry Finn"—Capt. A. O. Tonkrey of Murray, Idaho—is dead. "Huckleberry" himself bids fair to be immortal.

Some of the composers of modern music should consult the dictionary as to the meaning of the word music. They seem to have forgotten it.

New York announces that its high art theater will not be run for profit. That is lucky. It is not likely to be profitable if it sticks to high art.

One congressman wants a law taxing the bachelors of the country an amount sufficient to support all the spinsters. There is a logical mind for that.

Senator Clark says he is sorry he did not become an artist. If we could draw checks as well as the senator our artistic achievements would satisfy us.

How many people, do you suppose, will be set to writing by the publication of the statement that Henry Harland received \$70,000 for one of his novels?

Before Mr. Walter Wellman starts on his journey by airship to the pole, wouldn't it be well, just by way of trial, for him to go in his airship from Paris to Berlin?

Not only is plenty of pure fresh air good for people who are suffering with pneumonia, but it is also a fine preventive of pneumonia and other varieties of disease.

Most people like French bread, but if the Countess de Castellane were Anna Gould again, and were to pick out another husband, she probably wouldn't choose that kind.

The young man may shrink from buying chocolate for the young woman on account of the paraffin, but doubtless she will be willing to compromise on something just as expensive.

A special to a New York paper tells of the plans for a great tiger hunt in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. Unfortunately it neglects to name the country from which the tigers were imported.

The question, Why do boys leave their studies so early in life? suggests that other question, Why do boys who are ailing from Monday to Friday inclusive suddenly regain robust health on Saturday?

It is unfortunate for little baby Pu that he is descended from the gods. The gods do not seem to have the pull that they had in former times. Even the Chinaman is saving money on punk sticks, these days.

Rev. Dr. Van Dyke says that he doesn't like the proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." If you say, "A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand," he will doubtless readily agree with you.

The new edition of "Who's Who in America" contains 16,216 names. Now why doesn't somebody get up a volume entitled "Who Isn't Who in America," and print the names of the rest of the 80,000,000? Then nobody could feel neglected.

It is pleasant to see King Edward echoing President Eliot's exaltation of the joy of work. But his fixture of a twelve-hour working day for the king trade is a flying in the face of

CASH BUYERS' CONCERN MAY WEATHER STORM

Attorneys for Receiver Day Declare Assets To Be Much Larger Than at First Anticipated.

Chicago dispatch: The assets of the Cash Buyers' Union First National Co-operative society promise to be much larger than was expected, according to the attorneys for Receiver E. C. Day. It was stated by the attorneys that there was fully \$350,000 to \$375,000 worth of goods on hand.

"Of course if these goods have to be sacrificed at a bankruptcy sale we will perhaps not realize one-half their value. But the goods are fully able to cover more indebtedness than we have yet discovered, even if a forced sale is made. Of course, the most valuable asset is the custom created through the stockholders in the concern, but this can not be realized upon unless the creditors are reasonable and will allow the venture to proceed until it is put upon a paying basis."

Allegations that the firm was the victim of persecution were made by the attorneys for Julius Kahn, president of the concern, yesterday.

"If left alone," said Attorney Jacob Newman, "the Cash Buyers' union would have been paying a handsome dividend within two years. The business was perfectly legitimate and the attempt to embarrass it is simply the work of those who have nothing to lose and all to gain by wrecking proceedings."

"Such a business can not be built up in a day," said Mr. Kahn. "It takes money and the only sufferers from this campaign against the company will be the stockholders, who believed in the company and put up their money to see the scheme succeed."

The most prominent of the large creditors are combating the bankruptcy proceedings at every turn and express every confidence that if the Cash Buyers' union is left alone it will pay every cent of indebtedness and prove the foundation of a good business. They also express faith in the present management and believe a way will be found by which the 1,100 creditors will be paid in full if the bankruptcy proceedings are stopped.

CATHOLICS STARTED TROUBLE AT NANCHANG

Dispute Over Title to Property With Chinese Official Precipitated Attack on Missionaries.

Shanghai dispatch: According to the first authentic account of Thursday's attack on foreign missionaries at Nanchang, received here, the trouble was caused by a quarrel between French Catholics and a Chinese official over the title to some property. At that time there were fifteen Methodist, twelve English Protestant and fourteen French Catholic missionaries in the city. A mass meeting was held on Saturday and was followed on Sunday by a riot, during which the property of the Catholics was burned. The Protestants took refuge in the adjoining house of Mr. Klingman. The house was burned and six priests and two of the Klingman family were killed.

The Chinese governor attempted to check the riot and rescue the missionaries. The men of the Methodist mission, aided by Chinese soldiers, took their schoolgirls to Chinese homes in the city and brought Misses Hoyt and Kahn from a hospital.

All took refuge in midriver in a launch which was furnished by Chinese officials. The launch reached Kikiang on Tuesday. The wounded Klingman girl died on the way. Chinese could have blocked the passage of the launch during the twelve hours' journey down the river, but they were friendly.

Rev. A. P. Quimbach of the Methodist Chinese inland mission remained at Nanchang to care for property. He is under the protection of the governor and is probably safe. Rev. Spencer Lewis, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal mission at Chungking, wired the facts to Bishop Bashford.

Serious blame attaches to the French Catholics. Chinese friendly to the missionaries object to priests exercising civil functions.

There is much dissension throughout China, but there is no indication of a general uprising against foreigners.

The Nanchang magistrate who was wounded during the dispute is dead.

Favors Domingo Treaty.

Washington dispatch: A favorable report of the treaty with Santo Domingo has been ordered by the senate committee on foreign relations, where the matter has been under consideration for a long time. The treaty as it will be reported to the senate contains several amendments which will not remove the opposition, and its ratification will be strongly contested. The most important provision put in by the committee recognizes the right of the United States to take such steps as it may deem proper to preserve order in the island. The United States is relieved from all responsibility for any of the acts of the agents appointed under the treaty and all awards shall be binding upon Santo Domingo.

Star Route Contracts.

Washington dispatch: The postoffice department has awarded contracts on 602 star routes west of the Mississippi. These routes aggregate 12,722 miles in length, 5,896,065 miles

RATE BILL FIGHT IS ON IN SENATE

Mr. Foraker Leads Off on Behalf of Opponents of Measure.

STANDS FOR APPEAL TO COURTS

Believes It Better Because It Avoids All Legal and Constitutional Questions, While Rate-Making Plan May Prove Defective.

Washington dispatch: The great rate regulation debate is on in the senate. Senator Foraker opened the attack for the opponents of the proposed legislation Wednesday afternoon, commanding close attention from friends and foes alike for three hours.

Mr. Foraker's speech dealt mostly with the legal questions presented in connection with the Hepburn bill and was regarded as one of the notable oratorical efforts of his career. When he finished Senators Kean and Aldrich led a procession in proffering congratulations and sympathizers in the galleries, where some of the leading railroad attorneys of the country were attentive listeners, broke the senate rules by applauding.

Admits Evil's Exist.

Admitting there are many evils to remedy, the Ohio senator questioned the power of congress to fix rates at all and argued that the strict enforcement of the existing Elkins anti-rebate law—with some amendments to that act—would meet the worst of the evils. The evils, he said, are, generally speaking, of three classes—excessive rates, rebates and discriminations. And of these he held that excessive rates are the least serious. He presented figures to show that freight rates are lower in the United States than in any other country and contended that rates as a whole are low enough.

Favors Appeal to Courts.

The principal difference of opinion, Senator Foraker said, is as to whether the legislation required should be of an amendatory character, such as to work out the remedies in the courts where ordinary controversies are settled, or should be such as to confer the rate-making power to be exercised in the way provided by the Hepburn bill. He favored the court plan, as a contra-distinguishing from the rate-making plan, not only because he believed it to be much simpler, much more expeditious, much more efficient and without expense to the shipper, but because he believed it would settle all legal and constitutional questions, while the rate-making plan encounters a number of such questions, some of them, in his judgment, fatal.

Scores Hepburn Bill.

In outlining his attitude toward the Hepburn bill he said: "It is so contrary to the spirit of our institutions and of such drastic and revolutionary character that, if not in its immediate effect, at least as a precedent, the consequences are likely to be most unusual and far-reaching."

Rebates, he declared, are the most serious evil, and he traced the extensive railroad consolidations to the fact that the court decisions against pooling had left the roads without protection from the rebate system except to resort to some general understanding.

ACTION FAVORS GERMANY.

President Proclaims Present Minimum Tariff Rates in Effect.

Washington dispatch: In return for Germany's friendly effort to avert a tariff war by granting minimum tariff rates on American products until June 30, 1907, President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation continuing in effect the present minimum rates upon a number of products imported from Germany. These rates have been in force for some time, but would have been terminated Wednesday if the president had not moved. In his proclamation the president holds that the action of the German government establishes reciprocal concessions in favor of the products of the United States, and that he is justified in proceeding under the authority conferred by the third section of the Dingley tariff act in suspending the duties imposed by the first section of the said act. It is believed that this action removes farther than ever the danger of commercial strife between the United States and Germany. The articles coming under the new order are argols, crude tartar, crude wine lees, brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; still wines and vermouth, in casks, bottles or jugs; paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary.

MAY EFFECT RATE BILL.

Senator La Follette's Measure Has Important Bearing on Subject.

Washington special: In making his maiden speech in the Senate Tuesday Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin precipitated a question having an important bearing on the railroad bill. The bill for the disposition of the lands of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory was under consideration, and Mr. La Follette, as a member of the Senate committee which has charge of the bill, proposed to amend the section relating to the sale of mineral and agricultural lands by providing that

or coal lands, and the deeds of said shall contain the specific provision that no railroad corporation or any of floor or stockholder in any railroad or corporation engaged in transporting coal shall own or control any of the mineral lands. The amendment also provides that no person, firm or corporation shall acquire by purchase or otherwise more than 3,000 acres of these coal and asphalt lands. When Mr. La Follette's amendment came up in the Senate it will place that body on record on the important issue whether railroads shall be prohibited from engaging in other business. The question he raises in Indian Territory with regard to the control of coal lands by railroads will be raised by Senator Tillman with regard to the railroads of Pennsylvania and West Virginia when the railroad rate regulation bill is up. The vote on the La Follette amendment will be taken as forecasting that which will be given the Tillman amendment.

CONTINUES TRIBAL RULE.

Government in Indian Territory to Remain as at Present.

Washington dispatch: The senate has met the crisis in the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians in Indian Territory by postponing it. A resolution has been adopted "that the tribal existence and government of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole tribes or nations of Indians in Indian Territory are hereby continued in full force and effect for all purposes until the 4th day of March, 1907, unless sooner provided by law." The debate that preceded this action contained a rap at the secretary of the Interior by Mr. Bailey, who said he did not believe any secretary should be given control of the Indian lands and added: "Even if I was willing to confer the power on any individual, the present secretary of the Interior would be the last man or whom I would confer it." The senators seemed to be far apart in their ideas as to what would happen to the lands if tribal government should end at this time, and many feared that they would fall into the hands of the railroads. It was deemed safe enough to defer the settlement of the question by continuing the Indian government.

Cuts Down Army Appropriation.

Washington dispatch: The army appropriation bill came in for considerable pruning by the members of the house. By sustaining a point of order made by Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee, Chairman Boutwell ruled out a provision for practically the entire clerical force amounting to more than 300 clerks, messengers, watchmen, charwomen, carpenters and one gardener, employed in the office of the chief of staff and at Headquarters of divisions and department of the army. Mr. Tawney showed that there was no authority of law for their employment, but Chairman Hull of the military committee remarked that an effort would be made elsewhere to get the appropriation re placed in the bill, meaning the senate.

Bogus Resolution in House.

Washington special: The House of Representatives discovered Tuesday that some one had trifled with its dignity, and it is probable that an investigation will be made. Several days ago a resolution purporting to come from Representative Van Duzer of Nevada, and calling on the state department for the report of Herbert H. D. Peirce regarding the condition of consulates in the Orient, was introduced. John Sharp Williams at the opening of the session Tuesday read a letter from Mr. Van Duzer stating that he had never heard of the document, and the resolution accordingly was canceled and destroyed.

Michalek Retains Seat.

Washington dispatch: By a unanimous vote the House elections committee, which has been investigating the charges filed by Representative Rainey of Illinois, questioning the citizenship of Representative Michalek of Chicago, has decided that he is a citizen and entitled to occupy a seat in the House. The committee finds that the congressman's father had taken out his first papers and voted and that the naturalization of the boy was fully completed when his mother, after his father's death, married an American citizen.

Philippine Elections.

Washington dispatch: Gov. Gen. Ide cabled from Manila the results of the Philippine elections, which in a way were educational to the Filipinos, unused to suffrage in any form. Not a single instance of disorder was reported, but three of the successful candidates have been suspended for bribery and intimidation. Eight of the present governors were re-elected. Capt. Reynolds, formerly of the Thirty-first Volunteer regiment, was made governor of Albay province.

Sends \$25,000 to Japan.

Washington dispatch: The American National Red Cross, Wednesday through the state department, cabled to the Japanese Red Cross \$25,000 making a total of \$25,000 contributed by the American people and transmitted to Japan through that organization for the relief of the sufferers in the famine-stricken provinces.

State Officials Are Threatened.

Denver, Col., dispatch: An avalanche of threatening letters has descended on former Gov. Peabody, Chief Justice Gabbert and Justice Gaudard of the Colorado supreme court.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, February 23, 1906.

Senator Foraker's speech opposing railway rate legislation occupied three hours of the session of the Senate to-day. A further discussion of the railroad land grant in Indian Territory followed, with the result that a resolution was passed extending the tribal government of the five civilized tribes until March 4, 1907. An executive session was held at 4:15 p. m. but the doors were reopened ten minutes later and the remainder of the day was devoted to the passage of private pension bills.

The army appropriation occupied the attention of the House, but its consideration was marked by controversy between the members of the appropriations and military committees over the amounts carried in the bill, and honors were about evenly divided. A proposed amendment to pay \$5,000 each to the widows of two San Francisco firemen who lost their lives in the recent fire on the transport Meride was voted out on a point of order. Provision for more than 200 clerks employed in the staff and at army division headquarters also went out when it was shown that there was no authority in law for their employment. A resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster General for all information on which he based his order withholding the rights and privileges of the mails from the People's United States Bank of St. Louis.

Thursday, March 1, 1906.

The discussion of the railroad rate question was continued in the Senate to-day by Mr. Dilliver, who spoke in support of the Dilliver-Hepburn bill. The remainder of the session was devoted to the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians after the termination of their tribal relations. No action was taken. At 3:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 5:35 adjourned until to-morrow.

The House to-day passed the army appropriation bill, carrying about \$60,000,000. Provision for a cable ship for the Atlantic coast and for a ship for mine planting on the Pacific were eliminated on points of order. The powder trust came in for an attack in the debate, and an attempt by Democrats to have the government begin the manufacture of its own powder consumed considerable time. Mr. Foraker provided for the marking of the graves of confederate dead in the North was passed unanimously. The Senate joint resolution continuing the tribal government of the five civilized tribes of Indians in Indian Territory until their property shall have been disposed of was passed. At 4:45 p. m. adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Friday, March 2, 1906.

The Senate to-day passed the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians. Under the guise of considering the measure, practically the entire session was given over to a discussion of the railroad question raised by Mr. La Follette's proposed amendment to the Indian bill prohibiting railroad companies and their stockholders from acquiring the coal lands in the territory. The amendment, together with all the Indian committee's amendments, was laid on the table. At 5:35 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 5:40 adjourned until Monday.

The first private claims session of this Congress occurred in the House to-day. Twenty-five bills, being passed, all for small amounts. Opposition to many of the measures accounted for the small number put through. Five which were reported favorably by the committee went over because there was no motion at 5:30 p. m. when the House adjourned until Monday.

