

AN INDIAN WOOING

Portrayal of Pottawattomie Character by Daniel McDonald.

ROMANCE OF THE RED MAN

A Bit of Sentiment from the Life of Chief Simon Pokagon.

Many who may not be familiar with the Indian character may imagine that "love" is not one of the ingredients of his make up. But in most instances such is the case. The big, burly, long, lean, lank, cadaverous specimen of the Indian is as susceptible to the ruling passion as is the most delicate, refined and cultured white man any where to be found. His way of making love is different from the white man's but he "gets there just the same." Simon Pokagon, a full blooded Pottawattomie Indian, the last Chief of his tribe whose reservation is in the vicinity of Holland Michigan, just before his death three years ago, wrote the story of his courtship and marriage in a book entitled, "O-Gi-Maw-Kwa Mit-I-Gwa-Ki" or in plain English, "Queen of the Woods."

He tells in the beautiful primitive language of the Pottawattomies how he accidentally met his "sweet heart," how he popped the question, how she smiled upon him and said "Ae"—yes. He left her for several moons. The night before his return he slept in the woods and listened to the spirit, Manito, give the tradition of the origin of the trailing arbutus. "When he had done," says Pokagon, "the old man slept, and a maiden passed her hand above his head; he began to grow small, the streams of water began to run out of his mouth, and very soon he was a small mass upon the ground, his clothing turned to withered leaves. The maiden moved away through the woods, and over the plain, and all the birds sang to her, and wherever she stepped, and nowhere else, grows our tribal flowers, the trailing arbutus."

After a refreshing night's sleep Pokagon arose and partaking of the rude but well cooked morning meal he started on his way to his sweetheart's—Lonidaw's—home. The sun, though yet unseen, had painted the eastern sky a brilliant red. High in the air were multitudes of wild pigeons sweeping the heavens as far as the eye could reach, moving in a line, like columns of trained soldiers, southward to procure their morning meal. He continues: "All the twigs and branches of the grand old forest were thickly fringed with needed frost, forming a silvery screen through which the sunshine was sprinkled down, shedding the glory in the tree tops on the ground, filling my youthful soul with love for the Divine."

"Stillness reigned almost supreme along the trail I passed, only broken now and then by the woodpecker beating his chiseled bill into some decaying wood in search of food; or some partridge on some prostrate tree, beat his rolling drum to entertain his lady love of early spring. I paused and listened to his oft repeated drumbeats of love, poured forth in military style, and to myself I said, 'Happy lover, no doubts disturb thy trusting heart, while fear and sore distrust are warring in my soul.'

"I reached the wigwam of my bride to be. All was quiet as the morning air. My beating heart was all the sound I heard; that like a bird in a cage, beat the bars that held it fast. While standing before the door a strange feeling held me there in bonds which none but a doubtful lover can ever know, and which no language

"While there I stood, Lonidaw opened wide the door, bidding me come in. The chilling gloom of yesterday had left no impress on her face; but instead the fondest smiles of maidenhood were plainly written there. I thought perhaps the deer in the night returned, but soon I learned that he had not; then well I knew those smiles so sweet and bland were all for me alone."

Now, reader, listen to what happened between these lovers of the forest:

"With mutual hearts we clasped each other round, and sealed again the marriage vow with concert kisses, imparting a thrill of joy so pure that only they who truly love can ever feel and fully understand."

After that, well might Lonidaw, in the language of the poet, say to her stalwart Indian sweetheart:

"You kissed me. My head dropped low on your breast
With a feeling of shelter and infinite rest,
While the holy emotions my tongue dared not speak,
Flashed up in a flame from my heart to my cheek.
Your arms held me fast; oh your arms were so bold,
Heart beat against heart in their passionate hold.
Your glances seemed drawing my soul through my eyes,
As the sun draws the mist from the sea to the skies.
Your lips clung to mine till I prayed in my bliss
They might never unclasp from that rapturous kiss."

DANIEL McDONALD.

Mortgage Exemption Time.

Now is the time to file your mortgage exemption certificates with the county auditor. John Wingate, of the state board tax commissioners, who has been visiting county seats in this part of the state lately, explains the mortgage exemption law as follows:

"Each person who owes a mortgage debt on the 1st of March and desires any exemption must file his own affidavit. Nobody can swear to it but himself. A mortgage given jointly by husband and wife, requires the affidavit of both to obtain a deduction. An administrator can file no mortgage exemption for the estate. Neither can one heir make an affidavit for all the heirs. Firms or partnerships and corporations are not entitled to any deduction upon their mortgage indebtedness. One joint owner cannot make affidavit for the benefit of the other joint owners, it being a personal privilege. A guardian can make an affidavit for his ward. These affidavits must be made out before March 1st and be filed with the county auditor before the 1st of May, showing the mortgage indebtedness on the 1st day of March."

Hendricks and Garn Lose.

The republican central committee has rendered a decision in the chairmanship contest in Marshall county in which it unseats W. G. Hendricks and S. A. Garn, each of whom claimed to have been elected chairman of the county. The committee has ordered that another election be held. Until such time John L. Moorman, of Knox, chairman of the district, will act as chairman of the Marshall county republican committee. He will preside at the meeting which will elect a new chairman.—South Bend Tribune.

Indiana the First.

It is not usually known that the first infant school in America was in Indiana; the first kindergarten in the western world; the first use of the kindergarten as a part of the public school system; the first trade school the first industrial as a part of the school system; the second Pestalozzian school in America; the first public school system for boys and girls equally; the first free school system—all in Indiana. Indiana leads the world in education of the character men-

PRODUCTION OF WINTER EGGS

A Paper Read Before the Union Township Farmers' Institute, on Friday Afternoon, February 23, by Henry Stahl.

In the fall of the year, when the cold north winds begin to blow, and snow flurries fill the air, the farmer suddenly realizes that his hens have gone on a strike. That the ever valuable eggs have ceased to put in an appearance.

A hen lays eggs for the purpose of perpetuating her kind. In their wild state, in the jungles of India, where our domesticated chicken originated, the fowls breed their young only in the spring the same as other wild birds. It is as natural for the four to lay in the spring as it is for the grass to grow or the trees to bloom. Nature teaches her the proper time to hatch her young, that she may rear her brood in warm weather. Civilized man steps in and captures the wild fowl, domesticates it, and after years of changed conditions, so alters the nature of the fowl, that it is possible by proper care, to induce the present domesticated hen to produce eggs the year round.

The object of this paper is to show how eggs in abundance can be secured when prices are highest and profits are largest. To formulate a plan by which every farmer and keeper of a small flock of chickens can always have on hands the much desired winter eggs. For convenience the following plan will be carried out on a basis of fifty fowls. It has been proven again and again by private, as well as public experiments on our government farms, that the hen is at her best during her first laying year. That the best egg producer is the pullet; and as the old fowls generally molt in the autumn, we will be disappointed if we expect a large egg production from the old hens, in the fall and early winter. We must then turn our attention to the young hen.

Chicks from the common laying and utility breeds, such as Leghorns, Wyandottes, and Plymouth Rocks, mature in from five to seven months, and will all have reached the laying age by the first of November if hatched in March and April. The time then, to begin for next winter's egg is now. Get eggs for hatching from the best laying strains possible. We cannot all afford to buy eggs at three to five dollars per setting, but get the best you can. If you cannot do better take eggs from the common speckled hen. It isn't so much in the breed, after all, as in the care they receive. As we said before we will make our calculations on fifty strong, robust pullets, for our next winter's laying pen, and to make sure of having the required number of select fowls, we must bring to maturity about seventy-five pullets, and chicks as they are hatched are usually about half cockrels, it will necessitate the rearing of about one hundred and fifty chickens.

We haven't time in this article to take up the subject of incubation and brooding. It is immaterial whether it is done with hens or incubators and brooders. Getting the chicks early enough may be a difficulty to those not using incubators. We will suppose it is now October and our seventy-five pullets are scattered over the farm premises: roosting on the woodpile, on the garden fence, in the apple trees and where not. They are rapidly reaching maturity and if the fall has been warm you will occasionally find eggs dropped in the yard and laid in out of the way places.

It has been discovered that if a pullet can be brought to the laying age before cold weather, it is easy to keep her at the business all winter. But if winter catches her be-

fore she is ready to lay, it is a difficult matter to get her started. Cold weather checks the sexual development of the fowl, and nature teaches her that snow will not permit the rearing of her young. Then to be sure of our winter eggs, we must have the proper shelter ready for the fowls before the first cold snap.

In going through the country, poultry houses of all descriptions are seen. From store and straw sheds, to expensively built houses, and the most of them come very far from furnishing practical poultry shelter. Some times the straw shed is far superior to the expensive house. Too many farmers think that anything is good enough for the old hen. It is true she doesn't complain, but seems to be always contented. If she cannot do better she will huddle in a corner through the day, and roost on the fence post at night; but she will get even by making you wait until late spring for your eggs, when the price is so low they are profitless.

The question of poultry house construction is one that frequently confronts every poultry raiser, and it is one on which most farmers seem to be poorly enlightened.

The idea to keep in mind in building a winter poultry house for laying hens, is to try to produce spring conditions. To make the hens' surroundings favorable for breeding. She must know nothing about the snow storms and zero weather which are to follow; she must be made to think that the weather is going to stay warm right along; that breeding conditions have come to stay, and the result will be a continuous egg production.

A poultry house producing as nearly as possible the desired conditions, must provide the following essential points: Plenty of room, perfect dryness, warmth, sunshine, good ventilation, but positively no drafts. The first conclusion reached that a house embodying all the above principals will cost so much that it will take all of the fowls' products for years to pay for it. But I will try to describe a laying house that is simple, convenient, practicable, inexpensive and that will come very nearly fulfilling all required conditions. Laying houses built on several different plans are in successful operation on many poultry farms; but I think for the farmer and keeper of a few fowls only, the combination roosting room and scratching shed is the most practicable.