HELEN KELLER HELPS BLIND

Makes Plea for Appointment of State Commissioner in Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., dispatch: A letter from Miss Helen Keller, the deaf, mute and blind girl, in supporting a bill for the appointment of a state commissioner for the blind, was read at a hearing on the measure at the state house Thursday. Miss Keller had expected to be present at the hearing, but her recent prostration from overwork prevented it. Miss Keller pleaded for the enactment of the measure, saying that investigation has shown that blind babies often can be so trained that they shall commence school life as healthy, well developed boys and girls. Many of the adult blind can be taught to produce useful and beautiful articles and thus become wholly or partially self-supporting. She urged the establishment of an industrial school for the blind. Miss Keller, who is staying at Waltham, is said to be showing great improvement in health.

UNEARTH MORE LAND FRAUDS

Fifteen Forged Certificates of Oregon Property Turn Up in Salem.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 28.—Fifteen forged land certificates of Oregon school lands were presented to the state land department Monday covering 1,800 acres of land in southern Oregon. These certificates purport to have been issued in 1902 and are presented in behalf of Frank T. Toland of La Crosse, Wis. Toland, it is alleged, was brought out from Wisconsin by the defendants in the recent government land fraud trials at Portland to controvert the evidence of the prosecution. It is understood here that the certificates were given Toland to recompense him for expenses incident to his appearance at the trials.

SEEK TO OUST SCHOOL BOARD

Peoria Citizens, Angered by Dougherty Case, to Ask Quo Warranto.

Peoria, Ill., special: At a meeting of prominent attorneys and heavy taxpayers held in the Masonic temple Wednesday night it was decided to present to Judge Worthington in the circuit court a petition asking for a writ of quo warranto against the entire school board, with the purpose of ousting the members from office on the ground of illegal election. At the meeting the action of the board in releasing the bondsmen from liability and in now attempting to quitclaim to Dougherty on payment of 50 per cent of the losses was roundly denounced.

Two Hundred Have Typhoid.

Superior, Wis., dispatch: Two hundred cases of typhoid fever are reported here. The city water is blamed. The intake pipe broke in November and workmen have been



Health

Calumet makes light, digestible, wholesome food; free from Rochelle Salts, Alum or any injurious substance.

Economy

Do not pay 45 or 50 cents for Trust baking powders, which are so compounded as to leave large quantities of Rochelle Salts in the food. Constant dosing of Rochelle Salts is injurious to health.

Nature Recovering Its Own.

It was once the common practice of tourists to shoot birds and alligators from the decks of steamboats on Florida rivers and lakes. This abominable, because cruel and useless, warfare was waged until the supply of victims for the brutality was nearly exhausted. The development of the Florida railway system, by which the tide of travel has been directed from the water courses, has had a direct and marked effect on the wild life of the country. Instead of the leisurely progress by water craft, tourists are now whirled through the country by rail, and the bloodthirsty contingent has no opportunity to deal out death at every turn. The waters and the shores are once again becoming populated with birds of plume and even the alligator is coming again into peaceful possession of his mudbank.—Forest and Stream.

Not Safe for Him.

A Denver politician and his wife were on the eighth floor of the hotel to see the art exhibit. When ready to go the woman said: "Wait a moment, John, I want to look over the balcony railing." She did so and was astonished at the distance between her and the floor she said, "That's a long way." "My!" she said, "that's a long way." As she moved toward the elevator she asked: "John they frequently hold banquets on this floor, don't they?" "Yes, indeed," he replied. "Well," she said, "I'm never going to let you come to another unless the W. C. T. U. or the Y. M. C. A. gives it. This railing is too low to be safe for a man who likes champagne as well as you do."—Denver Post.

Looking Forward.

Leading Lady—Where's my salary? Theatrical Manager—I'm very sorry, but business has been bad this week and the ghost is unable to walk. Leading Lady—Well, I must have my money, or I'll quit. Theatrical Manager—Don't worry; we'll have all kinds of money next week. We play in a section of the country where we are not known.

A NECESSARY EVIL.

Experience of a Minister Who Tried to Think That of Coffee.

"A descendant of the Danes, a nation of coffee drinkers, I used coffee freely till I was 20 years old," writes a clergyman from Iowa. "At that time I was a student at a Biblical institute, and suddenly became aware of the fact that my nerves had become demoralized, my brain dull and sluggish and that insomnia was fastening its hold upon me."

"I was loath to believe that these things came from the coffee I was drinking, but at last was forced to that conclusion, and quit it."

"I was so accustomed to a hot table beverage and felt the need of it so much, that after abstaining from coffee for a time and recovering my health, I went back to it. I did this several times, but always with disastrous results. I had about made up my mind that coffee was a necessary evil."

"About this time a friend told me that I would find Postum Food Coffee very fine and in many respects away ahead of coffee. So I bought some and, making it very carefully according to the directions, we were delighted to find that he had not exaggerated in the least. From that day to this we have liked it better than the old kind of coffee or anything else in the way of a table drink."

"Its use gave me, in a very short time, an increase in strength, clearness of brain and steadiness of nerves; and sleep, restful and restoring, came back to me."

"I am thankful that we heard of Postum and shall be glad to testify at any time to the good it has done me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE COLONEL'S WIFE

BY
WARREN EDWARDS
Author of "The Dispatch Reader, Etc."

CHAPTER III—Continued.

Darkness surrounded him. The door went shut with a bang, and he heard a key turn in the lock.

When the voices of his jailers died away along the passage, a silence like unto the grave fell upon John and his surroundings.

He did not expect to sleep. His situation was a desperate one, and unless some means of securing his liberty were discovered before another day dawned, the chances of spending the balance of his life at Andersonville seemed promising. That was a consummation devoutly to be avoided.

Thus, John had enough to spur him on in his desire to escape. He was in good health and had everything to live for. Even the reckless spirit that had marked his bachelor life must be subdued, now that he had taken to himself a wife.

The matter was more than a joke with him. He had been deeply interested in Mollie, and even while he stood at her side during the brief ceremony had secretly vowed to make some attempt to win her regard, though keeping the solemn pledge made to her father.

His first act was to move around the room, and find out its nature. This gave him no encouragement, for the walls offered little opportunities in the line of escape. A small slit in the side allowed air to enter, but the stones were well set and his best efforts failed to dislocate any one of them.

A search of his person brought to light a pocket knife which had somehow escaped the Argus eyes of his captors. With this he set to work digging the mortar from between the stones.

Slow progress was made, for the outside shell proved as hard as flint, but as time rolled on the indomitable spirit of the prisoner kept him engaged, though his fingers were sore and bled from the continued exertion.

Once an opening was made, John could look out and see the stars. A shrewd observer of these heavenly

The roof sloped down within reaching distance of his embrasure.

A determined man, crawling out of the opening, and resolved to risk everything on the cast of a die could at least grasp the coping.

After that success or failure must rest entirely with his own muscular powers.

He only waited long enough to correctly gauge the distance and make sure his muscles were in good condition.

Then, pressing outward, he stretched his arms upward until the edge of the roof was within his grasp.

Another moment and he stood erect—one leg was thrown up over the coping—a muscular tension of the athletic frame, and the thing had been accomplished.

He lay quietly upon the roof for a little time to recover his breath before venturing upon a voyage of exploration.

The battle was not yet won—no one knew this better than Colonel John.

The first act of the soldier was to allow himself to slide down the sloping roof until he rested his feet in the gutter.

This gave him an opportunity to relieve the strain upon his arms.

Surely he must discover some means of reaching the ground in safety—be it a waterpipe or a lightning rod, he cared little, since the opportunity was what he sought.

By degrees the colonel made his way from one end of the roof to the other.

Not a single tree offered a friendly limb.

True, he did discover a tin water-spout at the center, but here would be considerable risk in attempting a descent through such means.

Rather than climb the slope of the roof and descend again on the other side he resolved to trust his weight to the waterpipe.

With his knees he clutched the tin, and presently was hanging there

doughty planter, half-dressed and wholly alarmed, for the dreadful confusion which had aroused him from slumber could have but one meaning—the hostile army had arrived and was engaged in bombarding the castle.

When, therefore, a weighty object came crashing down upon him, the squire promptly went to grass, but in his desperation wrapped his arms around the escaping soldier and at the same time belittled lustily for assistance.

Colonel John was not in a condition to offer such resistance as his superior strength might guarantee, since his arms were clasped at his sides by the frenzied embrace of his enemy.

Had they been left to themselves, in all probability he would in due time have overcome the squire, but this chance was not given.

Attracted by the bull-like roars of the gentleman planter, his overseer and some of the help hastened to the spot.

Colonel John was quickly pounced upon and tightly held.

The scene was very impressive as the squire arose to his feet, feeling of his collar-bone to make sure it had not been broken by the tremendous shock of a falling human planet.

"Skaggs!" he called out.

"I'm here, sir," answered the overseer.

"You were with the boys when they captured my—er—son-in-law, Colonel Emmett of the Yankee army of invasion?"

"I helped get him," growled the other.

"You said there was another with him?"

"That's true, sir."

"And he got away?"

"Sorry to say he did, sir, though I'd a sworn I fired clean through the varmint," continued Skaggs.

Colonel John, he rejoiced at the news, for the honest sergeant had been with him on more than one dangerous mission, and he felt more interest in his welfare than common.

"I see it now," declared the squire, "that fellow has not deserted his companion, but has hovered around seeking a chance to assist him. Well, we have two prisoners in place of one. I think I deserve some praise from General Johnston for such meritorious services. If every man did as well we'd soon have Sherman's hosts back of the stone-ade at Andersonville."

"Reckon you're kinder a little mixed, squire," said the overseer, with a grin—trust his sharp, fertile eyes for discovering the truth.

"How so—this can't be one of our fellows?"

"Take a look, sir."

The lantern was raised until its rays fell upon the smiling countenance of the soldier.

"How are you, squire? Really, I ought to apologize for dropping so unexpectedly on your shoulders. If events that could not have been anticipated have made you my respected father-in-law on this night, I assure you I had no intention of so soon becoming a burden upon you. Besides you spoiled my little plan of escape."

"Confusion! how did you get there?"

"Surely you of all persons ought to know that I descended from above."

"But—how did you get out, sir?"

"A little breach of etiquette—that is all. I am not a stone mason or a brick-layer by trade, but in an emergency a man can do almost anything, you know," laughed the prisoner.

"By all that's wonderful I believe he dug out!" exclaimed the planter, amazed.

"That's easily seen, sir."

"Bring the fellow along while we investigate. I never would have believed it possible. Why, the wall is six inches thick, I'll take my oath."

"Nearer ten, I'm willing to swear," returned the cool customer, as he walked along in the midst of his enemies without a sign of fear.

(To be continued.)

No Romance About Him.

"Now, papa, I want you to act like the traditional stern parent when Henry comes to ask for me. I told him what a struggle it would be for you to give me up. Don't forget that, daddy, dear."

"But I'm not a good actor, my child. You know very well I'm really tickled half to death to think you are going to marry Henry."

"But you mustn't let him know it. Treat him as if he came to steal something."

"But suppose I overdo it, and Henry gets mad and quits?"

"Then I'll sue him for breach of promise, daddy. Oh, you can trust this little golden-haired innocent. She knows her lesson. If you could kiss him, daddy, it would be just splendid."

"Gladly, I draw the line there. In the first place I refuse to inflict any such chastisement on the son of an old friend, and in the second place every blessed one of my toes is too painfully tender to admit of any such recklessness. In short, I'm going to yield you up without a struggle, my child—without the tullest bit of a struggle, and do it cheerfully, too."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

King Should Be Popular.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 10.—The prince of Denmark, now that he has been seated as king of Norway, is expected to be equally popular there. The "salvor prince," as he was always called, is a thorough sportsman and a great believer in simple living. His long connection with the sea has given him a manly disposition and his genial appearance and kind-hearted manner are likely to endear him to his subjects. Haakon VII. has naturally had few opportunities of showing his qualities as an administrator, but his careful upbringing and studious habits should stand him in good stead in his new position.

OBEYED ORDERS OF STANDARD OIL

Waters-Pierce Employee Acted Under Instructions From New York.

GET SAMPLES AT ALL HAZARDS

Had Orders to Steal Them From Retail Companies if Exigencies of the Case Demanded Such Draconic Action on His Part.

Oklahoma City, Okla., dispatch: Assistant Attorney General Lafe began taking testimony here Tuesday in the ouster case of the state of Missouri against the Standard and other oil companies.

John Burrows, a wholesale oil dealer, said that while in the employ of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, part of his salary was paid by the Standard Oil company. He had from time to time received instructions to cut prices to a point at which it was impossible for independents to do business.

He said he was instructed to get samples of oil shipped in if he had to steal them. There had never been any competition between the Standard and the Waters-Pierce Oil companies in Oklahoma, he said.

Burrows said that all oils used by the International Harvester company in Oklahoma was charged to the Standard Oil company.

False Labels on Oils.

"The Waters-Pierce people put false labels on their oils for harvesters," said Burrows. "The harvesters people furnished the labels."

When the Waters-Pierce company was reorganized Burrows said he received a letter from H. C. Pierce saying he was going to retire on the ground of ill health. There were three auditors, he testified, one of whom came from 26 Broadway, New York, representing the Standard company, and he always had credentials.

Burrows testified that Frank Norton, one of the auditors for the Standard company, said in St. Louis ten years ago that all old employees of Waters-Pierce would have to go, as the Standard had control of Waters-Pierce, and the Standard had sent a vice president out there.

Accepted Standard Oil Mail.

When the Republic Oil company was organized, Mr. Burrows said, he was told not to worry about competition from it. Mail addressed to the Standard Oil company, Oklahoma City, was put in the Waters-Pierce box at the postoffice, he said. The Waters-Pierce company, he testified, said it was all right to open the letters.

On cross-examination Burrows was asked:

"How did you know there was a reorganization of the Waters-Pierce company?"

"I got a letter discharging me and another letter by the same mail hiring me over again."

"Who signed the credentials of the Standard Oil auditors?"

"E. M. Vanhookton, assistant manager of the Waters-Pierce company at Little Rock."

PREACHER IS SENT TO PRISON

Rev. G. C. Ware Sentenced in Omaha for Land Frauds.

Omaha, Neb., special: Judge Mungler in the United States district court Tuesday morning overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Rev. George C. Ware of Lead, S. D., president of the U. B. I. Cattle company recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government by means of illegal homestead entries. The judge then sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for one year in the county jail at this place and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

IMPORTED GAME IS SHUT OUT

New York Court of Appeals Upholds Validity of State Law.

Albany, N. Y., dispatch: The court of appeals here handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the law which prohibits the possession within this state of imported birds during the state's close season for similar game. The cases were those of a hotel keeper in Brooklyn charged with having served game out of season to his guests and of a game dealer in the same city.

CRUMPACKER HAS CLEAR FIELD

Indiana Congressman Will Be Renominated by Acclamation.

Valparaiso, Ind., dispatch: Delegates were chosen in every county in the tenth district Tuesday for the congressional convention to be held at Lafayette Thursday. No opposition developed to Edgar D. Crumpacker of this city and he will be nominated by acclamation for the sixth time.

Erie and Ohio Canal.

Washington dispatch: The bill granting a charter for the Lake Erie & Ohio Ship Canal company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, was passed by the house. This matter has been hanging fire for some time, but objections apparently have been cleared away to a great extent, for the vote on the measure was 195 to 81.

TOO EAGER TO MAKE CAPTURE

Hunter Might Easily Have Been Prey of Coon.

Last Sunday while West Woodruff our prominent and expert hunter & trapper was making the rounds of his traps he came on fresh coon tracks in the snow and followed them for six miles. Wes didn't calculate to follow the tracks so far when he started in, but he kept a goin' and goin' thinking that he would overtake the coon most any minute and was thus led on from bad to worse. At last, however, Wes came onto the coon which skinned up a tree before Wes could get a shot at it being Wes wouldn't shoot at anything on a Sunday anyhow, and went into a hole in a beech tree about 20 feet from the ground. The hole was pretty big and Wes calculated if he could climb up the tree he might root out the coon and secure its pelt which would pay him for walking so far, so he off with his boots and started to shin up the tree in his sock feet. After a hard struggle Wes at last managed to reach the hole and found it just



big enough for him to get his head into and so Wes he stuck his head inside of the hole to see if he could see anything of the coon and just as he got his head squeezed through his darn foot slipped and there poor Wes hung by the neck with his head in the hole. Wes hollered for help, but his voice was so muffled up in the hole that nobody heard him being as he was about six miles from the nearest habitation nobody would naturally hear him anyhow. Wes's heart jumped clean up into his mouth when he thought what the coon could do to his face while he was fast in the hole if it wanted to. Finally he managed to get his footing again and boost himself up high enough so he could pull out his head, but not without skinning his ears all up. Then he slid down the tree and went home in disgust leaving the coon to take care of itself. Wes says he trembles yet when he thinks of dying there with his head fast in that tree and he says the next time he sticks his head in a holler tree he hopes he'll get fast and never get loose again. So do we. It was a darn fool trick for a hunter & trapper to do.—"Bigville Bugle" items.—Boston Post.

Her Transient Cat Hotel.

The mania for collecting things of some sort strikes almost everybody sooner or later, but there is one New York woman who has an odd fancy. She collects cats, and her family is in a chronic state of indecision as to whether it is philanthropy or a nuisance. She is an unusually tender-hearted person, and whenever she sees a forlorn or hungry pussy in the street she takes the cat home, feeds it, washes it, pets it up for a while, and then, when she has the former outcast in good shape, she brushes its hair, ties on a ribbon bow and takes it for a present to some friend or acquaintance who will give it a good home.

Her house is a sort of transient cat hotel, and sometimes she has some valuable guests. She has also frequently been the means of restoring lost cats to their owners and of delighting some people with a feline Christmas present.

All of the Truth, at Least.

Fifty years ago there lived in Woodstock, N. H., a man by the name of Thomas Boole (or Boole), who was noted for his ready wit.

At one time he was called as a witness on a case in court in Plymouth, N. H. After the lawyers had fired all sorts of questions at him without getting much satisfaction, the judge took him in hand.

"Mr. Boole," said the judge, "have



you told the whole truth in this matter?"

"Yes, sir; yes, sir, I have, and I guess just a little mite more."

Deer Wander on School Grounds.

A herd of nine deer was seen on the high school grounds at Hollis, N. H., one day recently. The principal stopped the school exercises long enough for the scholars to witness the unusual sight.

IMPRESSED WITH WESTERN CANADA.

Says Our Prairies Will Be Filled Up in Ten Years.

L. A. Stockwell of Indianapolis, a United States land man who made an extensive tour of inspection in the west, wrote the following article, under date of Jan. 8, for an Indiana publication:

"States." In this letter I propose to show by extracts from my note book that thousands who have come up here from the "States" have succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

Mr. N. E. Beaumont of Brazil, Indiana, was earning \$100.00 per month with a coal company. At about the age of 40 he had saved about \$3,000. Four years ago he landed near Hanley, Sask. He now owns 480 acres of land. Last fall (1905) he threshed 4,700 bushels of wheat and 2,100 bushels of oats. His wheat alone brought him over \$4,000, which would have paid for the acres that it grew on. He is to-day worth \$15,000.

This Is Making Money Fast.

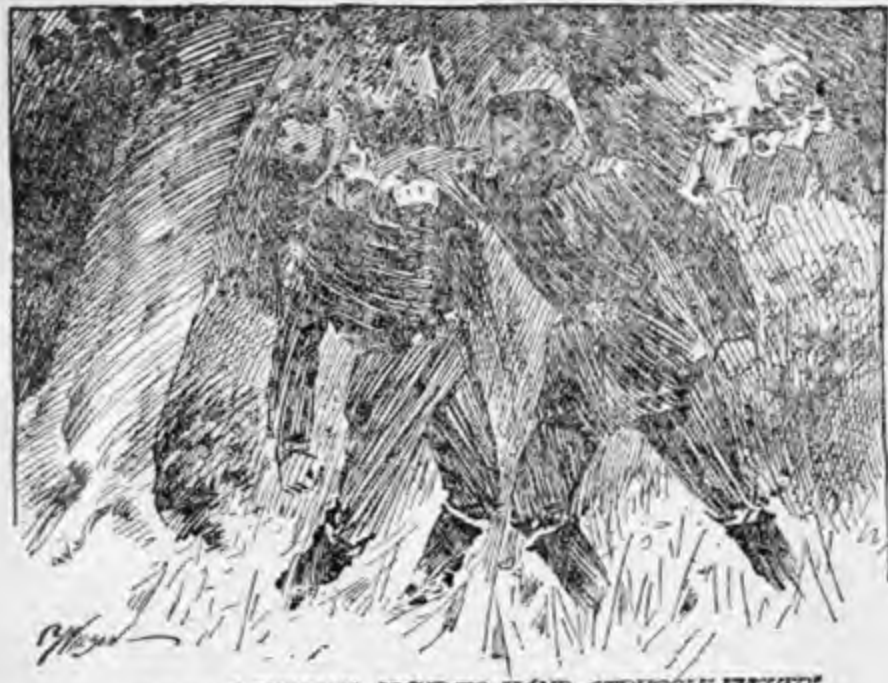
In Feb. 1902, J. G. Smith & Bro. were weavers in a big cotton mill in Lancashire, England. Coming here they arrived in Wapella, Sask., with only \$750.00 between them. They were so "green" and inexperienced that all they could earn the first summer was \$6.00 per month, and the first winter they had to work for their board. The next year, 1903, they took homesteads, and by working for neighbors, they got a few acres broken out, upon which the next year they raised a few hundred bushels of wheat and oats. They also bought a team and broke out about sixty acres more. In 1905 they threshed 1700 bushels of wheat from it, and 1300 bushels of oats. Their success being then assured they borrowed some money, built a good house, barn and implement shed, and bought a cream separator, etc. They now have a dozen cows, some full-blooded pigs and chickens, good teams and implements to match, and are on the high road to prosperity. Here are three cases selected from my note book from among a score of others. One a mine boss, one a farmer, and one a factory operator. With each of them I took tea and listened to their story. "I hoped to better my condition," said one. "I thought in time I might make a home," said another. "I had high expectations," said the other, and all said that "I never dreamed it possible to succeed as I have."

Like Arabian Nights.

Everywhere, on the trains, at the hotels and in the family I have been told successes that reminded me more of the stories in the Arabian Nights than of this matter-of-fact workaday world. Fields of wheat from 35 to from 60 to 100 bushels, are numerous in every locality and well authenticated. At Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Hanley and many intermediate places I saw cattle and young horses fat as our grained animals of the "States" that had never tasted grain, and whose cost to their owners was almost nothing. At Moosomin I saw a train load of 1,400 steers en route to England, that were shaggy fat, raised as above stated. If the older generation of farmers in Indiana, who have spent their lives in a contest with logs and stumps as did their fathers before them, could see these broad prairies dotted with comfortable homes, large red barns, and straw piles innumerable, and the thriving towns with their towering elevators jammed to the roof with "No. 1 hard," and then remember that four or five years ago these plains were tenantless but for the badger and coyote, they would marvel at the transformation. Then if they followed the crowds as they emerged from the trains and hurried to the land offices, standing in line until their respective turns to be waited on came, and saw with what rapidity these lands are being taken, they would certainly catch the "disease" and want some of it too. If these lands are beautiful in mid-winter, with their long stretches of yellow stubble standing high above the snow, what must they be in summer time when covered with growing or ripening grains? Speaking of winter reminds me that our Hoosier friends shrug their shoulders when they read in the Chicago and Minneapolis dailies of the temperature up here. For that very reason I am here this winter. The Canadian literature, with its pictures, half tones and statistics, gives a good idea of her resources, but thirty or forty degrees below zero sounds dangerous to a Hoosier, who nearly freezes in a temperature of five above, especially when accompanied by a wind, as it often is, but the fact is, when it is very cold here it is still and the air being dry the cold is not felt as it is in our lower latitudes, where there is more humidity in the atmosphere. I am 56 and I never saw a finer winter than the one I am spending up here. I arrived in Winnipeg Nov. 9, and have not had the bottoms of my overshoes wet since I entered Canada. Under a cloudless sky I have ridden in sleighs nearly a thousand miles, averaging a drive every other day. Stone masons have not lost a week's time so far this winter. Building of all kinds goes right ahead in every city and hamlet, as though winter were never heard of.

Information concerning homestead lands in Western Canada can be had from any authorized Canadian Government Agent whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

Reform is generally predigested.



bodies, he had become in common with most soldiers during the war; for when men march and bivouac for years, under the canopy of blue heaven, they are apt to be better acquainted with the bright constellations than those who dwell under the roofs of houses.

The room in which he had been imprisoned was at the top of the house, and in his eager desire to escape the Yankee colonel had as yet given no thought as to how he should reach the ground when the breach in the wall was wide enough for him to crawl through.

That must be left to the future, since there was no need of crossing a bridge until it loomed up before him.

Such indomitable energy was certain of its reward, and when the prisoner had buckled to his work for the fifth time, he realized that the end was near, in so far as it related to his enlarging the fissure to a proper size.

It had required considerable tact on his part to avoid dropping portions of the stone and dried plaster outside.

What little did fall seemed to strike some wooden object below.

This gave him a strong hope that there might be a roof under his window.

The time had come to make an observation, and trusting his head through, John surveyed the situation as well as the circumstances allowed.

It did not take him long to decide that unless he could find a rope, or some other means of lowering himself to the roof he saw some ten feet below, escape in this quarter were one of the things more to be observed in the breach than the fulfillment.

And while he pondered, another exceedingly bright idea flashed into his mind.

CHAPTER IV.

A Break for Liberty.

Why not try in another direction? If to descend entailed too much danger of discovery, what chance was there for him above?

The thought aroused new hopes.

When, after feeling that the risk of a fall upon the roof below was too great to be recklessly taken, Colonel John twisted his head and looked above, he felt very much in the humor for giving vent to a shout.

half way down to the shed.

Serious doubts as to the stability of the pipe now assumed a leading place in his mind, but he had gone too far to retreat.

Alas! his fears proved too well grounded.

The wretched fabric gave way the very instant his full weight rested upon it.

Having no hold above, below, it was natural that the doughty warrior should make a much more expeditious descent than he had calculated on in his most sanguine moments.

As a goodly portion of the treacherous pipe—which most certainly had had sympathetic leanings in the direction of the hard-pressed Confederacy, judging by its quick betrayal of the escaping Federal—accompanied John in his hasty descent, it may be safely assumed that the advent of the soldier and tinware upon the roof of the colonnade was marked by sufficient racket to arouse the Seven Sleepers, or go far toward awakening the dead.

Thus our hero landed on the lower roof in a position about as sprawling as that of a frog—his one immediate thought being to prevent himself from continuing the fall as far as the ground.

The clatter would, of course, arouse every soul about the plantation.

This was a foregone conclusion.

He grimly admitted that his chances to escape just then were slim indeed.

Loud outcries could be heard—men shouted to one another—lights flashed through the windows of the old house, and the excitement was communicated to the negro quarters.

One glance showed John several men running in the direction of the house, the leader carrying a lighted lantern.

It was a time for action, since a delay would bring his enemies on the scene, and render all chances of escape hopeless.

So over he went, not in a mad leap, but by hanging with his hands and lowering his body managing to shorten his fall.

Here again fortune played him a bad turn.

It chanced that John had thrown himself over just above a door leading from the colonnade, and that at the instant he released his hold above, the door flew open, giving egress to the

Sale Bills at The Citizen office

THE OLD RELIABLE Royal BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The greatest of
modern-time helps
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Used in the best fam-
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THE CULVER CITIZEN

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Publishers.

Published at the postoffice at Culver, Indiana,
a second-class mail matter.

CULVER, INDIANA, MARCH 8, 1906.

CULVER MARKETS.

(Corrected March 8.)

Eggs.....	12
Butter.....	18
Chickens.....	09
Roosters.....	04
Spring chickens, per lb.	08
Lard.....	09
Wheat.....	77
Oats.....	26
Corn per bu.....	35
Rye per bu.....	58
Clover seed, per bu.....	@7.00
Cattle—Butchers.....	1.75@3.25
Killers.....	2.75@5.00
Hogs.....	4.15@5.50
Sheep.....	3.00@3.50
Lambs.....	5.00@6.00

LOCAL ITEMS

Old papers at the Citizen office,
very cheap.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. Parker,
Sunday, a girl.

Carpets and Rugs at the Culver
Department Store.

Mont Foss will occupy the rooms
over the printing office.

J. H. Murray shot a gray eagle
Wednesday that measured 6 ft 6 in
from tip to tip.

Mrs. William Cook of Rockford
Ill. is visiting her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. W. E. Hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gill, of
South Bend, spent Sunday with
the family of O. A. Gandy.

H. M. Spoyer was in Chicago
Monday and Tuesday where he
bought a line of spring goods.

The Choral Union will meet at
the M. E. church Friday evening
at 7:30. S. C. Shilling, President.

Friday and Saturday March 9th
and 10th the Culver Department
Store will sell Gold fish at 25 per
cent discount.

Mr. Mitchell of the firm of Mit-
chell and Stabenow was in Chicago
the first of the week to stock up
for the spring trade.

The Culver Department Store
sold a large bill of furniture this
week to Knox, Ind., the goods will
be shipped direct from Chicago to
that place.

The management of the Culver
Department Store have ordered an
assortment of one thousand and
forty-one pieces of selected sheet
music. The sheets are expected to
be in by the last of this week.

Mr. Arthur Menser while lead-
ing a horse Wednesday morning
was badly hurt. The horse broke
loose and pulled the chain through
his hand tearing the flesh to the
bone. He is very sick at this time.

We are asked for our authority
for the article that appeared in the
Culver Citizen of last week, per-
taining to the appointment of the
Republican committee for Union
township. In answer we will say
that it was taken from an article
published in the Plymouth Chroni-
cle, and for the reason that we
had only a small portion of that
article, we did not give the Chroni-
cle credit, as it appears now that
we should have done.

Lewis Raber will build a resi-
dence this spring.

Arthur Morris will build a new
residence in the spring.

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

Mrs. Oliver Morris visited
friends at Wabash, Sunday.

Undertaking is to be an addition
to the Culver Department Store.

Mrs. Sarah Menser who has
been sick for a week is no better.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Ferrier
visited their parents over Sunday.

Miss Eva Menser who has been
sick with lung fever is up and
around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parker and
Charles Hayes returned Monday
from their trip to Mexico.

Daniel Vories and Andy Molter,
of Plymouth, were here Tuesday
looking after their political fences.

Mr. Hinshaw has completed a
very neat addition to his house
recently bought of Wm. O'Conner.

The men of Culver organized a
club at the Methodist Church last
Sunday afternoon. All the men
are invited next Sunday at 3 p. m.

The remonstrance against grant-
ing a saloon license to anyone in
Union township received 328 sig-
natures, a majority of 50, there be-
ing 556 voters in the township.

"Chauncey M. Depew is at home
sick. It doesn't take a very clever
doctor to diagnose his case," says
the Fort Wayne News. There is
no reason to believe that Senator
Depew is half as bad a man
as many are disposed to
paint him, but there is consider-
able evidence that his conscience
has been too easy in matters that
would be and should be shunned
by men of finer scruples.

Winter tourist rates via the
Wabash. Very low rates to points
in Mississippi, Georgia, New Mex-
ico, Texas, Florida, Alabama and
North Carolina, also to Denver,
Colorado, Colorado Springs and
Pueblo, Colorado and to points in
Mexico, Cuba and Panama. Tick-
ets on sale daily to April 30th.
Final limit June 1st. For further
information call on or address
Thos. Follen, P. & T. A., La-
fayette, Ind.

Twins Upset Terms of Will.