To accommodate our fifty fowls we will make the floor dimensions 12x20 ft., which will give each fowl nearly five sq. ft. floor space. It should face the south and be seven ft. high in front, three and one-half feet high in the rear, with a shed roof of tingt sheeting covered by a good roofing fabric. The ends, north side, and eight feet on the east end of south side can be made of ordinary barn boards, battened; but be sure there are no cracks or knot holes. Put a door in the south east corner in the end, and a window in the south side four feet from the corner and four feet from the ground. The remaining twelve feet on the front should be closed by canvas doors; two light frames each six ft. wide, that will tightly close; this opening should be made and covered with canvass. The frames should be hinged at the top and be made to swing inward and hook to the roof during nice weather. For a distance of eight feet each way from the northeast corner, the inside must be ceiled with matched boards, and a petition of the same length and material extended to

ward the front or south side. This will not only make a warm roosting room but will be proof against drafts. The roosts should be 2x3 or 2x4 stuff flat side up with the edges slightly rounded. Don't use narrow strips for roosts, as they will cause deformed breast bones in the fowls. Place the roosts on a level two feet from the floor; you may think this will bring the chickens too near the roof but here is where many seemingly poultry houses fail. The room is high, the warm air is at the top, and the fowls are roosting below in zero weather; so far the front of the roosting room is entirely open; and with the exceptions of a few nights during the coldest weather it can remain so. A canvass or cheap cloth of any kind should be provided and hung in front of the roosting room during the cold snaps. To insure complete dryness the entire floor should be raised six inches by filling in with sand, gravel or cinders. White wash the whole inside and make it a rule to clean out the roosting room every week. We will find in this inexpensive structure a shelter for our fifty fowls that will meet all requirements very nicely. The canvas front will make it as light as day. It will allow a gradual inflow of fresh air, but in quantities sufficient to cause currents, as is the case when ventilated by an open door or window; the canvas doors are easily raised and hooked to the roof, making an entirely open scratching shed during nice sunny weather. The window in front will allow the sun to penetrate every corner of the roosting room, which is a great help in keeping sanitary conditions.

We are now ready to gather our flock of pullets from their various roosting places and take them to their new home

(Continued next week.)

Brick Renominated.

Congressman A. L. Brick, of South Bend, was nominated for congress by the Thirteenth Indiana congressional convention in Warsaw, Thursday. Congressman Brick was put in nomination by Fred Woodward, of South Bend. Prof. C. O. Merica, of Warsaw, was put in nomination by Judge L. W. Royse. The vote by counties had not proceeded far, when Prof. Merica saw the hopelessness of his case and withdrew his name from the convention and moved that Congressman Brick be nominated by acclamation. The motion prevailed amid the greatest enthusiasm. This will be the fifth consecutive term in congress for Mr. Brick.

Sherrick Found Guilty.

David E. Sherrick, former auditor of the state of Indiana, was on Thursday adjudged guilty of embezzlement by a jury in the criminal court at Indianapolis and next Monday will be sentenced to a term in the penitentiary at Michigan City. The case went to the jury in the evening at 5:15 o'clock when Special Judge J. F. McCullough completed his charge to the jury. He advised the jury that the penalty for the crimes charged is a term not less than two nor more than twenty-one years in the state prison, to which may be added a fine of not to exceed double the amount of money stolen or embezzled. Sherrick was convicted on Thursday, now watch for the day of his pardon.

Fish stories are making their appearance in the newspapers. Winona starts out with a 39 pound carp, Maxinkuckee will be heard from later.

Thomas Houghton bought the Louis Neidlinger farm, located between Burr Oak and Hibbard.

Simon Hatton bought the S. E. Medbourn farm near Zion church.

William Matthews of Plymouth

CULVER NEWS GRIST

Happenings of Interest During the Past Seven Days.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Gathered From Many Sources for Readers of The Citizen.

Oliver Goss transacted business at Bremen, Monday.

D. B. Young transacted business at Plymouth Friday.

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

T. E. Slattery made a business trip to South Bend last Thursday.

The personal property sold by W. E. Hand at public auction last Thursday brought over \$1800.

Mr. Fisher, the newly appointed marshal was kept busy cleaning the cross walks during the past week.

Mr. Young disposed of his property in the south part of town, formerly the John Matthews property.

Miss Clara Stahl entertained a few friends at her home on Friday evening. The occasion being the anniversary of her birthday.

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

Samuel Easterday, Dr. Parker, Dr. Wiseman, Charles Hayes and George Spangler attended the district convention at Warsaw last Thursday.

At W. E. Hand's sale last Thursday, seven bronze turkeys were sold for \$5.60 or \$7.90 apiece. They were bought by J. D. Martin.

It is said that New York stationers are now displaying the latest thing in marriage licenses—with divorce coupons attached to be clipped off as desired.

A few of the Northern Indiana papers devote much of their time and attention to discussing inter-urban lines but so far everything has been put on paper.

Clyde Walter came home last Friday from Kansas City, where he is taking a course in a Veterinary College. He will remain in Culver during the summer.

Mr. Wise who has been the most inquisitive man about town has about completed the assessment of personal property in Culver. The result will show a large increase over last year.

Nathaniel Gandy has a miniature sugar camp on his lot. So far he has harvested, boiled down or cribbed about one-half gallon of fine maple syrup, and the end is not yet in sight.

The committee appointed by the congregation of the Reformed church to investigate the ability and advisability of rebuilding the church, are meeting with extraordinary encouragement, and a modern structure may be built during the coming summer.

The home of Samuel Green and practically all its contents were destroyed by fire last Wednesday. No insurance. Mr. Green had the misfortune of breaking a leg several months ago, and is not able to work. Charitably inclined people should offer a helping hand.

The Kankakee marshes are full of wild ducks, which are arriving on the marshes by thousands. Hundreds are having great sport. Many are killing the limit every day. The Indiana law limits the bag for one day's shooting for one man to twenty-four ducks. The open season for ducks is from Sept. 1 to April 15 following. Residents of the state are not allowed to ship the birds out of the state, but non-residents may take out twenty-four if carried openly. The fee for non-resident license to hunt in this state is \$15.50.

THE COLONEL'S WIFE

BY
WARREN EDWARDS
AUTHOR OF "THE DISPATCH READER," ETC.
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CHAPTER VI—Continued.

It dawned upon John's mind that his escape must have been discovered, and the overseer sent out by Squire Granger to arouse any neighboring camp, that searching parties might scour the neighborhood.

Perhaps the man shrewdly suspected that John would return to the scene of his capture, divining that he had some object in visiting the deserted mansion of old Fletcher Ridgeway.

Men were soon scouring the gardens and passing among the trees. They entered into the spirit of the game with great zest, joking and laughing as they thrust bayonet or sword into each and every clump of bushes in a reckless manner, not at all conducive to the peace of mind of the man for whom they were searching.

It was too late for John to retreat, since his movements must be seen. He realized the desperation of his position, and the probable fate that awaited him upon discovery.

There was a slender chance that he might reach the house. A fringe of trees offered slight encouragement in this line, and he immediately endeavored to make the most of the opportunity.

In order to further the deception John secured a three-foot splinter of wood, and with this he made sundry savage thrusts into bushes, and showed considerable enthusiasm in the hunt for the hiding Yankee.

All seemed to be going well and he had almost reached the house undisturbed when an accident occurred that was not down on the bills, and upset his plans.

Not seeing a trooper crawling under some bushes, John made a jab with his pointed stick. There followed a shout of rage, and a human cyclone descended upon him, with arms flying like flails and a bellowing voice demanding satisfaction.

John was disgusted, seeing discovery in this incident. He might still have fled, but that was not according

to his disposition. So he met his adversary face to face, and a furious hand-to-hand struggle ensued.

Attracted by the row others came hurrying up, and it was speedily discovered that the trooper's adversary, the man who fought with the skill of a professional boxer, was an utter stranger.

"Surround them both—by my life we've cornered the fox," shouted the major, and John caught more than ordinary satisfaction in his strident tones.

Thus he soon found himself again a prisoner and roughly handled.

"To the fire with him. I am curious to see this Yankee spy who has in one night run across my path and blackened my chances for future happiness," said the major, and John could only dimly guess what it all meant, though his mind at once reverted to Mollie.

"Do you identify him, Peters?" demanded the officer, as the overseer bent forward and peered into the face of the prisoner.

"Positively—it's the same critter, major."

"That's bad—for him. I'm afraid Mollie will be wife and widow in one night. Here comes Crockett. We'll have his opinion in the matter, and then organize a drum-head court. These unpleasant features of war are best done as quickly as possible.

John caught the name and no longer wondered at the lights in the house. Crockett Ridgeway was a cousin of his. They had not met since boys together, but there had never been much love lost between them.

He shut his teeth hard and waited for what new developments the case would show. A short consultation ensued among the Confederate officers. John, with his hands bound and a guard on either side, appeared to take little interest in the proceedings until he was again brought forward to the fire, and found several pairs of keen eyes upon him.

"Your name is John Emmett?" was asked.

"That is true."

"A Federal colonel doing duty as a spy?"

"I am an officer in the Union army, but deny the last part of your accusation."

"Then why are you here?"

"I have nothing to say," retorted John.

"My dear fellow, believe me, I am sorry to find you in such a trap," remarked Crockett.

"But you voted with the rest," said John, quickly.

"It would have made no difference—the majority was against you and—" looking around cautiously—"I had an object in making them believe we were old-time foes."

His words and manner might have deceived some men, and aroused hopes that would never be fulfilled; but Colonel John remembered this cousin of old, remembered that he never acted without some deep motive back of it. Hence, he maintained his cool manner.

"Then you really take an interest in my welfare? It pleases me to know it, Crockett."

"We are of the same blood. I should be sorry to have a Ridgeway hung, and here on the old grounds of all places in the world."

"That is encouraging. Can you do anything to prevent the little ceremony?"

"It is in my power to effect your escape."

"Ah, that is generous. I have wronged you in my mind, my dear fellow."

"Wait. I confess there is a motive in this. I know what brought you here to-night."

"The device you do," returned the other with a start, as the truth flashed upon him, and he remembered that lights had recently been moving from room to room in the house.