Joseph W. Maxwell, attorney for
the Robert Sheerer estate, is about
to file a curious petition in County
Judge McCall's court. Sheerer,
upon being told he was fatally ill,
made provision for a child he ex-
pected to be born.

Sheerer died, and instead of one
child there were twins. The will
provided that the child, if a boy,
should have two-thirds of the estate
and the widow one-third; if a girl,
she should have one-third and the
widow two-thirds. What share will
the twins, one a boy and the other
a girl, have, is the question At-
torney Maxwell wants to ask Judge
McCall.

Silver Wedding Anniversary.

About twenty neighbors and
friends gathered at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. George Packer, one
and one-fourth miles southwest from
Harris Station, Sunday, March
4th. It being their twenty-fifth
wedding anniversary. Many use-
ful and valuable pieces of silver
articles were presented to the smil-
ing and happy couple.

A bountiful repast was served at
the noon hour. Table decorations
were of hyacinths in full bloom.

The afternoon was very pleas-
antly spent consisting of vocal
and instrumental music, games, etc.
Those present were as follows:
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gilson, Mrs.
Retha Lowery, of Harris; Mr. and
Mrs. Bruce Joseph, Mrs. L. Dial,
of Plymouth; Mr. and Mrs. A. G.
Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Dow Rector,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thompson,
Mrs. Sarah Hissong, Miss Golda
Thompson, Miss Sylvia Thompson,
of Maxinkuckee; Mr. Howard
Packer, of Mishawaka; Mr. Bert
Vories, Mr. Oscar Vories, Miss
Grace Vories, of Hibbard.

Several of the guests remained
over until Monday. All unite in
wishing them many more happy
wedding anniversaries.

ROYAL CENTER SCHOOL PLAN

How That Town Proposes to Put Up New Building.

Next Tuesday the people of this
city will be called upon to vote on
the new school house proposition.

In order that the voter may be
able to cast his ballot intelligently,
the Record has gathered facts from
the school board which it is a
great pleasure to give.

It is a fact recognized by all that
a new building is an absolute ne-
cessity, so the boards (the school
board and the town board) have
arranged to erect a 9 or 10 room
modern building, with all neces-
sary facilities and equipment ex-
cepting seats, the sum of
money to be expended not to ex-
ceed \$20,000—\$18,000 being the
figured price, but it may run above
that a little. It order to do this,
however, it is necessary to get the
consent of the people, as the cost
will be more than 1/3 of 1 percent of
the taxable valuation of the town.

As the published notice states,
it will be necessary to issue bonds
on which to raise this money—the
School Town bonding for \$7,000,
or 2 percent, and the Royal Center
Town Board (which boards are
considered by law two separate and
distinct corporations) will bond for
an additional 2 percent, providing
it becomes necessary to do so,
otherwise it will be bonded for an
amount sufficient to pay what is
really needed.

It should be born in mind that
this amount is to be paid in ten
years—in others, on each assessed
\$100 there will be, say, a 4 percent
assessment running 10 years, or
\$4—40 cents per year on each
\$100 valuation. It will thus be
seen that the building can be
easily paid for.

But to get before you a few
more figures: The school board
has been looking forward to the
new building and for several years
past has been making a slight in-
crease in the levy. They now
have on hands something near
\$6,000. Add to this the amount
to be bonded by the school town
\$7,000 and they would have
\$13,000. By the time the building
is far enough along to need more
money than that the town will
have at least \$1,000 of its own to
pay on the structure, making in
all \$14,000. If the building costs
\$19,000 the town will only have to
issue to the amount of \$5,000.
That being the case the total
amount of money to be collected by
means of the additional levy would
fall considerably short of the 40
cents on the \$100 mentioned a-
bove—and even if it should run to
a cost of \$20,000 the levy would
not reach that point.

As can be seen by the tax rate
issued by the county treasurer, the
special school for Royal Centre to
be collected this year is 50 cents
on the \$100. Should the 40 cents
be added to that it would only
make 90 cents for school purposes,
but as this 50 cent levy is in part
for the new building, it is possible
that the board will not add the
full rate to it as has been figured
above.

When it comes to selecting plans
and making contracts, etc., the
school trustees, the town trustees
and three citizens of the town are
to be the building committee. By
this arrangement they will have
everything open and above board
and the public can attend any and
all meetings and hear and see what
their representatives are doing.

We have attempted to make
this matter as plain as possible,
without misstating a thing. If
there is anything overdrawn it is
in placing the rate a little too high.
There is no occasion for deviating
from the facts—and those are what
it has been our aim to give. We
need the new school house and the
plan to pay for it is easy and reason-
able—and best of all, the people
have confidence in the boards and
the plans they have adopted look-
ing to the erection of the structure.
Not a single voter should refuse
to vote in favor of the new build-
ing.—Royal Centre Record.

The foregoing, from the Royal
Centre Record, shows how that

town proposes to overcome the
obstacles that confront all of the
smaller towns that desire to pro-
vide modern educational facilities,
with limited revenues. Culver
must solve the same problem and
will watch the result at Royal
Centre with interest.

SNYDER SCHOOL HOUSE

Louis Dipert was the guest of
Miss Maggie Zumbaugh Sunday.

J. W. Currans bought a team of
young horses near Argos Saturday.

Mrs. A. C. Glass was on the sick
list with lagrippe the first of the
week.

Arnie Horner and John Glass
took dinner with J. W. Hooton
Sunday.

This vicinity was well represent-
ed at Mrs. Stairs sale last
Thursday.

Rev. DeLong will begin protract-
ed meeting at the school house
Monday evening, March 12.

J. W. Hooton is getting sporty
in his old days; he has gone to
smoking "Oceanic cut plug." Ye
scribe uses "soft coal."

J. W. Hooton and wife and Miss
Maggie Zumbaugh attended re-
vival meeting at North Union
church Thursday night.

Frank Zink was reported to be
improving some the first of the
week. He has been sick for some
time and it is hoped that he will
soon be well again.

Noah Bickle has two teams haul-
ing logs to the Price saw mill
where he is having lumber sawed
for a new barn he contemplates
building this spring.

BEST ROUTE TO NORTHWEST

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

In going to St. Paul, Minneapolis
or the Northwest see that your
ticket west of Chicago reads via
The Pioneer Limited on the Chic-
ago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
—the route over which your let-
ters go. Standard and compart-
ment sleepers with longer, higher
and wider berths. Leaves Union
Station, Chicago, 6:30 p. m., daily;
arrives St. Paul next morning at
7:25 and Minneapolis at 8:00
o'clock. E. G. Hayden, Traveling
Passenger Agent, 189 Superior St.,
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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's**
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FOR CONSUMPTION
COUGHS and
COLDS
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Surest and Quickest Cure for all
THROAT and LUNG TROUB-
LES, or MONEY BACK.

CLOTHES CLEANED AND PRESSED

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

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

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Special attention given to travel-
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Barn East of the Postoffice

A. R. ROCKHILL

Livery and Feed Stable,

Successor to Wm. Knapp at Hibbard.

Culver Military Academy

Driving a Specialty.

Will meet all Trains

Good Rigs at Reasonable Rates.

The Malleable Steel Range

Made of Malleable Iron and Cold Rolled Steel,
with Riveted Construction Throughout.



This range is the handsomest, best
constructed and most durable, and
easiest in operation of any range
built. Equipped with duplex grate
for use with either coal or wood, a
pouch feed for ease in filling, and
draft, which insures even combust-
ion of fuel, large flush reservoir
which holds about a half-barrel of
water, a high shelf with roomy
warming closet, large oven in which
biscuits can easily be baked in less
than three minutes, the "Malleable"
stands superior to all others. We
would appreciate an opportunity
to show you the "Malleable."

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FRESH & SMOKED MEATS

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES —QUEENSWARE, ETC—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

STAHL & CO.

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Day and Night Calls Receive Prompt Attention

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The best Whiskies,
Brandies, Cordials,
Rhine and Moselle
Wines, and French
Clarets, Ports and
Cherry Ales, Beers,
Mineral Water, etc.
and a stock of fine
Domestic and Key
West Cigars.....

Lake Maxinkuckee : Culver, Ind.

FOR SALE—Three Short Horn
bulls ready for service; also white
Leghorn roosters. James Louthen,
Burr Oak.

Bring your grain to the Culver
elevator. We handle grain econ-
omically, and will pay the highest
market price.—DILLON & MED-
SOUTH.



All trains arrive at and depart from the new
LaSalle St. Station, Chicago.
Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers
holding first or second class tickets in day
coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously
clean cars enroute.

East read down.				All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.				West read up.			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
11:20	10:54	4:12	12:07	Chicago	2:25	1:59	6:40	11:20	10:54	4:12	12:07
12:22	11:56	4:30	12:25	Indianapolis	3:27	3:01	7:42	12:22	11:56	4:30	12:25
1:24	1:00	4:48	1:31	Cincinnati	4:29	4:03	8:44	1:24	1:00	4:48	1:31
2:26	2:02	5:06	2:33	Cleveland	5:31	5:05	9:46	2:26	2:02	5:06	2:33
3:28	3:04	5:24	3:35	St. Paul	6:33	6:07	10:48	3:28	3:04	5:24	3:35
4:30	4:06	5:42	4:37	Minneapolis	7:35	7:09	11:50	4:30	4:06	5:42	4:37
5:32	5:08	6:00	5:39	St. Louis	8:37	8:11	12:52	5:32	5:08	6:00	5:39
6:34	6:10	6:18	6:41	St. Paul	9:39	9:13	1:54	6:34	6:10	6:18	6:41
7:36	7:12	6:36	7:39	Minneapolis	10:41	10:15	2:56	7:36	7:12	6:36	7:39
8:38	8:14	6:54	8:41	Cleveland	11:43	11:17	3:58	8:38	8:14	6:54	8:41
9:40	9:16	7:12	9:43	Cincinnati	12:45	12:19	4:59	9:40	9:16	7:12	9:43
10:42	10:18	7:30	10:45	Indianapolis	1:47	1:21	6:01	10:42	10:18	7:30	10:45
11:44	11:20	7:48	11:47	Chicago	2:49	2:23	7:03	11:44	11:20	7:48	11:47

* Daily. * Daily except Sunday. * Stop on signal.
x Stops to let off passengers from Ft. Wayne and points
east.
1 Stops to let off passengers from Ft. Wayne and points
east, and take on passengers for Chicago.
2 Stops to take on passengers for Ft. Wayne and points
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Individual Club Meals are served on Nickel
Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours also
a la Carte service. Meals also served at up-to-
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you will find our rates are always lower than
via other lines, service considered.
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F. Horner, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland,
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Local Ticket Agent.

MOVE TO SOUTH DAKOTA

The successful crops of the past
years and the exceptional oppor-
tunities still offered the farmer,
rancher or merchant in Lyman
county should induce you to inves-
tigate the openings there for your-
self. Homeseekers' excursions at
about half rates via the Chicago,
Milwaukee & St. Paul railway on
first and third Tuesdays in Febru-
ary and every Tuesday from
March to November. South Dako-
ta book and Lyman county leaflet
for two cents postage. E. G. Hay-
den, Traveling Passenger Agent,
189 Superior St., Cleveland.

FARM, ORCHARD & GARDEN



THE APPLE TREE.

Trimming the apple tree is a tough question. What is an excellent rule for the close, upright growers would be the reverse for the open, straggling ones. Any way, the trimming should be done while the tree is young, and never to such an extent as to expose the main branches. And it makes little difference to health or productiveness whether the dead wood be taken out of the old trees or not. Of course, dead wood does not help the looks of an orchard, nor it is a convenience in gathering the crops.

It is a question as to the age we should grow an apple orchard, some contending that on account of giving finer fruit, ease of spraying, of cultivating and gathering fruit, the young orchard only pays, and that it is cheaper to grow young trees than old ones. In the average year the margin of profit is not large, therefore it is not worth while to use great care to preserve old trees from decay caused by trimming. In fact, it is not necessary to trim off dead wood when the tree is dormant and the bark is tight as no material damage will be done to the trees. Gathering the fallen fruit is important on account of contagion of fungous diseases, as ripen rot. As to the culling moth, unless apples are blown off by high wind, he is always gone before the apple falls, so we catch him by spraying.

The borer is said to work only under the protection of weeds or litter. If the soil is kept clean there is little danger. However, better keep looking for his work. A little sawdust is evidence. If you see the sawdust look for the borer and get him out. Have had little experience, but know he kills trees when left to have his own way.

The flat-headed borer has been troublesome to us. This borer is sure to attack the tree where the sun strikes trunk or limb. This remedy is to cut him out.

If the tree has a crook, let it be planted so the sun will not strike that portion.

Plant young trees and keep them growing. Form the head low and dense enough to shade.

The best place to store your machinery is the shed. And when you are not provided with one make use of your barn floor. You need not construct an expensive shed for this purpose. The object sought is to keep out rains and snows if possible. A shed with a slanting roof, with three of its sides boarded, while the fourth is left open, will give a reasonable satisfaction. In such a shed the implements may be easily conveyed to and taken out when needed.

Many good farmers practice taking their implements into sheds every evening and taking them out again for work in the morning. They have found that the expense of putting up an implement shed will more than pay for its cost the first year in the saving of machinery. A little rusting may practically ruin a plow for use in soil which tends to clog and a single winter's rusting may injure a plow more than a full season of heavy service in the field.

LAYING HENS AND FEED.

Wheat is an excellent feed either for the growing chick or laying hen, and oats comes in a good third after wheat. I have never known chickens to be hurt by whole oats—in fact, I feed them that way, and have for years. There are some persons who will argue that a hen cannot be too fat to lay, but I know better than that. The accumulation of fat is decidedly against reproduction, the organs containing the egg becoming what is known as egg bound, i. e., smothered with fat and overheated. One thing noticeable, the hens that are almost constant layers, though they be of the Asiatic breeds, seldom take on too much fat, though plenty of food is within reach all of the time. The main thing is to keep them moving and exercising. If the hens are not laying, and taking on, as you think, too much fat, withdraw all heating food such as mash or corn, and give whole oats. This is a bulky food, and while it keeps up strength and satisfies hunger it keeps down an overplus of fat. A spoonful or two of raw chopped meat fed once a day with the oats is strengthening and induces the productive organs to renewed activity.

Distemper is a disease common to horses that, as a rule, requires no treatment, as it runs out and the animal gets well in about ten days. It is recognized by swellings under the jaw and sometimes below the ear, that form abscesses containing pus and if not lanced will in time burst of themselves. The animals should not be worked, but fed on good food, with plenty of good water, and if bowels are constipated, a quart of raw linseed oil should be given carefully as a drench by the mouth, never by the nose, and if kidneys are sluggish give a teaspoonful of powdered saltpeter once a day for several days.

WORK FOR MARCH.

Get your hot beds ready. Along the 40 to 42 parallels, seeds of any garden products should be sown by March 20. Then after one transplanting strong plants will be ready for the garden May 1. At and above 42 it is better to delay seeding until April 5, and remove to the field May 15.

Have you been over the orchard, gathering, as far as possible, all the worm nests, insect egg clusters, etc? If not, find a leisure day for it before the season opens. It will be time well spent.

On a hundred thousand farms where no fruit is grown a strawberry bed should be planted this spring. Order well known varieties from some reliable nursery.

Getting the tools in order is seasonal work. The fruit packages should be made up, so saving time in the busy season. Children of 10 or 12 years find this a pleasant occupation and become very expert at it.

It is not wise to remove mulching from strawberry plants until growth starts.

Manure hauling should be finished feed provided for teams and fuel in place for the kitchen. Everything should be done now, with the view of saving time in the busy weeks of April and May.

Set out trees, adorn the home-grounds with them, adorn the school-grounds with them, adorn the city-grounds with them. When the cold the maple, let the evergreen stand. Make that home of yours so pleasant that the boy with you to-day, when he arrives at maturity and in foreign lands does stray. Will there, with longing heart and loving to the home among the trees. Which he helped to plant in his youth, longing there to take his ease.