"Believing that this house might be burned when Atlanta falls into Sherman's hands, as it will to-morrow, you have come here to secure certain papers that were secreted somewhere in the old building years ago."

John made no answer.

"Your silence tells me I am on the right track. Now listen to my proposition. Tell me where I can find that packet, which is as valuable to me as to you, and I swear on my honor as a gentleman and a Confederate officer to manage your escape before morning."

"Give me time to think it over."

"Just five minutes, no more. I shall not approach you again on the subject. If you refuse you know the penalty. At any rate, I believe I can yet find

what I want without your assistance." He stood, holding his watch in his hand.

Already John had decided that it was folly to think of putting any confidence in this man, whom he knew of old.

Besides, another thing helped him to decide. As his eyes ranged over the bushes he caught a fleeting glimpse of a head that was momentarily raised and then as speedily dropped out of sight, not before he had recognized the homely features of Sergeant Shanks.

"The time is up, cousin," said Crockett.

"I have nothing to say," remarked John, calmly.

The other looked at him closely.

"You are a fool, John Ridgeway. Well, have your own way, and stretch hemp," with which he turned upon his heel and walked off.

Time passed on.

Once more the lights were flashing about the windows of the old mansion, for Crockett, inspired with new zeal after his interview with his cousin, had again entered upon a search for the missing packet.

More than once John glanced that way, a little uneasy lest the other might by a turn of fortune discover the loose stone in the hearth.

Thus he waited, having confidence in the ability of the sergeant to accomplish something, for the other was an old campaigner.

The night was nearing its end, and presently in the east would come the blush of early morn. Already the mocking bird's twitter could be heard among the trees heralding the coming of the day, when Major Worden arose and called to one of his men.

"Fetch the rope, Bob. This is an unpleasant duty, but soldiers must get accustomed to such things. One the less Yankee to enter Atlanta counts for something anyhow. Serves him right for coming here. Now to rid myself of a rival and Mollie of a husband."

Bob evidently knew where to find the rope, for he soon appeared with it in his hands. A limb belonging to a monster live oak close to the fire offered a fine opportunity, and the same Bob proceeded to cast the rope over it, which feat was accomplished after a few ineffectual tosses.

"Let me make the loop," said the major, eager to have a hand in the execution, for somehow he had taken a sudden hatred for this Federal soldier, whom destiny had thrown across his path.

Jealousy is a demon that reckons little of consequences, when the flame has been once aroused, and this was the true cause of Worden's hatred.

"Bring the prisoner," came the next order.

Several men started forward to obey. Then came a sudden shout.

Major Worden, guessing that something was wrong, sprang in the direction from whence the cry came. He saw his men gathered around a bound and gagged figure, but to his amazement and chagrin, instead of recognizing the man doomed to die at dawn, he found himself looking upon the guard who had been left to watch the other.

Colonel John was gone!

The guard being released was immediately overwhelmed with questions, but could tell little about it all. He had received a sudden severe blow on the head, caught a glimpse of a gaunt face bending over him, and felt rough hands laid on his person when unconsciousness relieved him of his senses.

Confusion ensued, but the search was fruitless. Having had plenty of time in which to make their escape the fugitives were now far away, perhaps within the Union lines.

Major Worden could only gnash his teeth with rage, and renew his oath to make the charming Mollie a widow should the opportunity ever come within his reach again.

(To be continued.)

MEMORY FOR ONCE AT FAULT.

When James G. Blaine Disappointed Ardent Admirer.

Edward Standwood's new biography of James G. Blaine says: "The few glimpses we get of him at this, the schoolboy, period of his life not only suggest the future politician; they show in something like maturity the traits for which he was afterward famous. He knew every boy in school by name. Perhaps there was no accomplishment which more endeared him to casual acquaintances of the first meeting.

"His reputation in this respect sometimes led people to expect too much," the same account continues. "He himself related that he was accosted at a town in Ohio, after one of his meetings, in the traveling canvass of 1884, by a man who referred to his memory for faces, and asked if Mr. Blaine remembered him.

"Evidently Mr. Blaine did not, but before his tongue made the confession already apparent on his face, the man said, with unconcealed disappointment: 'Why, I was in the crowd at the station when you passed through here in 1876, and stood right before you.'"

That White Blacking.

Controller Grout believes there is an English bull as well as an Irish bull. This summer while in the Isle of Wight he encountered a specimen of the former. One morning he rang for his servant to ask why his white buckskin shoes, which he had put outside his door the night before for a alpine blanching, had not been brought back.

"Well, you see, sir," said boots "these shoes are white, and I had no blacking that would do for them with not sending out for it."—New York Times.

FARM, ORCHARD & GARDEN



GROWING FEED AND FERTILITY.

The two-fold problem confronting many farmers is, how to maintain the fertility of the soil while growing crops that are to be sold and removed from the farm, and how to grow on the farm substitutes for the expensive protein feeds now so generally purchased by dairymen and stock feeders.

The air is a great storehouse of nitrogen and vast amounts of potash and phosphoric acid. If we can trap or coax the nitrogen from the air and unlock the other ingredients from the soil and unite them in living plants, we can grow crops cheaply, and reduce the cost of farm, stock and dairy products and largely increase our profits. While scientists are devising some means to combine the nitrogen of the air with some other substance that will make it available for agricultural purposes, the best we can do is to study with care the leguminous plants that we now know do actually draw a part of their nitrogen from the air and store it for use in their roots, stems, leaves and seeds.

These plants, clovers, beans, peas, etc., furnish for stock what we call protein, a nitrogenous substance, necessary for the making of lean meat, milk and eggs, that are always salable farm products. The entire plants, or their roots decaying in the soil, add to it a considerable amount of the valuable plant food we call nitrogen, and leave it in a comparatively stable form. Even if a part of this nitrogen has been obtained from what was already in the soil, the legumes have brought it up from below by their long roots, or have collected it from near the surface, where it was going to waste. In other words, they have trapped some from the air and gathered the wastes and have put it into a form available for the crop that follows.

It is also characteristic of these plants that they leave the soil in a mellow and friable state favorable to the growth of other crops. We feel sure from the experience we have had that it will be profitable for many of our readers to experiment this year on their own account, to learn how they can make some of the lesser known legumes profitable in their farming.

Particular attention is called here to the soy or soja bean, one of the least known of the legume family of plants.

It comes to us from Japan, and has been tested in a limited way by a few persons here and there. Five years ago at the Kansas Experiment station several fields aggregating sixty acres were planted with very satisfactory results in every instance.

In feeding the beans they take the place of linseed meal or gluten meal. They surpass linseed meal in the percentage of protein and fat. In the bean meal there is 36.8 per cent of protein and 16.2 per cent of fat; in linseed meal 33.2 per cent and 3 per cent. Comparing soy bean hay and dry corn fodder, the former has 15.4 per cent of protein and 5.2 per cent of fat, while the latter has 3.8 per cent and 1.1 per cent. The green beans are also twice as rich in these respects as green corn. Thus it appears they afford a convenient feed for balancing the corn crop to make it a suitable ration for growing or fattening stock and for making milk.

Because a firm sends out fine stationery, soliciting shipments of produce to be sold on commission, it does not mean that it is reliable. Scores of farmers have been robbed by swindlers who use engraved bill and letter heads. Look out for all such. Deal only with men who are reliable, even if they do not make quite so big promises as the fancy letterhead men.

SHEEP.

If your sheep run in the same yard that the cows must occupy part of the day, have an adjoining lot into which you can let them run while the cows are out. This will keep them from being chased and perhaps fatally injured by the cows.

Do you look for early lambs? Then be sure to give the ewes good warm quarters every night from this on. If anything is discouraging it is to go out and find nice lambs chilled to death.

Talk much with your sheep when among them. They should know your voice every time they hear it; and it is well worth while, too, to speak in a kindly tone every time.

Sheep should wear their bells in winter as well as in the summer. In fact, dogs are fully as apt to get among them when huddled in a yard as when in an open field.

Sort out the little potatoes and give them to the sheep as a change of ration. Watch them eat these, and rest assured that you are putting dollars into your own pocket while the sheep are putting down the potatoes.

Clover is splendid feed for sheep in winter. It is rich and sweet—provided it was properly cured. Musky clover is worse than good clean timothy.

When you clean the leavings from the cows' mangers, take it out and put it in the rack for the sheep to look over. You will be surprised to see how much of it they will eat up clean.

PRUNING MAXIMS.

Prof. Hutt of the Utah Experiment station gives in bulletin 83 some wise maxims on pruning, as follows:

1. Start the tree right.
2. Do not cut out large limbs.
3. Keep your tools sharp.
4. Never prune in frosty weather.
5. Frost-bitten wounds are slow to heal.
6. Never leave stubs in cutting off limbs.
7. Prune annually, but never heavily.
8. Wounds heal most rapidly in spring.
9. Heavy pruning conduces to wood growth.
10. Never use a hatchet for removing suckers.
11. Avoid injuring the cambium in any way.
12. Don't leave your pruning to the hired man.
13. The more you understand trees the better you will prune them.
14. A severe heading-back will renew the tops of old peach trees.
15. In transplanting be careful of the root-hairs.
16. In transplanting cut back top and root.
17. Do not head trees so low as to interfere with cultivation.
18. Drastic pruning strikes at the vitality of the tree.
19. Do not start all main limbs at the same height.
20. Keep the tree free of suckers.
21. Summer pruning induces fruitfulness.
22. Torn wounds are generally fatal.
23. Paint over the larger wounds.
24. Trees are delicate structures and require careful handling.
25. A heavy pruning is always followed by a heavy growth of suckers.
26. Never slit the bark, bore holes, or drive nails into trees.
27. Never allow stock to prune your trees.
28. Unpruned, uncultivated orchards are not money-makers.
29. The orchard is not a profitable source of firewood.
30. Blackberries and black raspberries should always be tipped back in summer.
31. Prune gooseberries and currants by the renewal of rotation system.
32. Do not decapitate shade trees.
33. Never prune evergreens.