Set out trees, yes, plant an orchard; dear, good people do you know Of the wealth there is in fruit trees for the labor you bestow. How the apples turn to money, with the peaches, plums and pears. And the luscious rose red cherries, all the fruit the orchard bears? Little children love the fruit trees, how they wait with their delight. For the blossoming of the fruit trees, clad in robes of pink and white.

Set out trees upon the home-grounds, adorn the school-grounds, plant them thick around the schoolhouse. Have the children's playground shaded and the public walks as well. And the joy that their occasional future ages will tell. They will love, and grow, and gladden while we slumber "neath their leaves. Then let us advance the present, and leave behind us priceless trees."

KAFFIR CORN.

How do you suppose Kaffir corn would do in the southern part of North Dakota?

A. J. We have never had any personal experience in growing kaffir corn. Starting reports come from Kansas and Nebraska claiming that it is a tremendous fodder producer. It likewise produces a large crop of seed which is claimed to be as rich and nutritious as corn. We understand that it is particularly adapted to arid or dry climates, as it resists droughts and the withering hot sun. It has been grown with some success as far north as the southern part of North Dakota. We would suggest trying a small piece before risking too much. It does well on sandy land. We very much doubt whether it will surpass corn fodder when the conditions are favorable for it.

The plows will be running soon. It is of more importance that the soil should be pulverized as deeply as it is stirred than that the plow should run deep and that only surface should be pulverized. The rule is, plow only as deep as the soil will be thoroughly firmed. Plants get no nutriment from clouds, and in a drouth, fields that were poorly prepared suffer the most. In the press of work land is sometimes plowed when it is too wet, and damaged so much that it practically is ruined for a year or more.

DAIRY NOTES.

Nature prepared the cow for a mother and made her milk rich enough for her calf. So long as man did not tamper with the composition of the milk it was all right. But when man took it into his head to increase the percentage of fat in the milk through selection of the cows giving the richest milk, trouble began for the calf. The calf's digestive system proved quite incapable of using a greatly increased percentage of fat. In time it was found that some cows gave milk so rich that it killed the calf. The remedy was and is to raise the calves of such cows on the milk of cows not noted as butter makers.

It is a fact not generally realized among the farmers of calves, that these animals can assimilate whole corn at a very early age. As early as when the calf is two months of age, whole corn will be readily eaten and completely digested. This remains true up to the time the calf is a year old. During this period of about ten months the calves digest corn more perfectly than ever after, their stomachs at that time being fitted for the using of highly concentrated feed. This fact is especially valuable to those that are trying to raise calves on separator skim-milk.

FRUIT TREE PRUNING.

One of the jobs every fruit grower should attend to during the last half of March and the first week of April, before the buds of fruit trees swell, is pruning. For every cut there should be a good reason, and we here give some of them.

Branches that are more vigorous in growth than the average of the whole tree top should be removed or shortened severely.

Branches out of place, such as water sprouts, and sprouts throughout the tops that are either in clusters or coming out on the sides of the limbs and are out of harmony with the regular growth should be removed.

Limbs making sharp forks or weak joints with the main trunk or other limbs that will in time split or break should be removed when small.

Limbs that are weak and make too little growth should be removed.

Branching crowding too much may be thinned out.

Trees that are showing a large crop of fruit buds and that are likely to overbear should have some of these fruiting branches removed so as to thin the fruit.

There are some things that should not be done in pruning. Do not prune from the trunk outward, and do not remove the fruit spurs from a branch. If thinking the fruit is desirable remove the whole branch, as indicated above. Too many stand on the ground to prune, and cut away only such branches as they can reach when such pruning is often a damage. Shorten in and make limbs branch as they will become stocky and thicker rather than slim and leggy. Don't cut away at the center of the tree in such a way as to make every limb a long lever and no possible place to grow fruit except near the outer ends. Such pruning makes miserable trees and lessens the bearing power of the trees.

It is usually well when you get through with your implements and at times when machinery should be laid away for the season to look over all parts carefully and if in need of repairs attend to it at once. All parts should be cleaned and dusted. You can protect the iron from rusting by painting or giving it a coat of linseed oil, because this prevents the moisture and air from coming in contact with the iron. You, as a farmer, need not necessarily be a machinist, but you should know some of the fundamental principles underlying the care and use of your machinery. Much of the character and the degree of success is displayed in the farmer by the way he keeps things on and about his premises. By all means see to it that your machinery is properly stored in the shed during the winter.

SELECTING SEEDS.

If a selection of flower seeds has not already been made, no time should be lost in making it now and in purchasing what seeds are required as soon as possible. The pleasure of examining seed catalogues and making a judicious choice is almost as great as the growing of the flowers themselves. While there is considerable fascination in the trial of novelties with the expectation of raising something superior to anything ever raised before, it should be borne in mind that some of the old standard varieties which have stood the test of many years are as beautiful as they ever were, and sometimes even more so than untried novelties which cost many times the price of old varieties. Beginners in flower culture cannot do better than to buy some of the assorted collections offered by nearby seedsmen. Generally these contain some of the best and easiest cultivated flowers to be had.

In finishing a bunch of steers for the market remember that exclusive corn feeding does not give the best results, but that more economical gains can be made by feeding in connection with corn from one to three pounds of gluten feed or oil meal per day to each steer. This helps balance up the ration, gives the animal a better appetite, and keeps the steer in a healthy and vigorous condition.

COLD GRAFTING WAX.

Every orchardist knows what trouble it is to graft in cold weather in spring time to warm his wax. He has to carry some kind of heating apparatus along with him, and by some carelessness if the wax is too hot, it is possible the bark of the stock or scion will get burnt. This never occurs when cold grafting wax is used, and it is not very costly if made as follows:

One pound of resin melted slowly on the stove. When it is melted, warm two and one-half ounces of alcohol and one tablespoonful of linseed oil; add this to the melted resin. Put it in a tin pot, mix well and let cool slowly and then close hermetically. This wax can be put on with a stick or brush, put on small wounds, and is very useful for grafting. This grafting wax we can use in any kind of weather, warm or cold, dry or moist.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

A Desperately Serious Case Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Brought to the very verge of starvation by the rejection of all nourishment, her vitality almost destroyed, the recovery of Mrs. J. A. Wyatt, of No. 1189 Seventh street, Des Moines, Iowa, seemed hopeless. Her physicians utterly failed to reach the seat of the difficulty and death must have resulted if she had not pursued an independent course suggested by her sister's experience.

Mrs. Wyatt says: "I had pain in the region of the heart, palpitation and shortness of breath so that I could not walk very fast. My head ached very badly and I was seized with vomiting spells whenever I took any food. A doctor was called who pronounced the trouble gastritis, but he gave me no relief. Then I tried a second doctor without benefit. By this time I had become very weak. I could not keep the most delicate broth on my stomach, and at the end of a month I was scarcely more than skin and bone and was really starving to death."

"Then I recalled how much benefit my sister had got from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to take them in place of the doctor's medicine. It proved a wise decision for they helped me as nothing else had done. Soon I could take weak tea and crackers and steadily more nourishment. In two weeks I was able to leave my bed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were the only thing that checked the vomiting and as soon as that was stopped my other difficulties left me. I have a vigorous appetite now and am able to attend to all the duties of my home. I praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to all my friends because I am thoroughly convinced of their merit."

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

Prof. Wyman's Point Told.

Prof. Wyman of Harvard University, in lecturing recently to a class in economics upon the law limiting the liability of stockholders of a bankrupt corporation to the amount of their respective stocks, told the story, by way of illustration of a business man who, when he saw insolvency approaching, transferred all his property to his wife, his sister and his sister-in-law, and formed of them a corporation to escape his creditors. When the professor had finished, he turned to one of the students and said, "Mr. Green, what would you say of this action?"

Mr. Green, who had listened to the story with more attention than he usually gave to a lecture, answered with considerable enthusiasm: "Golly, I guess he had 'em fooled all right."

Trees Becoming Scarce.

It is almost an instinct with descendants of the earlier settlers of this country that trees are to be got out of the way so as to make land for cultivation. Until recently there were too many trees and clearing land was one of the hard, necessary tasks. Now the condition is different but the old feeling that there are always plenty of trees lingers, and with it the notion that a little extra labor in cutting and hauling timber so as to preserve the forest is sheer waste of time. But the forests are disappearing in some places where they are much needed and they do not return for a long time when they have been cut clean.—Hartford, Conn., Times.

A PERFECT HAND.

How Its Appearance Became Familiar to the Public.

The story of how probably the most perfect feminine hand in America became known to the people is rather interesting.

As the story goes the possessor of the hand was with some friends in a photographer's one day and while talking, held up a piece of candy. The pose of the hand with its perfect contour and faultless shape attracted the attention of the artist who proposed to photograph it. The result was a beautiful picture kept in the family until one day, after reading a letter from someone inquiring as to who wrote the Postum and Grape-Nuts advertisements, Mr. Post said to his wife, "We receive so many inquiries of this kind, that it is evident some people are curious to know, suppose we let the advertising department have that picture of your hand to print and name it 'A Helping Hand.' (Mrs. Post has assisted him in preparation of some of the most famous advertisements.)

There was a natural shrinking from the publicity, but with an agreement that no name would accompany the picture its use was granted.

The case was presented in the light of extending a welcoming hand to the friends of Postum and Grape-Nuts, so the picture appeared on the back covers of many of the January and February magazines and became known to millions of people.

Many artists have commented upon it as probably the most perfect hand in the world.

The advertising dept. of the Postum Co. did not seem able to resist the temptation to enlist the curiosity of the public, by refraining from giving the name of the owner when the picture appeared, but stated that the name would be given later in one of the newspaper announcements, thus seeking to induce the readers to look for and read the forthcoming advertisements to learn the name of the owner.

This combination of art and commerce and the multitude of inquiries furnished an excellent illustration of the interest the public takes in the personal and family life of large manufacturers whose names become household words through extensive and continuous announcements in newspapers and periodicals.

GREAT DANGER TO AMERICANS

State Department Admits Up-rising in China Has Assumed Serious Phase.

SENDS GUNBOAT TO NANCHANG

Officials Certain There Is Cause for Anxiety and That United States Should Omit No Precaution for Safety of Citizens.

Washington special: Reports from various parts of China are so conflicting that the state department was forced Tuesday to admit that it has been unintentionally wrong in its estimation of conditions there several times during the last two months. It is, however, of the opinion that there is great danger of a general uprising, and it was said emphatically that it would be criminal on the part of the United States if it were not ready at this time to defend the lives of Americans in that country. It was repeated that the surplusage of troops in the Philippines was necessary; that the preparations made by the navy were imperative and that nothing less than this could be done.

At the same time it was declared that there was no news substantiating the alarming reports of Mr. Rodgers Monday of attacks on American missions. The gunboat Queros will join the Cano at Nanchang, the location of the attack upon the English missionaries.

The department long ago was alarmed at the first news of a threatened outbreak, general in its character, and particularly against Americans. However, when the fears of the officials were put into print by the newspapers they felt that the matter had been overdone on their part and hastened to alleviate any apprehension which might have been caused.

Cause for Alarm. Now the department again is certain that there is great cause for anxiety and that the United States should omit no precaution for the safety of our citizens doing business or mission work in China.

A dispatch received at the Chinese legation from the viceroy of Canton says that the boycott movement there has disappeared and that there has not been a meeting of the Chinese merchants on this subject for some time. Everything is quiet, it is said, and foreigners have nothing to fear. Members of the legation laugh at the idea of any general uprising in their country. They point out that the central government is firmly seated and holds a tight rein upon the people, and a second "Boxer" rebellion is an impossibility.

American Missionaries Safe.

Peking, Feb. 28.—American Consul General Rodgers telegraphs from Shanghai that the fourteen American missionaries who fled from Nanchang all reached Kinkiang in safety. The gunboat El Cano is proceeding from Nanking to the scene of the trouble and the Queros is on the way. The French cruiser Descartes sailed Tuesday for Kinkiang. It is understood that the British sloop Clio and gunboat Teal already are there.

Property Not Burned.

New York, Feb. 28.—Dr. H. K. Carroll of the Methodist Missionary Society announced Tuesday that he had received from Bishop Bashford, at Shanghai, a cablegram in response to one sent Monday asking the bishop to give the names of missionaries at Nanchang. It is as follows:

"James, Charles and families; Lewis, Howe, Oghorn, Kahn, Newby, Hughes all reached Kinkiang safe. Property unburned. Trouble due French Catholic fatal quarrel with magistrate."

The missionaries whose names are referred to are Rev. Edward James, with his wife and two daughters; M. R. Charles, M. D., and his wife; Rev. Spencer Lewis, superintendent of the central China missionaries and Misses Howe, Oghorn, Kahn, Newby and Hughes.

Fears a Revolution.

Manila, Feb. 28.—A leading American firm in this city has received the following cable from Canton: "The boycott has greatly encouraged the anti-foreign feeling. The anti-foreign, anti-dynastic Viceroy of Canton, by his autocratic ruling and his antagonistic attitude to the foreign consuls, encourages the masses of the people in their anti-foreign feeling. In the prefecture of Chang Chew, near Amoy, recent outrages against foreign church property, approved by Peking, has strengthened the revolutionary forces, who are now eager to try conclusions with the government."

The American troops here are preparing for the expected outbreak.

Date for Statehood Vote.

Washington dispatch: After weeks of delay and speechmaking the senate at last has agreed on a day for a vote on the statehood bill. Before adjournment Friday, March 9, the measure providing for the creation of one state of Indian Territory and Oklahoma and another of Arizona and New Mexico will be acted upon.

Democratic Campaign Chief.

Washington dispatch: Democratic members of both houses are discussing the question of a successor to former Chairman Cowherd of the democratic congressional campaign committee. Among those mentioned so far are Representatives Griggs of Georgia and Flood of Virginia.

DAZED WITH PAIN.

The Sufferings of a Citizen of Olympia, Wash.

L. S. Gorham, of 516 East 4th St., Olympia, Wash., says: "Six years ago I got wet and took cold, and was soon flat in bed, suffering tortures with my back. Every movement caused an agonizing pain, and the persistence of it exhausted me, so that for a time I was dazed and stupid. On the advice of a friend I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and soon noticed a change for the better. The kidney secretions had been disordered and irregular, and contained a heavy sediment, but in a week's time the urine was clear and natural again and the passages regular. Gradually the aching and soreness left my back and then the lameness. I used six boxes to make sure of a cure, and the trouble has never returned."

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

Fined the Dead Man \$25.

The judge's decision in a case settled a few years ago in Millinocket, Me., probably will not serve as a precedent, but no exception to it was reported.

An Italian laborer was killed while at work on a dam at the pulp mills. At the hearing before the local justice there was found in a pocket a roll of bills containing \$25, and hidden in one of the boot legs was found a dirk knife.

As there was no probate court within many miles of the town, the judge was at a loss to know what disposal should be made of the money. Finally he hit upon the solution. The court took charge of the money and fined the corpse \$25 for carrying concealed weapons.

Rich, Juicy Radishes Free.

Everybody loves juicy, tender radishes. Salzer knows this, hence he offers to send you absolutely free sufficient radish seed to keep you in tender radishes all summer long and his great

SALZER'S BARGAIN SEED BOOK, with its wonderful surprises and great bargains in seeds at bargain prices.



The enormous crops on our seed farms the past season compel us to issue this special catalogue.

SEND THIS NOTICE TO-DAY.

and receive the radishes and the wonderful Bargain Seed Book free. Remit \$4 and we add a package of Cosmos, the most fashionable, serviceable, beautiful annual flower. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Lock Drawer W. La Crosse, Wis.

His First Words.

"I guess," remarked simple old Farmer Hoe, "that we'd better have Andrew stop studyin' so hard. 'Taint good for his mind."

"I haven't noticed anythin' unusual," answered his wife.