How marvelously has this catalogue making grown since thirty years. At that time there was scarcely a catalogue that had more than half a dozen illustrations, and they were, as a rule, wood cuts so crudely done as to be almost unrecognizable, unless they were labeled—and as to colors, they were scarcely thought of. Today many of the catalogues contain more sound information than many books which have been written on the same subjects, but a few years since. They are virtually text books in gardening. As a rule the information is condensed and so balled down as to be readily understood. And all these catalogues may be had for the asking. A postal card is all that is necessary in most cases to obtain them. Write now for them, get them, and read them from cover to cover. Be careful to read and note down what is said about the new flowers, the new vegetables, and the new fruits.

Why He Failed With Hogs.

Because he bred from worn-out stock.

Because he failed to provide ample range for the sows.

Because the pigs lacked vigor.

Because he had some litters arrive early in the winter.

Because he did not attempt to provide natural conditions for his pigs.

Because his sows furnished scanty nourishment for their offspring.

Because his pigs took the scours from sleeping in cold, damp beds.

Because he did not know that the pig's stomach is small and needs constant replenishing.

Because he did not know his pigs ate their heads off during the winter.

Because he did not know that seventy per cent of the pig's live weight is water.

Because he did not get the pigs out of the nest and compel them to exercise some every day.

Because he did not go after the vermin until the pigs were completely lousy.

Because he cut away all his woods, and was glad he had no trees to contend with.

Because he never thought that the disease-proof "razorback" lives mostly in the woods.

Because he boasted that his hogs could be grown on less water than any others in the neighborhood.

Because he could not understand why half a dozen of his best pigs perished from sunstroke.

Wood ashes or soot sifted over young radishes that have just put forth their first leaves, protect them from the ravages of the fly whose larvae cause wormy radishes later on.

RENOVATE THE OLD ORCHARD.

Prof. John Craig says: There are many old and some middle-aged orchards, once profitable, but now sources of loss. At the same time, there are men in this state who are investing labor and capital in renovating such orchards, and find it a paying business. Will it not pay some of us who have land occupied by neglected and unproductive apple trees to give them another and a fair chance? Let me outline a course of treatment for such trees for this season.

1. The trees need pruning. This should be done at once. First, take out all the dead, diseased and interfering branches; remove all suckers and sprouts from the bases and trunks of the trees. Second, scrape off the roughest of the old bark with an old hoe or other suitable tool, being careful not to injure or expose the live parts beneath.

2. The trees need spraying. The first spray should be given before the buds burst. Use Bordeaux mixture. Consult spray calendar. Continue the spraying as directed.

3. The trees need tillage. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized. This may be accomplished, if the soil is not tough, by using a springtooth harrow or disc harrow. If soil is tough, and dense, turn it over with a plow and work down fine with a harrow. Plow away from trees, and as shallow as plowable near them. Till at least once in ten days up to the middle of July.

4. The trees need fertilizing. Fertilizers may be furnished through green manures. During the last half of July, harrow and drill cow peas (Whippoorwill or Blackeye) at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre. If drilling is impracticable, broadcast, rolling the ground afterwards. The interest in the experiment may be increased by using different cover crops; for instance, cow peas on one part, Canada peas on another, and crimson clover on a third.

5. Record your observations. In order to obtain an accurate idea of the value of the experiment, a profit-and-loss account should be kept. Charge the field with cost of labor and materials used, and credit it with the returns. An immediate response in the way of a crop of fruit should not be expected—this should come the second year—but the trees will, in the meantime, take on renewed vigor and appearance of health.

The mangold wurtzel beet is a "dandy" for stock feed. Try a small patch for your milk cows, and you'll keep it up. The seed should be planted as soon as the soil can be gotten into good condition. Plant in drills 20 to 30 inches apart, dropping from 12 to 20 seeds to the foot. This will require from 10 to 15 pounds of seed to the acre. As soon as the young plants have started sufficiently to make the rows visible, they should be cultivated, and should receive constant attention so as to keep the surface soil loose and destroy the starting weeds. When the beets are about two or three inches high they should be thinned out so as to stand six to ten inches apart in the row, and cultivation should be discontinued as soon as the roots have commenced to form.

GROWING ASPARAGUS.

A grower of asparagus writes: First of all, I have to say that, if I had a piece of warm, sandy, well-drained loam available for the purpose, I would think the best time to start an asparagus patch is now, at once, without more delay than necessary to secure a lot of good plants, after the spring growth starts. Usually I would prefer to grow my own plants, and grow them in good, rich loam, and properly pushed and thinned in order to get good, large, one-year-old plants, which I think are far better than the average run of two-year-old plants that one can buy.

I make the ground very rich; in fact, it cannot be made too rich. I give each plant plenty of room, not less than a dozen square feet. I plant them deep, so a shallow running plow will not injure the crown.

To renew an old plantation, plow it over shallow, applying manure or any good commercial vegetable or potato manure containing a good percentage of potash. Any of our standard varieties may be used.

Painot seems more reliable than others to resist the rust attacks. Columbia Mammoth White is good, and Conover's Colossal one which can be depended on.

If you wish to raise your own plants next year, sow the seed thinly in drills, the drills being a foot or fourteen inches apart, by hand or with the garden drill. Do this early in the spring, while the ground is yet quite moist. The seeds are large and hard and require a good deal of moisture to germinate.

In a dry time the seed may be soaked for a few hours in hot water. It will then sprout much more promptly. Chipping a corner of the hard shell off each seed will serve to hasten the process of germination.—Ed.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

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

FRANK M. PARKER, Trustee.

NICKEL PLATE

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

Best read down. All Nickel Plate Trains Daily. West: read up.

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A MATTER OF HEALTH



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Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE
 A Cream of Tartar Powder,
 free from alum or phos-
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THE CULVER CITIZEN

J. H. KOONTZ & SON, Publishers.
 Entered at the postoffice at Culver, Indiana,
 as second-class mail matter.

CULVER, INDIANA, MARCH 22, 1906.

CULVER MARKETS.

(Corrected March 21.)

Eggs.....	.12
Butter.....	.18
Chickens.....	.09
Roosters.....	.04
Spring chickens, per lb.	.08
Lard.....	.09
Wheat.....	.76
Oats.....	.26
Corn per bu.....	.36
Rye per bu.....	.58
Clover seed, per bu.....	@6.50
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.

Miss Minnie Shilling visited friends at Logansport over Sunday.

Arthur Morris has erected the frame for his new house on Lake Street.

It is said that some 20 new buildings will be built in Culver this spring.

Charles Asper is building a residence in the west part of town. The frame is up.

Mrs. Julia Garn, who visited at Marshall, Ill., during the winter came home Friday.

Miss Esta Cromley who is attending a school of music at Ft. Wayne is at home on vacation.

Miss Bessie Medbourn and Lucretia Rea, who are attending DePauw University are home on a vacation.

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

The Independent has added 26 subscribers this week without solicitation. We take this as a manifestation of approval of the policy of the paper on a matter that is of great importance to the community.—[Plymouth Independent.

Hon. Daniel McDonald will write a history of Marshall county for the D. F. Bowen Co., of Indianapolis. It will require about six months to complete the work. Mr. McDonald has made the history of Marshall county including the Indian tribes that inhabited this section a study for many years and is considered to be the best authority we have on anything that pertains to the Indians, or early settlement of the county.

Most people are aware that Texas is the largest state in the union, but few know that it has more timber than Michigan, more iron than Alabama, more marble than Vermont, more fruit land than California, more tobacco land than Virginia, more oil land than Ohio and more grape land than all the rest of the republic. In short, the resources of the Lone Star state are practically unlimited and its vastness presents an open door for

Lake Maxinkuckee is clear of ice.

Come to The Citizen office for those sale bill you will need.

Mrs. J. O. Ferrier is visiting her sister and family at Paoli, Kan.

Daniel Easterday transacted business at Plymouth Thursday.

J. O. Ferrier transacted business at Lakeville and South Bend Wednesday.

Samuel Buswell is building a large barn on his property in west Culver.

Mrs. Elvora Asper went to Chicago Tuesday to buy her stock of millinery.

Lost—A new endgate to a wagon box. The finder will please leave it at this office.

Chester Zechiel attended the students' convention at Nashville, Tenn., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis visited Mr. Finley Johnson and family at Monterey last Sunday.

Mr. Replogle, of the Cash Hardware is here making preparations to move his family to Culver.

From this date until further notice the J. P. Shambaugh bakery will sell seven loaves of bread for 25 cents.

Mrs. David-Joseph has been on the sick list for a few days with stomach trouble and grip but is better at this writing.

George Davis received a letter from his cousin near Rector, Ark., saying they have their garden made and are plowing for corn and cotton.

Monton Foss took his mother to Winamac Sunday, where she will visit for a week, after which she will go to her son, Harold, in North Dakota, for the summer.

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.

Preaching services at the Christian church beginning Monday evening, March 26, at 7.30 P. M., and continuing each evening during the week. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Pennsylvania Lines Excursions to Indianapolis, March 26th, 27th and 28th, account Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite meeting. Tickets sold to all applicants. Consult Pennsylvania Lines agent for details.

Rev. S. E. Klopfenstein, of Culver, Indiana, brother of John Klopfenstein of our church, spent several days visiting and recuperating in this city. He occupied the pulpit of Trinity on Sunday evening, February 18th, preaching a very acceptable sermon.—[Reformed Messenger, of Canton, O.

Sleighting is fairly good and many of our people avail themselves of the opportunity of having at least one sleigh ride this winter. A sled load of ladies from town attended a meeting of the Guild at the residence of Mrs. Ralston, on the east side of the lake and some of the young people had a sleighing party, Tuesday evening.

BURR OAK

G. A. Maxey, Correspondent.

Miss Maude Maxey Sundayed at home.

A. F. Wilhelm was a Plymouth visitor Tuesday.

Miss Stella Burns will return to North Dakota next Tuesday.

Preaching at the Church of God next Sunday evening at usual hour.

Mike Kelley, of South Bend, took dinner with P. F. McCrory last Wednesday.

Mrs. Bortha McCrory who has been visiting in Manchester returned home last week.

Miss Emma McCrory, of Hubbard, Iowa, visited her cousin, P. F. McCrory, a few days last week.

Quite a number attended "East Lynn" at Argos Saturday night, and pronounce the play a splendid affair.

Mrs. Maxey and son Howard, visited Mrs. Clemens and Jordon, west of Knox, Sunday, Monday

COURT HOUSE NOTES

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

MATTERS IN CIRCUIT COURT

Commissioners' Court Proceedings and Marriage Licenses.

This is the last week of the February term of the Marshall Circuit Court. May term commences on May 7th, 1906, and will last four weeks.

Application has been made for the committal of Charley Fortune to the hospital for the insane at Logansport, Ind.

Laura D. Payne has filed her complaint against Larkin S. Payne for divorce.

Letters of administration were issued to Lida B. Stevens on the estate of George D. Stevens, deceased.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses have been issued:

Jay L. Rhore and Erma O. Espich; Newton E. Elkins and Sarah L. Shaffer; John Henry Ecker and Viola D. Baker.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

James A. Romig was granted a divorce from Tabitha E. Romig.

Leona Dennison dismissed her divorce suit against Fernon Dennison.

Lou Olive Vanvactor was granted a divorce from William Tyner Vanvactor and care and custody of child, Grace Vanvactor.

Lillie M. Hayes was granted a divorce from John V. Hayes and name changed to Lillie M. Stroup.

George Wolford plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday and was fined \$10.00 and costs.

Case of State of Indiana against James R. Vinnedge for provoke, defendant paid the costs in the Justice Court and the same was dismissed.

Michael B. Zehner and Benjamin Zehner each plead guilty in the case of the State of Indiana against them for pointing and aiming a gun and were each fined \$1 and costs.

To Aid Search for Lost Boy.

Mr. F. Waldo Hargrave, of Jasonville, Ind., has written a song entitled "The Lost Child," the proceeds of which will be given to help find the Byers boy. Mr. Hargrave is a poet of some note, having written many fine poems, few of which have been published, however, for Mr. Hargrave does not write poetry for the income which it would bring him. His friends urged him to write a song about the lost child and he consented to do so on condition that the proceeds be given to aid in the search for little Richmond Byers. The words and music of this song are sentimental and fit the occasion exactly.

Readers of the Citizen will soon be able to buy this song of their music dealer at 25c per copy, and in this way contribute something to a good cause, and at the same time obtain a desirable piece of music.

Many people have contributed to the fund which was started by the newspapers over the State and considerable money has been raised in this way.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Maxwell, presiding elder of the South Bend district Methodist Episcopal church, died at St. Vincent's hospital at Indianapolis, Saturday morning, as result of an operation for obstruction of the bladder. The elder had been in poor health for some time. This, with his advanced age, 65 years, made an operation extremely hazardous. Elder Maxwell has many friends in this vicinity who will be grieved to hear of his death.

From March 20th May 10th it will be unlawful to fish with a hook and line in any inland lake in the state. It is lawful however, to fish with hook and line in any

One On the Bishop.

Bishop William Crosswell Doane of Albany, recently entertained J. Pierpont Morgan at Northeast Harbor.

Bishop Doane was at one time rector of an Episcopal church in Hartford, and the services at this church Mark Twain would occasionally attend. Twain one Sunday, played a joke upon the rector.

"Dr. Doane," he said, at the end of the service, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it."

"You have not," said Dr. Doane.

"I have so," said the humorist.

"Well, send that book to me; I'd like to see it."

"I'll send it," Twain replied. And he sent the next morning an unabridged dictionary to the rector.

Travel "For Fun."

Great expectation seems to center around the result in Ohio of the recently enacted two cent rate law, reducing passenger fares from a three to two cent per mile basis. It is anticipated that the result of the reduction in rates will perceptibly increase the number of persons traveling. In fact, under the new conditions, in future a solitary passenger will be looked upon with suspicion and shunned selfishness, at least. "Anticipating the rush" the Nickel Plate Road will provide ample facilities for entertaining and properly providing for its patrons who spend their summer outings at the numerous places of entertainment located on the south shore of Lake Erie. For full information write or call on any agent or address C. A. Melin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind. apr14

EXCHANGE BANK

Insured Against Burglary
 Does a General Banking Business
 Makes Loans
 Receives Money on Deposit
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All kinds of Choice Bakery Goods.

Parties and Weddings supplied on short notice. Give us a trial.

H. A. ROCKHILL
 (Successor to Wm. Klapp)
Livery & Feed Stable
 Good Higs at Reasonable Rates
WILL MEET ALL TRAINS
 Culver Academy driving a specialty.
Barn at Hibbard, Indiana

SENT FREE

A handsome illustrated map and booklet showing the location of Gold Mines that have produced more than

\$200,000,000

and other valuable information about the San Juan Gold Mining country, the richest gold field in the world. Write to

JACKSON ORR,
 Barclay Block, Denver, Colorado.

ECZEMA sufferers cured with "Hermit" Salve, who have been advised that no other salve can be used. Write for free trial.

XXXX

Condition Powders

For Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.
 The Best Condition Powders on the market.

Absolutely pure and free from poisons and all other injurious ingredients.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

There are a great many kinds of stock foods on the market, all claiming to be the best. We are not selling a stock food—the best foods are hay, corn, oats and other grains. We sell a Condition Powder to keep stock and poultry healthy; to cleanse their blood and condition their digestive organs. So do not be misled by buying something "just as good." Buy none but XXXX CONDITION POWDERS. "Quality—Not Quantity"

GIVE THEM A TRIAL

The Culver Cash Hardware Company
 Goss & Replogle, Proprietors of Culver, Indiana



Ederheimer Stein & Co.
 Makers Chicago

The Culver Clothing House

THE largest and most complete assorted stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Our Hat and Furnishing Goods departments are complete in every respect. Come in and see us.

Mitchell & Stabenow
 Proprietors : : Culver, Ind.

PUBLIC SALE!

Having sold my farm and decided to move away, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my late home, seven miles southwest of Plymouth, two miles north of Hibbard and 2 miles southwest of Twin Lake station, on what is known as the old Platt farm, on

Tuesday, March 27, 1906

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following personal property:

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES—One bay mare 14 years old, weight about 1200, with colt four months old at side and bred to Rich Brown; 1 farm horse, weight about 1400 pounds.

"THELMA"—Bay mare, 15½ hands high, weight about 1000; sired by Dan Patch, 1:55½, the fastest harness horse in the world. Thelma will be 5 years old the first day of Nov., 1906, and is sound and without blemish, a good disposition and a nice driver.

"VULCAN"—Bay gelding; will be 3 years old the 1st day of June, 1906; sired by Messner; Messner was sired by Allerton and is a half brother to Dan Patch.

SEVEN HEAD OF CATTLE—Four Steers, from 1 to 3 years old; three heifers, will be two years old in spring.

FIVE HEAD OF HOGS—One white Sow, weight about 350lbs, and four Shoats, weight about 100 lbs or more.

IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS ETC.—One narrow-tired wagon, 1 break cart, 1 road cart, 1 roller drill, 40 rods 28-in. woven wire fence, 1 Oliver 40 X Plow, new; 1 two-sec. lever Harrow, new; 1 two-horse tongueless Cultivator, new; 1 road cart, 1 speeding cart, 1 one-horse 14-tooth harrow Cultivator, new; 1 mowing Scythe, 1 crosscut Saw, 1 one-man Saw, 1 hog and hay rack, combined, 1 LaPorte Fanning Mill, good as new; 1 gravel bed, 1 mud boat, 2 post-hole diggers, 2 buck saws, Wheelbarrow, Grindstone, Axes, Mattox, Pick, Shovels, Spades, Log Chains and many other articles.

2500 White Cedar Shingles, some Fence Posts.

GRAIN AND HAY.—About 400 bushels of Corn in crib; about 7 tons of Hay in mow; Oats in bin; Cornfodder.

HARNESS.—One set chain work Harness; 2 sets single Buggy Harness; one Saddle.

LUMBER.—About 1000 ft new Lumber—pine and hemlock of various dimensions.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—One Cook Stove; 1 heating Stove; all kinds of Cooking Utensils and Kitchen Furniture; 3 Bedsteads; 1 Dresser; 1 Cupboard; 1 Safe; about 5 bu. Beans; Potatoes; Cedar Barrels; 1 Shepherd Pup four months old.

BOOKS.—About 50 Books, comprising Chambers' Encyclopaedia, 10 vols; Macaulay's History of England, 4 vol; and books of Travel, History, Biography, Poetry and Prose by standard authors.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$5, cash in hand. All sums of \$5 and over a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved freehold security, without interest if paid when due; if not so paid, 8 per cent interest will be charged from date of sale, waiving valuation and appraisal laws. On all sums of \$5 and over a discount of 5 per cent will be given for cash. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

W. B. KIRKPATRICK

MONROE STEINER, Auctioneer.

PILES the sufferer who thinks this disease incurable has never tried that peculiar "Hermit" Salve. A trial

PILES and "Hermit" Salve are incompatible. The disease must leave when you use "Hermit" Salve. Book free.

THE CULVER CITIZEN.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

CULVER, IND., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1906.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

EIGHTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN HONOR OF MISS ANTHONY.

Protest Against Laws Which Allow Mothers Small Protection Over Children - Plea for Exercises of Corrective Ballot.

It is a rare occurrence when noted men of the country gather together to do honor to a woman who has worked and striven for a cause to which many of them are antagonistic. Yet this was the case a week or two ago when statesmen, political leaders, jurists, and literary lights joined in paying homage to Miss Susan B. Anthony, the great woman suffragist, on the occasion of her eighty-sixth birthday.

This meeting was held in Washington, D. C., in February, Miss Anthony, of course, being present to listen to the addresses and words of felicity. She had just come from a convention of woman suffragists in Baltimore. Among the letters of congratulation read was one from President Roosevelt which said:

"Let me join in congratulating Miss Susan B. Anthony on the occasion of her eighty-sixth birthday and extend my best wishes to her upon her continued good health."