"No? But I have. When he come home from school for his holidays, after traveling scores and scores of miles, what do ye think his first words was?"

"I d'no."

"He says: 'Well, father, I'm half-back now.'"

"I looked at 'im, and I says: 'What do you mean?'"

"I mean what I say. I'm half-back."

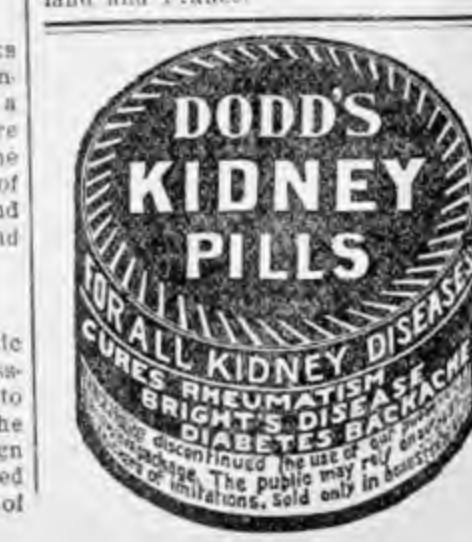
"I says: 'Andrew, don't ye realize where ye are? Ye ain't half-back. Ye're all the way back, and I'm glad to see ye, too.' An' all he done was to 'jest' laugh and say he'd tell me all about it some time."

A Biblical Argument.

Dorothy Drew, Gladstone's little granddaughter, one day positively refused to get up, and her grandfather had to be called to overawe the rebel. "Why don't you get up, Dorothy?" he asked. "Because the Bible doesn't approve of early rising, grandfather," was the unexpected reply. "Really, Dorothy," said the astonished statesman, "you must be mistaken." "Oh, no, I'm not," she persisted. "Here it is." And she turned to the second verse of the one hundred and twenty-seventh Psalm—"It is vain for you to rise up early." The old parliamentarian had nothing more to say. The argument felled him.—London Tatler.

First Paper Made in England.

The first English paper maker was John Tate, who founded a mill at Hertford at the close of the fifteenth century. Tate made a fine thin paper, having for a watermark an eight pointed star within a double circle. While coarse paper was made by Sir John Spelman, a German at Dartford in 1580, and here the first English paper mills on a large scale were erected. Till 1690, however, when William III. passed an act to encourage the home manufacture of white paper, all the best paper for writing and printing was imported from Holland and France.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

Our Grand Spring Opening Sale will begin Saturday, March 17th

We intend to make this the largest sale we ever held. See our ad next issue.

Ladies' Spring Coat and Suit Opening—Saturday and Monday, March 17th @ 19th

ALLMAN'S, The Store of Quality

Correspondence

GOOSE ALLEY.

[Last Week's Letter.]

Jerome Thinnis was seen in our alley Sunday.

William McCarty is on the sick list this week.

Crawford Drees spent Sunday with Everett Osborn.

William Cox moved into the Stevenson property last week.

Miss Stella Burns is visiting Miss Myrtle Groves this week.

Homer Wilkerson made a business trip to South Bend last week.

Joe Sarber moved into the house recently vacated by George Baldwin.

George Kjefer who has been very sick is much improved at this writing.

John Tiesburg, who is working in Laporte, spent Sunday with his family here.

Miss Clara Stevenson, of Chicago, spent Sunday with friends in this vicinity.

Steven Lane who has been visiting relatives and friend, here, returned to Chicago.

Capt. Shultz, Lieut. Fousch and Miss Mable Osborn, visited No. 9, one day last week.

Mrs. Amos Osborn, who seriously strained her ankle some time ago is slowly improving.

Col. Mayhew, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., took charge of the meeting at North Union, Saturday and Sunday.

Misses, Edna Joseph, Elva Joseph, Alsie Clapsaddle, and Messrs, Jesse Jones, Earl Hatton and William Talbert, took dinner with A. M. Brugh and family, Sunday.

NORTH BEND.

Mrs. John Castleman Correspondent.

Wm. Good was in our locality Monday.

Alvin Good's children are sick with chickenpox.

Henry Forsythe has moved on the Kelsey ranch.

John Caspar is moving on a farm near Laporte.

S. D. Shanks are moving on the Wm. Caspar farm.

John and Charlie Exaver, went to Chicago, Monday.

John Chaney's have moved on Russell Overmyers farm.

Charlie Wagner made a business trip to Barr Oak, Monday.

Henry Vergine has moved on Sig Shoemaker's farm near Center.

Mr. Doyle has moved on his farm, known as the Alex Horner farm.

Joe Castleman visited with his aunt, Mrs. E. J. Reed, at Hibbard, Saturday.

Jerome Thinnis went to Stony Island, Monday, to begin work on the railroad.

The young people of No. 4 Sunday school visited Sunday with John Casper's

Mrs. Helen Thinnis drove to Culver Monday. Her son-in-law and daughter, Edith, of Cleveland Ohio, are moving on her place.

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

A Card From Mr. McDonald.

To the Democracy of Marshall County:

Of late I have been frequently asked if I would be a candidate this year for the nomination for representative in the state legislature from Marshall county.

It seems proper at this time, not only to myself, but to the party, and all concerned, that a definite answer be given. During the last campaign, which came very near sweeping the Democratic party from the face of the political earth, I was a very small piece of drift-wood saved from the wreck, being the only democrat elected to either the senate or house of representatives in fifty-three contiguous counties embracing the entire northern half of the state. During the entire session of the legislature, I did not return home, and was present at every session, and answered all the roll calls except when absent on committee work, or business of the house. If my course in the campaign, and in the legislature, was in the main satisfactory, it would be gratifying to me to have the endorsement of my party by a nomination at the coming convention, and an election at the polls in November, 1906.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL McDONALD,
Plymouth, Ind., February, 1906.

Resolutions.

We, the committee on resolutions, present the following to the Union Township Farmer's Institute:

Resolved: That we earnestly commend the effort and success of the officers of this Institute in securing such an able instructor and procuring such excellent music.

Resolved: That we have been well pleased and have received much instruction from the efforts of the teachers and pupils of the rural districts in the production of the excellent papers on: "The Value of Birds to the Farmer". Also that school officers, parents and teachers, work in harmony for the purpose of enlisting the children in our calling and if possible induce the boys and girls to remain on the farm.

Resolved: That farmers exercise every effort to protect the birds by enforcing the laws and prohibiting hunters and dogs from running over their farms.

Resolved: That we extend our thanks to the officials of the Grace Reformed church for the church during this session. Also to the committee for the grading of the papers of the pupils of the township schools.

Resolved: That we are grateful for the increased interest shown by farmers and the people in general in public affairs.

Resolved: That we extend our sincere thanks to the citizens of Culver and vicinity, for the kindness and hospitality shown to us during this Institute.

Resolved: That we will put into practice the truths learned at this Institute, thereby making a greater success in our work.

ELLA DAVIS

CHARITY STAHL

CLARA BLANCHARD

Committee

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

How to get your Money's Worth.

If you are interested in good clothes and if you wish to save from \$1.50 to \$5.00 on a good suit of clothes you should not be in a hurry to buy until you have looked around. Get a comparison. Put your thinking cap on and come and look at the best clothes and the largest assortment you ever saw. We show now 25 different designs Eastern made Clothes, the acknowledged superior to all others. If we can't save you money we don't ask you to buy. We offer specials that you can't duplicate from any catalogue house.

See our splendid Suits at \$5.00, worth \$7.00.

Beautiful Fancy Cassimere Suits at \$6.75, worth \$10.00.

Imported Worsted Suits at \$10.00 cheap at \$15.00.

Full Silk-lined Hand Tailored Rochester Suits that you can't match for less than \$18.00 and \$20.00 at \$13.89

\$3.50 value Mens' Real Worsted Trousers at \$2.50.

200 Mens' Spring Weight Pantaloon, worth \$1.75 and \$2, at \$1.19.

200 Assorted Children's Suits, ages 3 to 14 years at \$1.25 to \$1.75, worth \$2.00 and \$3.00.

You never saw such bargains.

We want one thousand chickens

and will pay 11c per lb. in trade.

THE SURPRISE,

Culver's Big Double Store.

March 21, 22, 23.

On the above dates we will give our 5th Annual Steel Range Exhibit and to this you are kindly invited to be our guest. The part that is absolutely free is all you can eat and drink, and on which days we intend giving away absolutely free, One Gasoline Steel Range, one Cart, and one set of Harness, and if you will come one of these days we will tell you all about it. Twenty-one different manufacturers will have their representatives here, showing their line of goods. All farming tools will be in operation drawn by a Gasoline Engine and line shaft; this will be under the direct management of the I. H. Gasoline expert. We have four car loads of woven wire fence American, Lamb, Pittsburg and Page, all to be sold at a low price. Our stock of Buggies, Harness, Implements and Hardware is large and complete. Two Buggy Co's., will show their complete line in a mammoth tent. Our prices on Sharpless Separators will be attractive these three days if bought with our guarantee same as other articles. Now don't fail to attend as no pains will be spared to make these three days a Farmer's Reunion. We have the promise from Purdue University of a man on these three days to lecture on corn and dairy culture; this will be worthy of your time. Don't forget the dates March 21, 22, 23. Come and enjoy yourselves—buy, eat and drink to your heart's content.

MARBAUGH BROS.,
Monterey, Ind.

Low one-way rates to all points in California, Oregon and Washington; also to all points west and northwest via the Nickel Plate road. Tickets on sale daily to April 7th inclusive. Full information of local agent or address C. A. Melin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Apr. 6

Everybody reads THE CITIZEN.

How's Your Liver?

It will pay you to take good care of your liver, because, if you do, your liver will take good care of you.

Sick liver puts you all out of sorts; makes you pale, dizzy, sick at the stomach, gives you stomach ache, headache, malaria, etc. Well liver keeps you well, by purifying your blood and digesting your food.

There is only one safe, certain and reliable liver medicine, and that is

Thedford's Black-Draught

For over 60 years this wonderful vegetable remedy has been the standby in thousands of homes, and is today the favorite liver medicine in the world.

It acts gently on the liver and kidneys, and does not irritate the bowels.

It cures constipation, relieves congestion, and purifies the system from an overflow of bile, thereby keeping the body in perfect health.

Price 25c at all druggists and dealers.

Test it.

John S. Gast TINNER

Spouting, Tin and Steel Roofing, Steel Ceiling, Warm Air Heating, Etc.

CEED

I keep on hand at all times a full line of Valleys, Ridge Rolls, Ridge Boards and Crestings.

CEED

General Job and Repair Work.

Cook & Mahler

CULVER'S BLACKSMITHS

HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY

All kinds of Repair Work neatly and promptly done.

EAST OF MACHINE SHOP

Palace Barber Shop

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

FRED MURRAY, Prop.

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. Follen, Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Lafayette, Ind.

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

J. O. FERRIER

Headquarters for

LUMBER

Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors, Builders' Hardware

Get My Prices Before Buying anything in these lines

Full Line of Sewer Pipe and Drain Tile



WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

Everything needful here at right prices. See the newest Spring styles we're showing

At Slattery's Drug Store

For the Finest Bakery Goods

ALWAYS GO TO

Howard & Davis' Bakery

Ice Cream to Order : Meals Served

TELEPHONE 23-2

Pennsylvania

LINES EXCURSIONS

California Florida Colorado Mexico Northwest Southwest South Southeast

SPECIAL LOW-FARE TICKETS

Winter Tourists, Homeseekers, Settlers and Colonists

For details about these excursions, fares to any point, and particulars about Pennsylvania Lines passenger service consult J. SHUGRUE, Ticket Agent, Culver, Ind.

MARDI GRAS Excursion Tickets to New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola, Fla., February 21 to 26.

THE CITIZEN—Only \$1.00 a year.

PILES and "Hermit" Salve are incompatible. The disease must leave when you use "Hermit" Salve. Book free. 35¢ 50¢ cents. All druggists, Hermit Remedy Company, Chicago.



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

WILLIAM GRUBB PLUMBER

All Work Guaranteed to be Sanitary
Shop in Rear of Tin Shop, Culver

PILES one sufferer who thinks this disease incurable has never tried that popular "Hermit" Salve. A trial will convince the most sceptical. 35¢ 50¢ cents. All druggists, Hermit Remedy Co., Chicago.

THE CULVER CITIZEN.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

CULVER, IND., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1906.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

RICH WEDDING PRESENTS.

GIFTS TO PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER PRESENTED.

Valued at Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars—Rare Tapestries, Silk, Jewels and other Ornaments from Every Country.

No other American girl has received wedding presents so numerous, valuable or interesting as those which have been showered upon President Roosevelt's oldest daughter, Nelly Grant, who, next to Alice Roosevelt, had the most brilliant White House wedding received many costly gifts from all parts of the world but her trophies pale by comparison with those of the first White House bride of the present century. For one thing there were only two hundred guests at the marriage of Nelly Grant and Algernon Sartoris whereas nearly one thousand persons were invited to the White House wedding of 1906 and of course the number of presents in the latter case outnumbered those in the former instance in the same proportion.

Recognized as Great World Power.

Then too, Uncle Sam was not nearly so much of a World Power in the days of President Grant as he has been since the Spanish-American War and consequently it is small wonder if the various rulers of the world have manifested greater interest in the nuptials of the daughter of the present Chief Magistrate than they did in the similar event a quarter of a century ago.

However, it should be explained just here that President Roosevelt's daughter has received very few presents from foreign governments—almost all of the gifts having come from the sovereigns or other rulers as individuals. That the governments should not send tokens was the express wish of President and Mrs. Roosevelt and was clearly indicated to the

designated as a gift either for royalty or for some distinguished son of France and even such honor has been paid but rarely.

It was the wish of the French people and officials to present to the White House bride the most exquisite and precious thing that could be selected and quite naturally they selected a special product of their best workshop, this Gobelin tapestry—the only one of the kind ever sent to this country, —has as its design a reproduction of a painting made by Ehrman of Strasbourg, a famous Alsatian painter.

The tapestry is two feet wide and four feet long and the predominating colors are blue, green and yellow. It was made fully fifty years ago and the subject is allegorical in character, representing a woman of the Middle Ages dressed in long flowing robes of blue and yellow and standing before a lectern making illuminations upon a scroll. The figure is almost in profile and the dark hair is curled about the head in classic style. Around the main picture is a border wider at each end and narrower on the sides in which wreaths, leaves and medallions appear at intervals. This tapestry, small as it is, is said to be worth from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Jeweled Necklace from Cuba.

For the new Republic's gift to the daughter of President Roosevelt the Cuban government appropriated the sum of \$25,000 and the Cuban Minister at Paris was entrusted with the task of purchasing the handsomest jeweled necklace that could be obtained with this sum. The White House bride, by the way, has received several pearls and diamond necklaces. Most of them have come, however, from relatives of the bride and wealthy New York friends.

The German Emperor did not take the world into his confidence with reference to the present sent to his young lady who christened his yacht but it proved to be a jewel bracelet for which the Emperor and Empress personally selected and matched the

MORGAN A GOOD LOSER.

VENERABLE ALABAMIAN SHOWS NOT TO BE A PANAMA CANAL OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Is Second Oldest Man in the United States Senate, But Possessed of Great Vitality—Strong But Always a Square Fighter.

Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, eighty-one years old, or eighty-one years young, is, with the exception of his colleague, Senator Pettus of Alabama, the oldest man in the United States Senate.

He is one of the very active men of the Senate, and of late years has achieved considerable fame because of the vigor with which he championed the Nicaragua route as the proper way for the trans-isthmian canal, and also for the arduous and perseverance of his opposition to the Panama route. Because of the bitterness of his antagonism to the purchase by the United States of the concessions of the Franco-Panama canal company, and because of his determined effort to defeat the adoption of the Panama route, Senator Morgan has in some quarters gained the reputation of being an obstructionist.