In reply to the numerous congratulations, Miss Anthony, owing to a severe cold, confined her remarks to these few words:

"I wish the men would do something besides extend congratulations. I have asked President Roosevelt to push the matter of a constitutional amendment allowing suffrage to women by a recommendation to Congress. I would rather have him say a word to Congress for the cause than to praise me endlessly."

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, a prominent woman leader, presided over the meeting, introducing the speakers, and incidentally poking much fun at the members of the sterner sex. She said that any man who accepts a post of especial learning immediately dons a gown. It was true of college professors, of graduates, of men who sat upon the Supreme Bench, that the gown is a symbol of wisdom.

Over One Hundred Woman Leaders.

In connection with this celebration of Miss Anthony's birthday, one hundred and fifty advocates of woman suffrage swooped down on the Members of Congress and hurled at the Statesmen all sorts of feminine oratory on the subject. In appealing to the solons of the Capitol, the argument was made by the women that God did not intend the female to be subservient to man, and that she should be given justice through the ballot.

The principal address was made by Miss Mary Thomas, of Baltimore, who protested against the laws discriminating against women.

"We have no right to the children we have cradled in our loving arms beyond the age of seven years," she said, "and now our boys of eighteen need not ask our permission to join the army and navy if their fathers are willing. The girls of Maryland, who cannot contract legal marriages under sixteen years of age, may then consent to their own degradation and their destroyer go free. Think of this terrible injustice to ignorance and innocence and grant us the power to protect the child who cannot protect himself."

"The saloon keeper, the cigarette vender, and the gambler may ply their nefarious trades next door to our very homes and we are powerless to save the boys of the land from their influence. We ask of Congress the right to express our opinion at the ballot box, because it will be the surest and safest way to accomplish what we desire."

Miss Anthony's Remarkable Battle Against Ridicule and Calumny.

Susan Brownell Anthony was born 86 years ago in the Hicksite Quaker settlement at South Adams, Mass., and was as quiet and gentle and obedient a little Quaker maiden as any of her playmates in that tranquil spot. Her life was uneventful until she took up teaching and went out into the world. She was 26 years old when she made her first fight for the right of suffrage. It was for the right to vote at a temperance meeting which was dominated by young men. The Sons of Temperance were holding a convention at Albany, N. Y., and the Daughters of Temperance were invited to meet with them. Susan was one of the Daughters in the proceedings the young women discovered that their position in the convention was purely an honorary one. The men did not propose that they should have any voice in the proceedings. It was against scripture and against her natural sphere that woman should raise her voice in the councils of men, were the arguments of the men in answering the protests of the women and in refusing their petition to be allowed to vote.

Suddenly a tall, slender Quaker girl arose from her seat and, followed by six others, marched out of the convention hall. The leader was Susan B. Anthony. It was her first rebellion against that order of things which gave men a monopoly of power. She immediately set about organizing the Women's New York State Temperance Society. That was the real beginning of what has been her life's work in which the central theme has ever been equal suffrage for the sexes.

Great Courage to Withstand Rebuffs

It required great courage to undertake this work at the time and in the manner she did. But she possessed that requisite and exercised it on many occasions. She never faltered, never lost heart, though she was constantly subjected to ridicule, calumny and opposition. Few women were brave enough to follow her in those days. In 1852 she addressed a large convention of men teachers. A clergyman who was present complimented her afterwards.

"You spoke ably and well," he said, "but I had rather see my mother and sister dead in their graves than to hear them speaking from a public platform."

Unceasingly she preached the doctrine of woman's suffrage and equal rights. Few, even among women them-

TRIUMPH FOR ROOT

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF ACT ALLOWS SMALLEST RATE ON AMERICAN GOODS.

Securing This Unlooked For Concession Makes Secretary of State a Diplomat of First Rank—German Market Prized.

War has been averted between the United States and Germany; not the strife of cannon and sword, but commercial war, which nevertheless very seriously threatened important American industries.

The recent action of the German Reichstag in passing legislation deferring from March 1 next, until June 30, 1907, the assessment of the maximum

and other producing interests in the Middle West, which consider the German market their "velvet."

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

Points of Vantage Where Millions Are Made (and Lost) While You Wait.

In keeping with the recent remarkable rise in stock prices in this country is the rapid advance in rates at which New York Stock Exchange seats are selling. The membership of the Exchange is strictly limited to 1,100, and seats are therefore objects of ardent desire on the part of many hundreds of market operators, to whom a membership would be materially valuable. A month ago a seat sold for \$85,000, a record price. A few days ago membership rights were sold for \$90,000 and one seat was bought at the unprecedented price of \$95,000. It is believed that if there is another transaction of this character soon the price will reach \$100,000, or somewhat more than 50 per cent. greater than the rate at which seats were sold two years ago. In 1872 Stock Exchange seats sold for \$1,000, and this was regarded as high.

An idea of the reason why Wall Street operators are anxious to obtain the right to transact their business on the floor of the Exchange is gained from the fact that the stock transactions nowadays average close upon 1,000,000 shares a day. If every member of the Exchange were active, and if the business were evenly divided, such a daily business would give to each member a commission upon about 590 shares, amounting to a yearly income of \$32,700. This is, of course, entirely apart from individual operations and profits.

These Stock Exchange seats are regarded as assets. There has been in the past some trading in them for the sake of the profits gained by the rise in the rate, but the tendency was discouraged by a rigid enforcement of the rule that the purchaser must be acceptable to the governors of the Exchange. Men now sell their seats only for urgent reasons, such as failure of health, or removal to other fields. In the latter case the New York seat is probably more profitably turned into cash, at the high rates now prevailing, than to be held for future use. When a member of the exchange dies, his executors sell his seat for the highest obtainable rate. The bidding is often spirited, and some of the most striking advances in the record prices have been scored in this way.

MILLIONAIRES FOR WAITERS.

Caddies Feasted as Guests of the Germantown Cricket Club, Near Philadelphia.

Millionaires and men of prominence in the business and social life of the city turned waiters and fed the little lads who have served as caddies on the golf links of the Germantown Cricket Club, at a banquet at the clubhouse at Wissahickon Heights the other night. The lads were delighted with the feast, but more pleased with the attention showered upon them by the dignified men of affairs, who left nothing undone to make them happy.

As the eighty-six youngsters, ranging in age from eight to sixteen years, sat about the banquet board, garbed in their regular costumes, Samuel T. Boehner, one of the old members of the club, wielded the carving knife, and huge slices of turkey were promptly hurled to the hungry youngsters by the millionaire waiters.

First, ex-Minister to Italy, William Potter would hurry away with a plate, then Sheriff Brown and Director of Public Safety Potter would rush from the carver's side, carrying platters heaped with turkey and tempting vegetables. Edward S. Buckley, Jr., president of the club, took a hand and was assisted by Vice-President H. H. Kingston, Harlan S. Page, Howard Perrin, Joseph S. Clark, Charles T. Cowperwaite, Henry A. Lewis, Robert C. Cooke, William R. Buckley, C. H. Potter, William Diston and W. Findley Brown, and all of them were busy looking after the wants of their caddies, all of them men of great affairs.

After the collation had been served, William C. Houston, chairman of the golf committee, called the gathering to order and made a brief address, in which he congratulated the boys upon their behavior during the year. As a means of still further pleasing the caddies, each was presented with a box of candy and prizes ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 in gold.

A Propellor In the Air.

An English device is reported of an air motor boat, which, while not remarkable as a speed craft, is yet very useful in navigating many bodies of water which on account of their extreme shallowness are practically closed to navigation. Other deeper rivers and lakes are likewise avoided by a screw or paddle wheel craft on account of their growths of rank vegetation.

A flat, shallow draft launch has been constructed which overcomes both difficulties, for its screw propeller or fan works, not in the water but in the air. Driven by a motor, the fan whirling in the air sends the boat along at a good rate of speed.

Curara one of the deadly poisons, and that with which South American Indians anoint their arrow heads has been found very helpful in the treatment of hydrophobia.

IN THE WARM SOUTHLAND.

A FEBRUARY JOURNEY FROM THE LAND OF ICE TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

Breezy Account of a Midwinter Trip to Charleston, Jacksonville and St. Augustine—Hotels Which Are Palaces.

We left Washington on February eighteenth and after spending two delightful days in New York boarded the "Seminole" for Jacksonville, on Washington's birthday. Now the one accomplishment of my life has been that I was always a good sailor; but on this trip I had to succumb, never raising my head from the pillow from the hour we started until we reached Charleston. I thought pretty faithfully of my son who was sick for 12 days while going to the Isthmus. It was a terrible passage for us, very cold, rainy and completely dismal. Nearly every one was sick, only two ladies and a few gentlemen, my husband among them being the exceptions. I had the dubious pleasure of taking all my meals in my berth. For two nights the steamer pitched and rolled to such an extent that my husband couldn't stay in his upper berth, and when we came around Hatteras it seemed really perilous. The captain said it was the roughest night the boat had experienced for five years and it will be a long, long while before I shall want to round Hatteras again! Saturday morning however the misery was over, and at eight A. M. we stopped at Charleston, with a partially clear sky, and a few hours before us in which to do the City. We drove to the "Battery" and walked the length of the sea wall

ter in the distance, and the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. In the park are several old statues and on a warm night it must be a charming spot.

Flowers in Winter.