A Square Fighter.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. He is a great and strong fighter, but his opposition is fair and square, he has resorted to none of the tactics employed by Congressional obstructionists, and when he has been beaten he has admitted it. This is clearly shown in a recent letter to the Panama Canal Commission, declining an invitation to accompany the Commission on a trip to the Isthmus. In this letter the venerable Senator says: "Since the ratification of the Hay-Yarilla treaty, which I opposed, I have done all that I could and much more than I thought could ever be of advantage to the country to sustain the government in its purpose to construct a canal at Panama. Yet I have not believed that success could crown their efforts, even in their most costly and desperate form. You may find the key to unlock the barrier that nature has interposed at Panama. If you should be so fortunate, I will applaud your genius and courage. I will vote to provide you with every reasonable authority and power to accomplish your task and to meet your tremendous responsibility."

This letter shows that Senator Morgan is a good loser as well as a good fighter. To be a good loser is an admirable trait. He does not rankle over defeat and does not nurse a cause which he sees is irretrievably lost. This is practical statesmanship.

An Active Record.

Senator Morgan has had an active life. He was born at Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824, and with his parents went to Alabama when he was nine years old. He was admitted to the bar of Alabama in 1845; was a Presidential elector in 1860 for the State at large and voted for Breckinridge and Lane; was a delegate in 1861 from Dallas county to the State convention which passed the ordinance of secession; joined the Confederate army in 1861 as a private in the Cahaba Rifles, and when that company was assigned to the Fifth Alabama regiment John Morgan was elected a major and later lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was commissioned a colonel in 1862 and raised the fifty-first Alabama regiment, and came out of the war a brigadier-general in command of an Alabama brigade. He was Presidential elector in 1876 and voted for Samuel J. Tilden, and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed George Goldthwaite, taking his seat March 6th, 1877. He has been in the Senate ever since, and will probably remain there as long as he wishes, or as long as he lives.

MESSAGES UNDERGROUND.

A Jesuit of Pennsylvania the Inventor of a New Wireless Telegraph System.

Father Joseph Murgas of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, expects, within the next month or two to be able to send wireless messages to Europe by means of his new system which is now in practical operation.

Since the completion of the aerial wireless system and its development to its present stage of perfection Father Murgas has been experimenting with an underground service which he believes will be more valuable than the aerial system. His experiments so far have been limited to short distances with moderate electrical power and shallow holes. But he is now completing underground stations in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton and will conduct the experiments on a larger scale.

So far as he has proceeded with this work, so successfully has his theory of underground wireless telegraph worked out that recently he announced he had no doubt of his ability to send an underground message to Europe and that the experiment will shortly be made, despite the fact that it is estimated it will cost \$22,000.

To accomplish this, he says, a shaft 3,000 feet deep must be sunk in this country, and one of similar depth in Europe. Each of these will have to be concreted to render it impenetrable to dampness, which would destroy the efficiency of the wires with which the sending and receiving apparatus will be connected with the surface. A great deal of power will also be re-

quired at the former city was completed and partly concreted when it filled with water and another one will have to be bored. The Scranton shaft is now nearly completed.

Father Murgas' wireless system differs from all others by dispensing with the Morse system and substituting musical tones—each tone representing a letter or a code word or group of words, so that a speed about ten times as great as the fastest Morse code can be attained.

REWARDED BY CARNEGIE.

Miss Maud Titus Presented With a Medal and an Education.

When Miss Maud Titus of Newark, N. J., rescued her friend Laura Reifsnnyder from drowning in a yachting accident in Casco Bay, Nova Scotia, July 20, 1904, she did not know that her act placed her under the watchful eye of Andrew Carnegie, the Steel King. Miss Titus and her unfortunate friend were out yachting on that fatal day when a sudden squall upset their yacht. Miss Titus is an expert swimmer, while Miss Reifsnnyder un-



MISS MAUD TITUS

Awarded Carnegie Medal and Educational Fund.

able to swim, quickly sank in the deep water. Upon coming to the surface, however, she was seized by the Newark heroine who brought her safely to shore.

For her act of heroism, Miss Titus, who is only sixteen years old, was awarded a Carnegie medal, although at the time her name was under consideration, hundreds of other persons were brought forward as worthy of reward.

Since receiving the medal Miss Titus' father died leaving insufficient money to send her to college as she craved. Miss Reifsnnyder, apprised of the Carnegie commission of her friend's desire for an education and the commission decided to grant her \$2,500. Five hundred dollars of this is to be paid upon her entrance to a school, \$500 annually in advance for three years, and \$500 at her graduation. This is the largest reward ever given by the commission, the highest previous being \$1,000.

Titled Celebrities.

Edward VII, King of England and Emperor of India, is imposing enough but such a slender collection of words would never serve to fire the Oriental imagination, and the Sultan of Turkey is known as "The Finest Pearl of the Age and the Esteemed Centre of the Universe, at Whose Grand Portals Stand the Camels of Justice and Mercy and to Whom the Eyes of the Kings and Peoples in the West have been Drawn; Lord and Master, the Sultan of Two Shores and the High King of Two Seas, the Crown of Ages and the Pride of All Countries, the Greatest of all Khalifs, the Shadow of God on Earth, the Successor of the Apostle of the Lord of the Universe and the Victorious Conqueror Sultan Abdul-Hamid Khan."

The kings of Ava and Ceylon each calmly appropriated to themselves the attributes of divinity and proclaimed themselves "God," to which His Majesty of Ava added "King of Kings, whom all others must obey, as he is the Preserver of all Animals, the Regulator of Seasons, the Absolute Master of the Ebb and Flow of the Sea, Brother to the Sun and King of the Four and Twenty Umbrellas," an anticlimax essentially Oriental.

The Persian Shah takes his title upon the installment plan, making up in number what each lacks in length. He is "Shahin Shah," "King of Kings," "The Rose of Delight," "The Branch of Honor," and others of note, to say nothing of what his subjects call him among themselves.

Perhaps the oddest and most truthful of them all is the title of the King of Monomotapa, who was styled "Lord of the Sun and the Moon, Great Marican and Great Thief."

After such glories as these European monarchs might be forgiven envy, though it is not apparent that such has developed, and democratic King Edward is content with "Your Majesty" or even "Sir."

Size of Brains.

A large brain does not necessarily

HOMES FOR CITY WAIFS.

NUMBERLESS ORPHANS IN GREAT CITIES—MANY DELIBERATELY DESERTED.

Eight Million Dollars in Charity Last Year in New York Alone—Country Homes Provided in Cases Where Practicable.

At one of the vacation Bible classes last summer, some tenement children were taught a word-guessing game. One of the words selected was "home." The little girl whose turn it was to guess failed to get a clue, and a boy trying to help her, said, "Think of something that smells awful and you want to get away from quick." The child guessed "house." The dirt and foul atmosphere of his home is disgusting to even the tenement child himself, yet home is the child's greatest necessity. Authorities on the subject strongly advocate the private tortures of philanthropists as well as state and municipal funds be devoted, not to building institutions for dependent children, but to pensioning widows with families and finding foster parents for orphans.

Of the 600,000 children under 14 years of age who form 18 per cent of the population of New York City, 25,000 are homeless waifs. About half of these forlorn little ones are babies between the ages of two and four.

The causes that operate to bring about this pitiable condition are those that fill the workhouses and prisons—death of one or both parents, injury through accident, consumption, vice, crime, inability to obtain work and incompetence, desertion, juvenile depravity.

Many Half Orphans.

Complete orphanage is less frequent than is generally supposed. In most cases that come under the attention of the charities associations, the children are half orphans. However when the father is the surviving parent, the result as far as the breaking up of the home is concerned is the same. A man rarely succeeds in keeping his children together. If they are very young a woman's care is imperative, and where poverty prevents the hiring of nurses, the charitable institution is the alternative. If a widow is left with a family the child stands a better chance, or not only is it a notorious fact that a mother will work harder and more effectively than a father to keep the brood together, but the charities commissioners, recognizing the value of even the poorest kind of a home to the child, will give substantial, if limited, aid to that end.

The Great White Plague.

Consumption carries off 1-8 the metropolitan population. The lingering illness in tubercular cases is more dis-

astrous to the family than sudden death of the providing head. The healthy members are deprived of the necessities of life to provide some slight medical aid and a small measure of comfort for the invalid, so that by the time the end comes the whole family is frequently half starved as well as wholly impoverished, and to make matters worse the survivors are apt to spend the last cent on the funeral.

Vice and crime are yet more discouraging sources of distress. The number of children rendered homeless through the misconduct of their parents is large and is increasing. Intemperance is the most common form of vice and brings countless evils in its train. Sooner or later the "Gerre" scent comes down on the miserable home. The parents are sent to penitentiary or workhouse, or are simply put under bonds to contribute to the support of the children. The children pass through the Children's Court to an asylum, and are sometimes glad to escape from their homes, public charity meaning to them warmer clothing, sufficient food and comfortable bed.

Inability to obtain work in New York usually means homelessness. London is full of the unemployed but that is hardly the trouble as yet in the American metropolis.

Law Against Desertion of Child.

Desertion has become so common that several states have recently passed laws making it a felony. Under these laws the authorities are

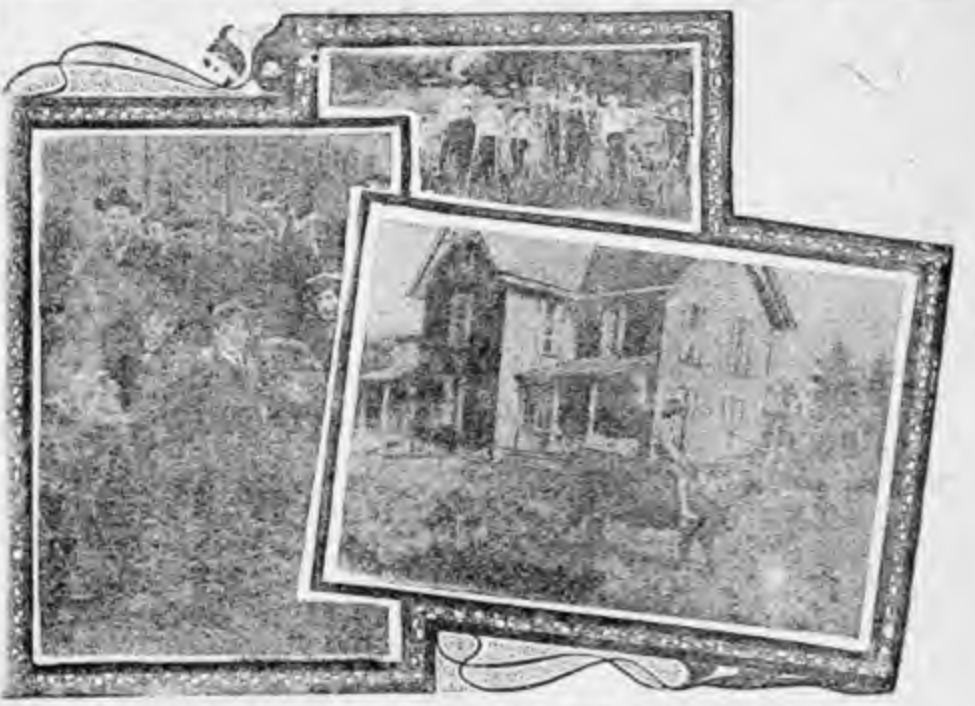
left dependent on New York's public charity through the desertion of the parents is reckoned by the thousands.

As to the little unfortunates who are classed as ungovernable, who run away from home, etc.—the fault lies largely in the home. Indifference, neglect and ill treatment are the causes of juvenile crime. Third class theatres and their flaming advertisements are frequently the incentive to petty thieving in order to obtain the price of admission, while the gay career of the villain in the play fires the imagination of the slum children whose surroundings all tend to give him a cross-eyed view of morality. Though the gallery hisses the stage villain, it admires his good clothes and dashing pose, and the boy who has stolen a piece of lead pipe to pay his way in thinks he has just the nerve and wit to save himself from the miserable climax which finishes the bad man on the stage.

And victim of poverty and its evils in New York who, through the death or incompetence of its parents or its own depravity, comes within the jurisdiction of the public charities is usually first sent to one of the city's institutions. There are 127 of them, and to each the city pays 38 cents a day for each infant cared for and \$2 a week for each child over two years. The widower sending his child into one of these institutions is requested to pay something towards their support. If he fails the city pays. A municipal officer is sent to visit the surviving parents of the children once a year, and where conditions have improved to the point which assures health and comfort, the child is returned to its home. The parents are not always anxious to regain possession of their children. It is a sad commentary on human nature that they exhibit more eagerness in this direction after the child has reached an age where it can earn money.

To Make Better Citizens.

New York gives more largely to charity than any other city and its methods are most severely criticised. Nearly \$8,000,000 was contributed last year, almost half of which went to institutions for the destitute. It has been universally agreed, however, that the best means for caring for the waifs of great cities is by providing them with homes in country families. The precaution of first making sure that the child's parents or relatives will never be able or willing to care for it is urged. When this point has been established and a family can be found willing to accept a foundling, the child may be adopted outright. But if there is uncertainty on this point, or for any reason the family is unwilling to definitely adopt a child, he may be sent out with the understanding that he is to receive wages for such work as he may be fitted to do, but be treated as one of the family. In Massa-



SCENES OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE FOUND HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.

chusetts and Pennsylvania children in the second class are placed in country families and their board paid by the state. Since taking up this method of providing homes for its charges, the Children's Aid Society of New York City has had 23,528 children legally adopted and secured homes in the country for 25,537 others who receive wages. At present it is placing at

(Continued on next page.)

PRON PATTERN FREE!

This is the best apron pattern ever offered and is something every woman needs. You cannot afford to be without it. It is a full and complete pattern for a new apron.

The Ladies' Fashionable Monthly is a new magazine for women and girls, filled with bright, interesting stories and well edited departments on Fancy Work, Home Dress-making, Cooking, Flowering, Chats with Girls, etc. It is being improved with every issue and is now one of the most popular story papers published. It would be cheap at 50c a year, but in order to introduce our magazine to new readers we send this Ladies' Fashionable Monthly a full year and the apron pattern for only 10c. Address: LADIES' FASHIONABLE MONTHLY, NEW YORK.

Send for One Today.



PIECE OF GOBELIN TAPESTRY FROM FRANCE

United States Ambassadors and Ministers in the various capitals of the world. Two governments, those of Cuba and France had already made all arrangements for governmental gifts ere the intimation came from Washington and of course, in each case the original plan was carried out but at the other courts of the world the governments took no action but merely left matters in the hands of the rulers who were, to be sure, at entire liberty to send presents provided they paid for them out of their own pockets.

Incomparable Gobelin Tapestry.

Of the thousands of wedding presents valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars which arrived at the White House during the first half of the month of February undoubtedly one of the most attractive was the wonderful piece of Gobelin Tapestry, the gift of the Republic of France and which was presented to Miss Roosevelt in person by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States. This gift has especial significance from the fact that the factory where it was manufactured was established by Louis XIV and is under the direct con-

goma. The Kaiser's envoy in America and his bridesent set of dessert plates of Dresden China. The Representative's fellow Congressmen from Ohio gave a silver loving cup said to have cost \$800 and the Congressmen representing the State of New York made up a fund and purchased a splendid set of ornamental glass made by Tiffany. The White House bride has reason to congratulate herself that all foreign donors, including the European and Oriental sovereigns arranged to themselves pay the duties on their wonderful collection of silks, rugs, vases and other ornaments. If the President's daughter had been obliged to defray from her private funds the import tax on these souvenirs it would have played havoc for some time to come with her personal income of \$3,000 a year.

A Vast Greenhouse.

The atmosphere of the earth acts very much in the same way as does the glass of a greenhouse—it allows the rays of the sun to pass through, but imprisons the heat. Thus it is colder on the top of a mountain than

average of 2,000 children a year. Eighty-seven per cent. of those already provided for have turned out well, 8 per cent. have been returned, 2 per cent. died, one quarter of one per cent. have been arrested for petty crimes, 2 3-4 per cent. have disappeared. For very young children, whose parents are both dead, it is easy to find good homes and legal adoption. The last census shows a declining birth rate, notably in the States of the Middle West, where homes should certainly be plentiful for these unhappy little ones of the great city.