Then we drove through the town, encountering everywhere gardens in bloom and trees in foliage as if it were the month of May. A lady we met gave me an exquisite red and white camelia, and I saw an immense bush

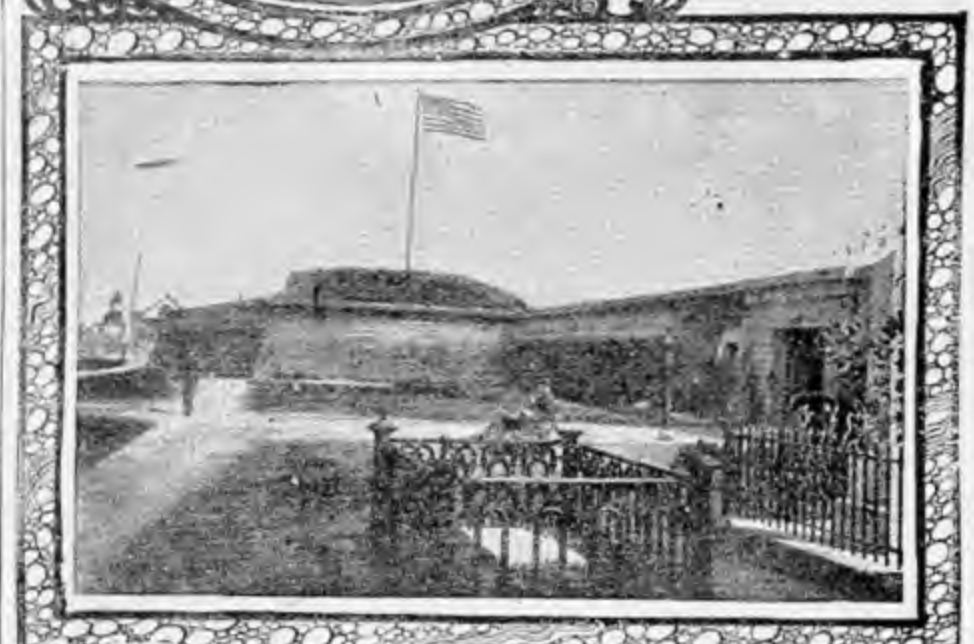


CALHOUN MONUMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C.

covered with red ones. We went into St. Michael's church, one of the oldest churches in the South, twice injured by fire, and the walls cracked during the great earthquake. The three walls are lined with memorial tablets; the pews are of the old style, high ones,



FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR.



OSCEOLA'S GRAVE, FORT MOULTRIE.

there. The street is broad, the houses right on the street, their grounds on either side planted with vegetables, magnolia trees, roses in full bloom, and a wealth of vines everywhere. The houses here were built before the war, and are immense three story structures running way back, with two and three story verandas facing the South to catch the sea breeze. Quaint old carvings are on the doors which are also resplendent with great brass knockers. The view is fine and expansive, including Charleston Harbor, Fort Sum-

our heads just appearing over the tops. We rambled through the market, a one story building extending from block to block till I think I counted six. Here we saw fruits and fresh vegetables in abundance, the darkey women balancing great flat baskets on their

(Continued on next page.)

GINSENG Large profits in small gardens. Write for prices of roots and seeds. Order roots and seeds now and arrange to start a garden in spring. Illustrated book, telling about its history, cultivation, profits, market, etc. 25 cents in stamps. Address: Wisconsin Ginseng Gardens, 602 Adams St., Wausau, Wis.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

\$5 or More Per Month Buys Protected Interest in Tropical Plantation.

This Company is developing its plantation of 250,000 acres on the Gulf in Campeche, Mexico, and Guarantees 8 Per Cent. Interest payable semi-annually to all who buy its shares. Whenever possible extra dividends are paid. Last year 2% extra was paid; this year (in January) 2% extra was paid. Shareholders will therefore receive at least 10% this year.

As development work progresses, earnings will increase; dividends will increase; and when developed the permanent crops of rubber, henequen, and tropical fruits and the sales of live stock will provide our shareholders a substantial income for life and a legacy for their families.

Nearly 1,000 laborers, under experienced managers, employed, Mabeany, from our \$10,000,000 forest being sent in shipments to United States ports.

A wood-turning factory has been established. Stores, factories and tannery in operation.

Now is the Time to Invest.

A limited number of shares offered at par, \$300; payable \$5 per month per share. Each share of stock represents fourteen acres of land. Price of shares will soon be increased to \$350.

The stockholders' money is fully secured as the entire property including over 200 buildings, railroad line, etc., paid for in full and deeded in trust for protection of stockholders to Philadelphia trust company.

Investment returned in case of death, if desired. Over 3000 persons already receiving dividends.

By making application now you secure shares at par and receive 4 per cent on your money April 1st.

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Write today for free booklet and handsomely illustrated paper. A request by postal or letter will bring both to your door, without charge.

INTERNATIONAL LUMBER & DEVELOPMENT CO.

706 Drexel Building Philadelphia Pa.



DESTROYING GOPHERS.

Methods Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Pocket gophers would be most formidable animals were they enlarged to the size of the prehistoric dinosaur. Their teeth are huge in proportion to their heads and their bifurcated front claws are strong, sharp as eagle talons and extraordinarily long. The gopher however is a little animal; yet because of his abundance and exceeding industry, he becomes more than a nuisance—a menace in fact—to many farming communities.

Pocket gophers infest all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, and parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Florida, Georgia, and the greater part of Mexico. All the species live underground in ramifying runways, and all bring to the surface quantities of earth, which is heaped up in the shape of mounds. The habits of these animals are everywhere much the same.

Throughout their range pocket gophers are very destructive to crops, much more so than moles. They eat the roots of fruit trees and in this way sometimes ruin whole orchards. They eat both root and tops of clover, alfalfa, grasses, grains, and vegetables, and are especially harmful to potatoes and other tuberous crops. In addition to all this, they throw up innumerable mounds of earth in meadows, pastures, and grain fields, which cover and destroy far more of the crop than is either eaten by the animals or killed

are active, all the animals should be destroyed by the first application of the poison.

Trapping Pocket Gophers.

Trapping is a successful method when followed intelligently and persistently. It is especially adapted to small fields, orchards, and gardens, where only a few of the animals are present; but in the case of large areas that are badly infested, the method involves too much labor.

For trapping, an ordinary No. 0 steel trap may be employed but there are a number of special gopher traps on the market that are better adapted for general use.

In using the ordinary steel trap, the first step is to make an opening into the main tunnel. The trap should then be sunk so that the jaws are level with the bottom of the runway and lightly covered with green clover or alfalfa or grass, or even loose soil, care being taken that these do not clog under the pan, or trigger. No bait is required. The holes should be just large enough to receive the trap and should be covered so as almost to exclude the light.

Carbon Bisulphid.

Carbon bisulphid has been employed for killing pocket gophers, and under favorable conditions its use is recommended. If the burrows are extensive

TYPHOID FEVER ON THE FARM.

C. J. Blanchard, U. S. Geological Survey.

"More than 40 per cent. of the farm wells so far examined in this State have been found to be polluted." This is a significant statement made by the director of a State Board of Health laboratory, in which several thousand well waters have been examined. It helps to explain why the death rate from typhoid fever is greater in the country than in the city.

It is a popular notion of city folk that a vacation in the country is a safeguard against all the diseases to which the flesh is heir; physicians recognize this when they send their patients away from the city. The country life is unquestionably the ideal one; the popular cry "back to nature" has a large measure of justification, yet there are thousands of people who return from such an outing consumed with typhoid fever. Why should this be true?

Typhoid an Index to Water Purity.

A century of experience has shown that the typhoid rate in any place is a good index of the purity of the water supply at that place. Therefore, when we find that the typhoid rate in the country is higher in the aggregate than in the city, it can be fairly assumed that country water supplies are not as safe as city supplies, and this in spite of the fact that many of our city waters are notoriously bad. The state from which the above mentioned testimony comes is a typical one so far as its proportion of rural pollution is concerned and that there is no reason to believe that if the matter were investigated in other states, the conditions of farm wells would be in any degree superior.

In connection with its investigations of the character of water supplies, the United States Geological Survey has noted repeatedly that typhoid fever is continuously prevalent in many rural sections. In some cases this condition has been maintained for so many years that it is accepted by the communities as one of the ordinary incidents of life and becomes a matter of general comment only during periods of especial virulence. The facts are, that there are comparatively few farm wells located at points not subject to local contamination.

Farmer's Swear by Their Wells.

It is commonly observed that nearly every farmer believes in the purity of his well water, especially if the well has been in use for generations. The fact that his grandfather believed the water to be pure is sufficient evidence for him to defend the well, even though his family be devastated by typhoid fever. It is sometimes the case that a well is used even after its taste and odor ought to be sufficient to demonstrate that it is polluted. A notable instance occurred not long since, in which a certain farmer could not use the water from his well if it were drawn up by a pump, but if a

thoroughly typical of conditions which may be found repeatedly in rural districts. It is probable that typhoid fever will prevail in the country as long as the habit is common of sinking a well in a convenient, rather than in a safe place.

Curing Persimmons.

From a report recently prepared by David G. Fairchild, an explorer of the Department of Agriculture, it appears that persimmons as they are eaten in Japan are as firm in texture as a Northern Spy apple, free from astringency, and of a delicious flavor. They are not allowed to ripen to the squashy consistency of the fruit as it is eaten in America. Investigations as to Japanese methods of curing persimmons show that the Japanese put the persimmons in sake (Japanese beer) casks as soon as the casks are emptied. The heads of these casks are immediately replaced and the package made air-tight. In from 5 to 15 days, according to weather conditions, the persimmons are cured and can be removed and marketed, keeping in a firm, edible condition for a long period.

Forcing Rhubarb.

Experiments have shown that the most satisfactory results in cultivating rhubarb, are attained by growing the roots from seed and forcing when the plants are one year old. Drying the roots has been found to have the same effect as freezing. Either drying or freezing serves the same purpose as a long rest, which is otherwise required, and the product is more vigorous.



FORCED AND UNFORCED RHUBARB

When thus grown in darkness the leaf blade is greatly reduced, the green color is wholly absent, the texture is more crisp and delicate, due to a lessened development of woody fiber, the skin is much thinner than when grown in light, the water content is increased 6 to 10 per cent., and the flavor is generally improved. Rhubarb thus grown commands a fancy price.

Strong Light Injurious to Plants.

Strong light has been found in some instances to hinder the growth of pollen tubes of plants. This is thought to be the reason why tomatoes and cucumbers do not bear fruit in mid-summer in Arizona. Strong direct sunlight in summer also prevents the plant leaves from assuming the usual green color. Thus, strawberry plants in Arizona are yellow for about three months in summer even when grown under shade of choose cloth. When grown on the north side of a dense shade of sorghum or cotton the plants remain green and dense all summer and are probably the most vigorous in the garden.

Telephones in the Forests.

The usefulness of the telephone becomes more and more apparent as its territory of operation is extended into remote corners of the globe. Nowadays, the traveler in the heavily wooded sections of the north country is amazed when he sees how the march of progress has extended in the shape of telephones in the forest.

Useful as the telephone is in the city, where the steps it saves could sometimes be compensated for by the use of the automobile, the electric car, or the fast express, it is far more useful in the forest, where are none of these conveniences, and where the canoe or bateau is the common vehicle of travel. In logging operations the telephone now plays a most important part. The dams along the river are built not only to hold water against a time of drought but also to control the flood, so that the river flow may be properly regulated. To this end a considerable crew of men is kept at the dams all the time, to open or close the gates on short notice. Before the telephones came into use, instructions to the dam crew were conveyed up or down the river by relays of men, stationed at frequent intervals along the banks, and the message was shouted from one to another.

The telephone lines are being extended every year, and it will not be long before telephones are almost as common in the woods as they are in the city. Recently the telephone has been called into use to aid the wood wardens in fire fighting in the northern and western forests.

Foiled by Cleveland's Double.

A large man with an impressive face and bearing a striking resemblance to an ex-president of the United States walked into the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday evening and registered as follows on the hotel book:

"Grover Cleveland, Princeton, N. J." Two or three bell boys fell over one another in an endeavor to pick up the guest's baggage and the clerk smiled hospitably and searched for his best room. This was a luxurious apartment with a double bath. The guest accepted it, took his key, and then, turning to the register scratched off his signature and wrote:

"F. L. MacElroy, Lafayette, Ind." "Just a bet," he explained to the astonished clerk. "I manage to double my salary this way. I have tried it successfully on every hotel from New York to San Francisco. I'm a traveling man."

Mr. MacElroy secured a more modest apartment, after which he went out to collect his bet.

James Lick, founder of the great Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, not far from San Jose, California, was in early life a poor Pennsylvania Dutch piano-maker.

Because of the growing scarcity of good match timber, matches are being made in vast numbers of paper rolled spirally and dipped in wax or stearine.

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Items of Interest.

A man, to be perfectly proportioned, should weigh, stripped, 30 lbs. for every foot of his height.

Making rag dolls is an industry in which many women are employed. The doll is popular with children and sells well in department stores.

Great herds of elephants range th Abyssinian country drained by the Upper Nile. Menelik, the King of Abyssinia, recently sent President Roosevelt one of the longest elephant tusks in existence.

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THE POCKET GOPHER.

mounds also prevent clut off. These clut much of the hay (mowing, so while the pebbles they can be lost, break or injure farm machinery. The loss due to gopher mounds in the clover and alfalfa fields in some of the Western states has been conservatively estimated at one-tenth of the entire crop. In many of the fertile valleys where gophers abound they are by far the most formidable of the farmer's animal enemies.

Pocket gophers may be destroyed by poison, by traps, and by the use of carbon bisulphid.

Poisoning Pocket Gophers.

Poisoning with strychnine is the most effective means known for killing these little animals, and, as it involves the least expenditure of money and labor, the Biological Survey recommends it for general use. As a rodent poison to be used by farmers, strychnine has several advantages. Its action is sure, its deadly character is known to most persons, and its bitter taste is an additional safeguard against mistaking it for a harmless drug. Strychnine sulphate is the most convenient form of the poison, since it is freely soluble in hot water and in the natural juice of vegetables used as bait. To disguise its bitterness so that rodents may not be deterred from eating the baits, sugar is often employed, or the strychnine may be mixed with its own bulk of commercial saccharine. A sugar syrup poisoned with strychnine may be used with excellent results. It is prepared as follows:

Dissolve an ounce of strychnine sulphate in a pint of boiling water. Add a pint of thick sugar syrup, and stir thoroughly. The syrup is usually scented by adding a few drops of oil of anise, but this is not essential. If preserved in a closed vessel, the syrup will keep indefinitely.

The above quantity is sufficient to poison a half bushel of shelled corn or other grain (corn recommended), the cereal being steeped in hot water and allowed to soak over night. It is then drained and soaked for several hours in the poisoned syrup. Before using, corn meal may be added to take up the excess of moisture.

Dry crystals of strychnine also may be used. They are introduced by means of a knife, into small pieces of potato, carrot, or sweet potato, or into entire raisins or dried prunes. A single large crystal (or several small ones) is enough for each bait. Raisins are especially recommended because they are easily handled and contain enough sugar to disguise the bitterness of the poison.

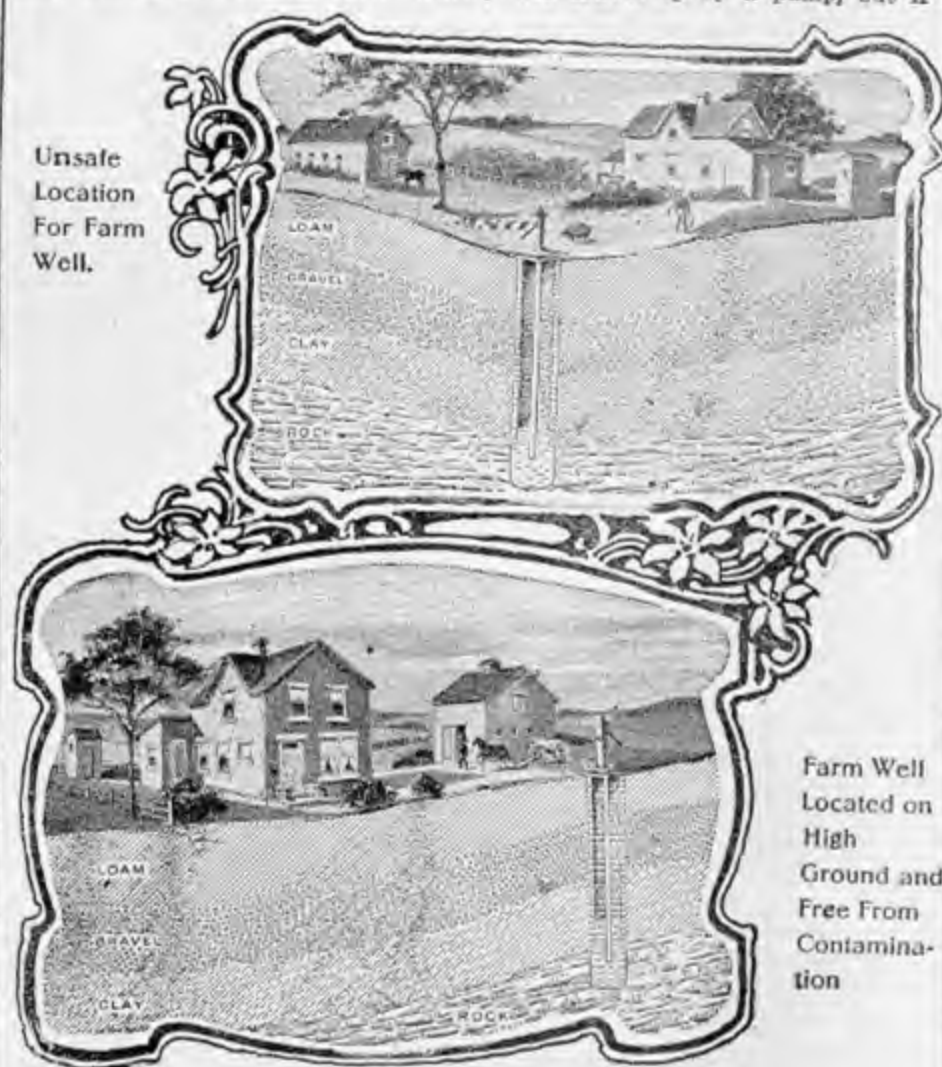
The prepared baits are placed in the underground runways of the gophers and are conveniently handled with a spoon. A stout dibble is used to make holes into the runways. Having located the runways by use of the dibble, it is moved from side to side to make the soil firm about the hole, and then withdrawn. A piece of the poisoned potato or raisin or a teaspoonful of the poisoned corn is dropped into the hole which is left open. Some farmers prefer to cover the holes, but the experience of the Agriculture Department is against such practice.

By this method little labor is necessary, and the operator soon acquires skill in finding the runways. The bait should be placed in the main runways and not in the short laterals near the mounds. If placed in the laterals, the animals are likely to cover it with soil or throw it out without finding it. A skillful operator can go over 20 to 40 acres of badly infested land in a day, and, if the work is carefully done at a time when the pocket gophers

or the soil dry, the gases are dissipated so rapidly that a large quantity of the liquid is required to kill the animals and the method becomes too expensive. If, however, the burrows are simple and the soil moist, bisulphid may be an ounce successfully. For pocket gophers is sufficient, the liquid for each burrow poured over. The carbon bisulphid is other waste a bunch of cotton, rags, or pushed into material and this quickly be closed at the burrow, which should

Co-Operation Necessary.

Any farmer may readily rid his premises of gophers by the use of poison or traps. Unless, however, the entire community unites in active and intelligent co-operation on the destruction of the animals, the cleared area will be sooner or later invaded from neighboring premises, and the work of destruction must be repeated. Co-operation only will effect a radical cure. When



Unsafe Location For Farm Well.

Farm Well Located on High Ground and Free From Contamination

co-operative efforts for the extermination of gophers over a considerable area are attempted, careful attention must be given to waste lands along fences, streams, public highways, and railroads. Such places are favorite haunts of the animals, because in them are found loose, sandy soil, moisture, and succulent roots for food. It is from such resorts that adjoining farms are often restocked with pocket gophers.

There are 21,000 colored school teachers in the United States—7,700 men and 13,300 women.

Blind horses never err in choosing their diet when grazing. Their sense of smell guides them infallibly in the selection of food.

The caaba, or sacred stone of Mecca, is re-covered every year with damask sent by the Sultan or Khedive. A single covering has, on occasion, cost \$75,000.