Senator Newlands Plan for National Railroad Incorporation Law.

Senator Newlands consumed several

hours the other day in explaining to the members of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce the provisions of his bill to prohibit over-capitalization of corporations.

Mr. Newland's plan provides for the incorporation of railroads under a national law instead of the conflicting laws of forty-five states. He said

THE POSTER IN POLITICS.

VOTERS OF ENGLAND APPEALED TO THROUGH GAUDILY COLORED SHEETS.

Vast Fortune Spent for Printed Matter.—Prominent English Statesmen Ridiculously Caricatured on Bill-board and Post Card.

In no country in the world are more time and money spent in appeals to the reason and good will of the public than in England. Stringent laws against malpractice in securing votes force candidates for office and their agents to invent numerous and ingenious devices to attract public attention. During the last General Election every effort possible was put forth to influence the opinion of the voter by means of posters, to such an extent were posters utilized that the fight for election was nicknamed the Poster Campaign.

England in January was plastered from end to end with political posters. Big four-sheet posters and tiny postal card posters, bright and dull,

Chamberlain's protection policy was a source of never failing inspiration for the free trade caricaturists. The Liberals gave an initial exhibit in the National Liberal Club, London, for the benefit and guidance of the party's candidates and agents.

The Laborites, or the working man's party, got out only a few posters. They have little money to spend for campaign purposes unless it is furnished them by one of the big parties which wants them to pull votes from the other side. This time the Liberals contributed to the Labor funds.

The Unionist-Conservatives had the whitest posters. A big favorite showed the new Campbell-Bannerman cabinet receding in horror at the entrance of Lord Roseberry, who has frequently played the part of political wrecker. The best Unionist photo was directed against the Liberal leader's (who is always referred to as "C.B.") suspected bribery of the Irish National party piloted by Mr. John Redmond. For some time past Mr. Redmond has been a masterful man-on-the-fence, leaning to whichever side promised Home Rule and other plums for Ireland. A humorous poster represents John Bull in his best clothes, a bouquet in one hand and a key labeled "Office" in the other, waiting at the church door. He is horrified at the sight of his bride Mrs. Liberal Party, with the face of C.B., a bouncing widow who has brought her little son of Irish extraction with her. The cartoon is entitled, "Little Johnny would come." Still another poster represents the dilemma of Mrs. Liberal Party—an uncomely old lady who finds her unruly Irish adopted an embarrassing and noisy hand that she sincerely wishes did not belong to her. A protectionist poster that would appeal to Americans is labeled, "Help, in the King's name," and shows John Bull being slugged and robbed by the pickpocketing nations, Germany making off with British work, tools and gold, while Mr. Chamberlain as a London policeman, armed with the club of Retaliation, leads the colonies to the rescue.

The Tariff Reform League contributed to the Unionist collection a poster called "The Parrot," wherein that feathered folly sits perched above the door of the Cobden Club and with one warning claw upraised, parodies "The Raven."

While Mr. "Joe" Chamberlain's advice to Mr. Arthur Balfour, as quoted by the Liberals, "Mind, Arthur, not a word about the fiscal question. Stick to Home Rule," was carefully followed by the Unionist-Conservative followers of those gentlemen, the opposition's posters were largely devoted to repeating the cry of the Parrot, "Your food will cost you more," and worked every pictorial variation possible on the free trade vs. protection argument.

The Hunky-Panky Government was the biggest hit on the Liberal boardings. It represented Mr. Balfour as a sleight-of-hand artist who, having coaxed his hat from John Bull, proceeded to take out of it the goose and rabbits of unpopular legislation, which Mr. Chamberlain supplied from beneath the table, to the evident amusement of the prestidigitator, who frankly owned that he was "quite sure the gentleman who loaned him the hat had no idea what was inside of it." Liberal wit reached its zenith with a caricature of Sir John Milnes's painting, "Bubbles," which showed Mr. Chamberlain anxiously blowing the bubble promises of protection benefits and watching them burst.

Notwithstanding all the prominence given the tariff question in the posters, however, it cannot be said to have been a live issue in the English General Elections. Mr. Chamberlain himself anticipated defeat, because the old party during its long term of

in the United States in 1892 and 1897. The English take things seriously, even posters. A Liberal cartoon representing a motor car causing a frightened horse to jump a fence wounded the susceptibilities of a Unionist candidate. His chauffeur demanded through his solicitors that the cartoon be destroyed on the ground that it libeled his ability as a motor driver. The Liberal candidate responsible for the cartoon replied through his solicitors that he would accept service in any proceedings but that the poster would "stay put."

Elections in Ireland are exciting though not so violent as they were in the days of George IV., who, when he visited Galway on the occasion of a general election, was told in answer to his question, "Whom do you expect to elect?" "The survivor, sire."

The cost of the January elections in the British Isles was close on \$10,000,000. A candidate's expenses are limited by law, but each vote costs on the average four shillings, or an American dollar. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland cost their aspirants to Parliament most votes costing as high as fourteen shillings apiece in legitimate expenses.

The cheapest constituency is Merthyr Tydvil, the labor district which sends up Mr. Keir Hardie. These votes come to about a shilling. The curious thing

THE PARROT

Where the Cobden Club is into grief at stomach aches. A parrot perches daily just above the entrance. To everything that's read to him. Or said to him, or said to him. He has no other answer save "Your Food Will Cost You More!"

To the premises. That the cost of daily living is so high. Then it never was before. While wages will be rising. To a height that's quite surprising. The Parrot only says that "Your Food Will Cost You More!"

Both in and out of season. He is the common reason. All ailments are cured. That upon his head you put. So we'll let you know. That it matters if a Parrot. That is out of date and stupid. Cries "Your Food Will Cost You More!"

YOUR FOOD WILL COST YOU MORE.

is that the defeated candidate usually has a bigger bill to pay than the successful one. One item of 30 shillings a hundred for ballot papers, which is met by candidates, seems outrageous in these days of cheap printing.

Was Short of Money.

"A black cutaway coat? Yes, Sir," said the furnisher. "Now this style of derby just suits a short man."

"Indeed?" replied Mr. Runt. "How much is it with the vest?"

"Twelve dollars and a bargain!"

"Huh. That price would never suit a man as short as I am."

Drunkards Cured Secretly

Any Lady Can Do It at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.



A Noted Salvation Army Worker Says: I Think the World owes a Debt of Gratitude to Dr. Haines, the Discoverer of Golden Specific.

A new tasteless and odorless discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food. Instantly endorsed by W. C. A. U. and all temperance workers. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

A free trial package of the wonderful Golden Specific will be sent you by mail, in plain wrapper, if you will fill in your name and address on blank lines below, cut out the coupon, and mail it at once to Dr. J. W. Haines, 620 Glen Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

You can then prove to yourself how secretly and easily it can be used, and what a God-send it will be to you.

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Any Diamond, Watch or other piece of Jewelry you may select from our stock. Approved is a condition. It is a quality certificate, means it. We pay no charge and take all risks. We have absolute faith in our goods. We know that you are the very best quality and highest priced of watchmaking. Write for Catalog Today.

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FREE GOLD WATCH AND RING

An American Movement Watch with Solid Gold Case, warranted to keep perfect time, and a 14 Karat Gold Ring, warranted for 25 years. A Gold-filled Ring with a Sparkling Gemstone given free to any one for selling only 25 Cents. Send name and address to COLLEGE NOVELTY CO., Dept. 101, East Boston, Mass.

A FREE BOOK

for every farmer who wants to make his land more productive

"FOOD FOR PLANTS" a handsomely illustrated 24-page book showing the value of Nitrate of Soda as a fertilizer will be mailed free on request. (Address: Nitrate Propaganda, Anderson Building, New York)

FREE GOLD WATCH AND RING

An American Movement Watch with Solid Gold Case, warranted to keep perfect time, and a 14 Karat Gold Ring, warranted for 25 years. A Gold-filled Ring with a Sparkling Gemstone given free to any one for selling only 25 Cents. Send name and address to COLLEGE NOVELTY CO., Dept. 101, East Boston, Mass.

10c

Your Money Back If You Want It. Will bring you by mail a 2 oz. box of Vanilla Crystals, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Cherry, or Cinnamon Crystals. The best flavoring ever made. Non-Alcoholic and Unchangeable in Cooking. Superior to any other brand of liquid extract. Endorsed by U. S. Food Commission. Send 10 Cents today to JOS. BUTLER CO., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE.

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. I cured me and have since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write today. Capt. W. A. Collins, Box 117, Watertown, N. Y.

BASEBALL FREE OUTFIT

BOYS, send us your name and address. We send you a package, only 24 packages of BLUINE to sell at 10c. a package. Just as soon as you return our \$2.40 received from the sale, we will send you this splendid Baseball Outfit. It is the best one ever given away. You can easily earn it. Every household will buy BLUINE. Write today. We give you the suit absolutely free and exactly as described below.

SHIRT. Handsome gray flannel, wide high collar, broad shoulders, full at arms, very long, three-button front, double-cuffed throughout. Will wear like iron.

PANTS. Padded or unpadded; take your choice. Padded ones are thoroughly padded with soft, light weight padding. They can be worn to school. Both fit well and look fine. Sewing is double and strong. Wide belt straps, large hip pockets, elastic at knee, fly front. Will last several seasons.

CAP—COLLEGE STYLE. Same material as shirt and pants. Fits your head. Handsome, light blue, with gold piping. Has point neck buckle.

EXTRA PREMIUM. By returning our money in ten days, which you can easily do, you can obtain as an extra premium three pairs of socks for the front of your baseball suit. We furnish any letters you desire.

WE SEND BASEBALL OUTFIT ALL CHARGES PREPAID

BLUINE MANUFACTURING CO., 582 Main Street, Concord Junction, Mass. The Old Reliable Firm.



THE NATION'S BRIDE.

Latest Copyrighted Imperial Size Portraits of the President's Daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth (nee Alice Roosevelt).

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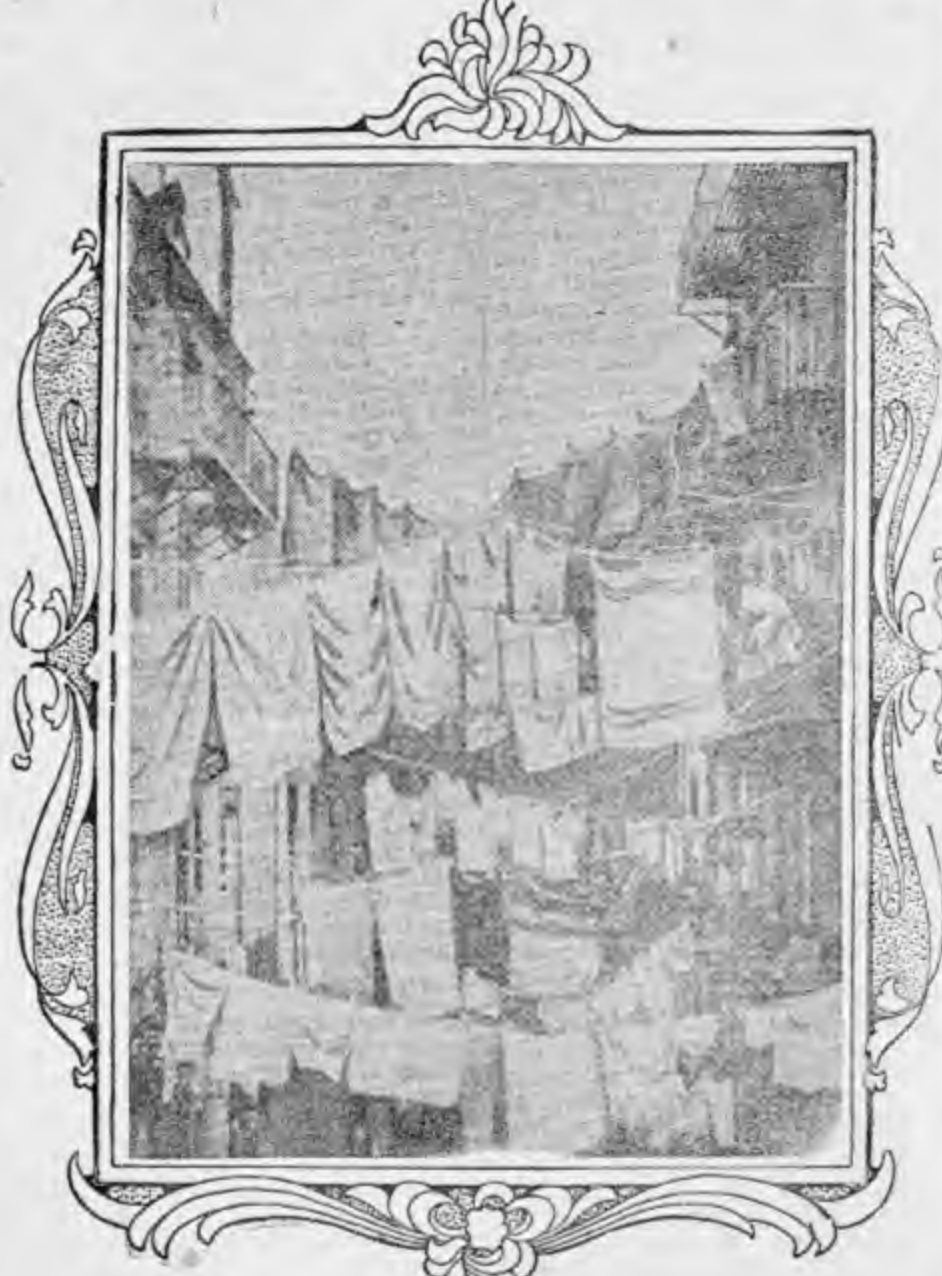
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capitalization would be limited to honest valuation and actual investment instead of being swollen abnormally by "the familiar device of stock watering."

Dividends would be limited to a fair return on actual capital, said the Senator, but would be virtually guaranteed, because the roads would be permitted to make rates which would earn not less than this normal return. Taxes would be fixed and definite.

Confounding the Senator said: "With the settlement of both rates and taxes on a permanent basis, railroads would go out of politics because they would have absolutely nothing to gain by political activity. My measure is based on the theory that railroad consolidation is not harmful if properly controlled. I would not only permit, but encourage such consolidation under national charters."

Baroness Rosen's Violets.

Undoubtedly it is pleasant to loiter upon the cushions of a perfumed landau or coupé, and the owner of such a vehicle is happy amid the odor of violets and lavender that comes from the sachet bags she has placed around it. But, the Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, daughter of the Russian Ambassador to this country, has more poetic ideas. She has a charming little coupé at the sides, of which, where another woman would have a mirror, powder puff and hairpins, she has two contrivances which hold water and keep a handful of violets fresh and fragrant. It is a delight to step into this carriage. The Baroness is going to have additional flower stands in the coupé, and will have perfume and color wherever she goes.

The original New England was on the Pacific coast. Francis Drake took possession of the western coast in 1579 and called the country, Nouva Albion (New England) because he thought the white cliffs near Point Reyes resembled the chalk cliffs of Dover.

DON'T BE HANKY-PANKY'D AGAIN.

The HANKY-PANKY Government.



I will drop this egg into the hat which the gentleman has kindly lent me. There is no deception, ladies and gents!

"I am quite sure the gentleman who lent me the hat had no idea what was inside it."

The display was lighted with electricity. The Liberals, who have scored such an astonishing victory, had the advantage in the poster battle. All the mistakes of the seven-year Conservative government furnished them material for cartoons, while Mr. power went through so many dark experiences, notably the Boer War, the fight over the introduction of Chinese labor in South Africa, etc. Stump orators made few references to the tariff question, and then only in flat statements. No such campaign of argument was devoted to the tariff issue.

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